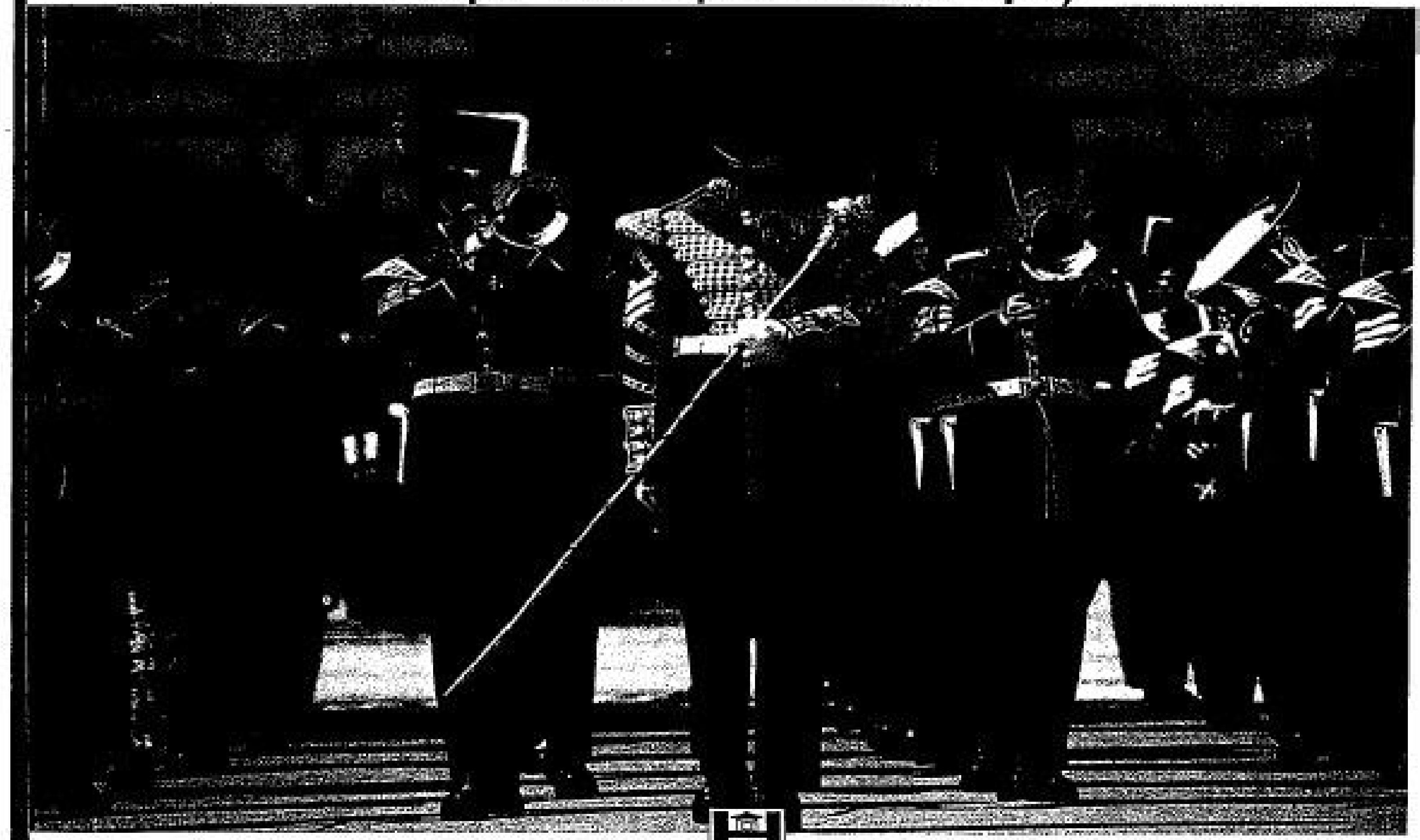
VŨ THANH VÂN - NGUYỄN LAN HƯƠNG - TRẦN THU THỦY - HÀ DIỆU LINH

TUYỂN TẬP 39 ĐỀ THI THỬ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO CÁC TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC - CAO ĐẲNG MÔN

TIẾNG ANH

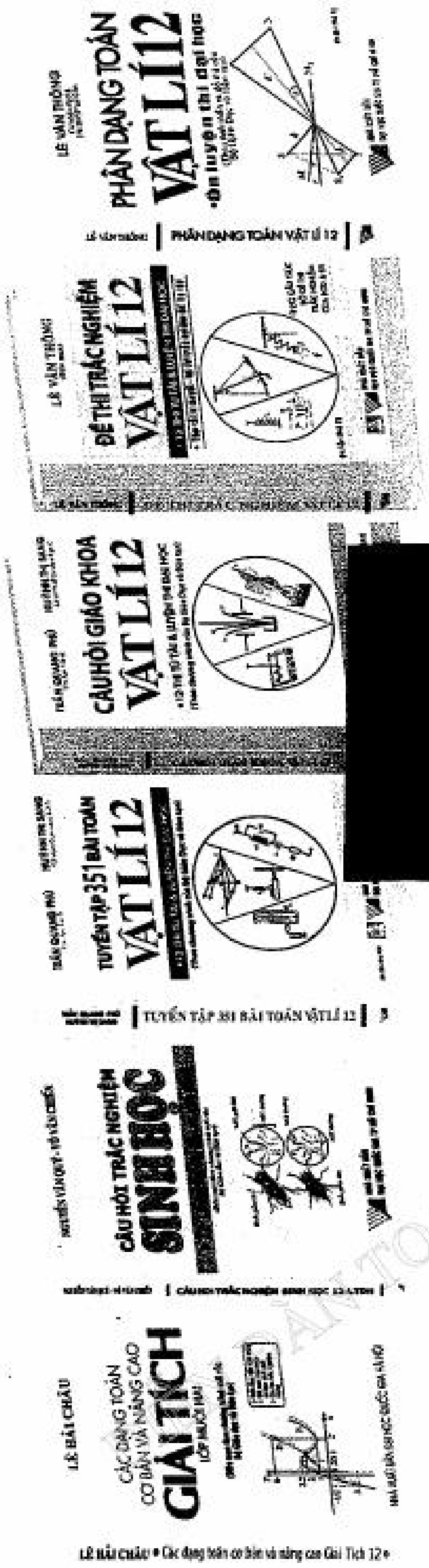
(Biên soạn theo cấu trúc đề thi của
Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo)



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN HÀ NỘI

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN


LÊ VĂN THÔNG
PHÂN DẠNG TOÁN VẬT LÍ 12
ĐỀ THI TRẮC NGHIỆM VẬT LÍ 12
CÂU HỎI GIÁO KHOA VẬT LÍ 12
TUYỂN TẬP 351 BÀI TOÁN VẬT LÍ 12
CÂU HỎI TRẮC NGHIỆM SINH HỌC
LÊ BÁ CHÂU
CÁC DẠNG TOÁN CƠ BẢN VÀ NÂNG CAO GIẢI TÍCH LỚP MƯỜI HAI

[redacted]

VŨ THANH VÂN - NGUYỄN LAN HƯƠNG - TRẦN THU THỦY - HÀ DIỆU LINH

TUYỂN TẬP 39 ĐỀ THI THỬ THI TUYỂN SINH VÀO CÁC TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC - CAO ĐẲNG MÔN

TIẾNG ANH

(Biên soạn theo cấu trúc đề thi của
Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN HÀ NỘI

TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN ... TP QUY NHƠN

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN HÀ NỘI
Số 4 - Tống Duy Tân, Quận Hoàn Kiếm, Hà Nội
Tel: (04)3825.2916, fax: (04)39289.143

TUYỂN TẬP 39 ĐỀ THI THỬ
THI TUYỂN SINH ĐH - CĐ MÔN TIẾNG ANH

CHỊU TRÁCH NHIỆM XUẤT BẢN:
Tổng giám đốc : NGUYỄN KHẮC OÁNH
Chịu trách nhiệm nội dung và bản quyền:
ĐOÀN THANH TƯỜNG
Biên tập nội dung và sửa bản in : PHẠM QUỐC TUẤN
Kỹ thuật vi tính : VŨ TRÍ DŨNG
Trình bày bìa : PHẠM VIỆT QUANG

In 500 cuốn, khổ 16 x 24cm, tại công ty cổ phần nhà in Bến Tre
Đăng ký KHXB: 175 - 2011/CXB/204°TK-10/HN cấp ngày 02 tháng 6 năm 2011.
In xong và nộp lưu chiểu năm 2011.

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Tham dự những đợt thi thử Đại học – Cao đẳng là một việc hết sức cần thiết và quan trọng giúp cho các thí sinh có điều kiện tập duyệt, kiểm tra trình độ của mình cũng như làm quen với áp lực thi cử và chuẩn bị tâm lí cho kì thi chính thức.

Nhằm đáp ứng nhu cầu của giáo viên, phụ huynh, học sinh về tư liệu ôn tập, củng cố kiến thức kĩ năng chuẩn bị cho các kì thi sắp tới chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn sách: ***"Tuyển tập 39 đề thi thử - thi tuyển sinh Đại học - Cao đẳng môn Tiếng Anh"***

Nội dung tài liệu gồm hai phần:

Phần I: Đề thi

Phần II: Đáp án và hướng dẫn giải chi tiết

Phần I: Bao gồm 39 đề thi thử chính thức của các trường: Đại học Sư phạm, Đại học quốc gia, Các trường chuyên và các trung tâm luyện thi uy tín trên cả nước... Ngoài ra chúng tôi còn giới thiệu các đề thi Đại học – Cao đẳng chính thức một số năm gần đây.

Nội dung đề 90 phút với các câu hỏi bám sát nội dùng sách giáo khoa Tiếng Anh 10, 11, 12, phù hợp với cấu trúc đề thi do Cục khảo thí và kiểm định chất lượng giáo dục, Bộ Giáo dục và Đào tạo.

Phần II: Bao gồm toàn bộ đáp án chi tiết của các đề thi giúp các em có thể tự đánh giá kết quả học tập của mình, từ đó các em có thể tự bổ sung các kiến thức còn thiếu.

Từ vựng là một phần kiến thức rất quan trọng. Vì vậy mà với mỗi đề thi chúng tôi đưa ra một số từ mới nhằm nâng cao vốn từ vựng cho học sinh.

Cuốn sách còn là tài liệu tham khảo hữu ích cho các thầy cô giáo trong quá trình ra đề kiểm tra, và là tài liệu hữu ích giúp các em học sinh lớp 10, 11, 12 củng cố và ôn tập kiến thức chuẩn bị cho kì thi học kì và các kì thi quốc gia sắp tới.

Trong quá trình biên soạn, khó tránh khỏi sai sót. Chúng tôi rất mong nhận được ý kiến đóng góp của quý vị độc giả và các em học sinh để chất lượng cuốn sách ngày càng hoàn thiện hơn.

Nhóm tác giả

PHẦN I: ĐỀ THI

ĐỀ SỐ 1

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 4 – NĂM 2011
Mã đề số : 341

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ CÁC THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

1. I gave the waiter a £50 note and waited for my ____
A. change **B.** supply **C.** cash **D.** cost

2. I'm going to stay at university and try to ____ off getting a job for a few year!
A. stay **B.** put **C.** move **D.** set

3. People can become very _____ when they are stuck in traffic for a long time.
A. nervous **B.** bad-tempered **C.** stressful **D.** pressed

4. I believe that judges should be independent ______ the government.
A. to **B.** from **C.** with **D.** on

5. The MP asked ________ the prime minister war aware of the growing social problem.
A. that **B.** him **C.** if **D.** what

6. Remind Tony about the party ______.
A. in case **B.** unless **C.** provided that **D.** except

7. The government should do more for _______ people.
A. usual **B.** ordinary **C.** every day **D.** typical

8. I know we had an argument, but now I'd quite like to_______
A. look down **B.** make up **C.** fall out **D.** bring up.

9. I'm going to set up the equipment in a minute ________ give you a hand?
A. Sall I **B.** Will I **C.** Would I **D.** Do I

10. I think there's a picture of the hotel _______ the first page.
A. On **B.** at **C.** in **D.** to

11. I'm saving all my pocket money _______ to buy a new PlayStation.
A. out **B.** down **C.** up **D.** away

12. We usually do go by train, even though the car _______ is a lot quicker.

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

A. travel **B.** journey **C.** trip **D.** voyage

13. Dogs make very ________ pets. They'll always stay by your side.
A. mental **B.** private **C.** loyal **D.** digital

14. They ________ have seen the play last night as they went to a football match instead.
A. could **B.** must **C.** might **D.** can't

15. I'm sorry, but I've got ___ much work to do to come to the beach to day.
A. so **B.** such **C.** enough **D.** too

16. You must be Jane's sister. Glad to meet you.

____

A. I am, either **B.** So I am, I'm glad
C. What do you do? **D.** Me, too

17. The boy _________ that be had had anything to do with the break-in.
A. refused **B.** denied **C.** objected **D.** rejected

18. ________?
About ten miles before we met him.
A. How fast did he drive **B.** How long did he drive
C. How often did he drive **D.** How far did he drive

19. Do you have _________ to take that bicycle?
A. allowance **B.** exception **C.** willingness **D.** permission

20. The sign says that all shoplifters will be _________.
A. persecuted **B.** disproved **C.** prosecuted **D.** prohibited

21. How lovely your pets are?

____

A. Thank you, It's nice of you to say so **B.** Really? They are
C. Can you say that again? **D.** I love them, too

22. She could _________ in the garage when we came around, which would explain why she didn't hear the bell.
A. work **B.** be working
C. have worked **D.** have been working

23. Going on this diet has really __________ me good. I've lost weight and I feel fantanstic!
A. made **B.** taken **C.** done **D.** had

24. Dr Parker gave my mum a lovely _________ for spaghetti carbonara.
A. recipe **B.** prescription **C.** receipt **D.** paper

25. Goodbye, Susie!

__________!
A. so so **B.** the same **C.** yeah **D.** so long

26. If you hadn't lost the pieces, we __________ a game of chess.
A. couldn't have had **B.** can't have
C. may have **D.** could have

27. Kelly wanted to have a live band _________ at her wedding.
A. to be played **B.** play **C.** played **D.** been playing

28. What do you want to do this summer?
I think we should go some where _________ has plenty of sun and sand.
A. who **B.** where **C.** when **D.** that

29. You should __________ a professional to check your house for earthquake damage.
A. have **B.** make **C.** take **D.** get

30. We __________ today and I got into trouble because I hadn't done it.
A. had checked our homework **B.** had our homework checked
C. were checked our homework **D.** have our homework checking

Mark the sentence (A, B, C or D) that is the best way to have a complete sentence with the words given.

31. Without/ glasses/ see/ board
A. I can't even see nothing on the board without any glasses.
B. I can hardly see anything on the board without wearing my glasses.
C. Without wearing my glasses, I can't almost see nothing on the board.
D. Without wearing my glasses, nothing on the board can be seen by myself.

32. When/ read/ note/ already/ leave/ Europe?
A. When will you read this note before I'll leave for Europe?
B. When reading this note, I've already left for Europe?
C. When you read this note , I'll have already left for Europe?
D. When this note will be read, I'll have already left for Europe?

33. All/ need/ black coffee.
A. All I am needing now is to drink a cup of black coffee.
B. All is needed to be drinking a cup of black coffee.
C. All of the need now is to drink a cup of black coffee.
D. All I need now is a cup of black coffee.

34. It/ time/ people/ build/ permission.
A. It's high time we prevented people from building houses without permission.
B. It's time for people stop building their houses without permission.

C. It's time we prevented people to build their houses without permission.
D. It's about time we should stop people building houses without permission.

35. have/ succeed/ interview/ hope/ work/ soon.
A. She's succeeded in the interview so as to hope working soon.
B. She's succeeded in the interview so that she hopes working soon.
C. Had succeeded in the interview, she hopes that she works soon.
D. Having succeeded in the interview, she hopes to start work soon.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36. Transplanting organs such hearts and kidneys has proved easier than transplanting muscles.
A. such **B.** proved **C.** easier **D.** muscles

37. On the floor of the Pacific Ocean is hundreds of flat-topped mountains more than a smile beneath sea level.
A. On **B.** is **C.** hundreds of **D.** more than

38. No longer satisfied with the emphasis of the Denishawn school, Martha has moved to the staff of the Eastman school in 1925.
A. satisfied **B.** emphasis of **C.** Martha has **D.** to the staff

39. Not until much later did she realize her long-know partner had been lying her.
A. much **B.** did she realize **C.** long-know **D.** lying

40. Justice is often personified as a blindfolded woman to hold a pair of scales.
A. personified **B.** blidfolded **C.** to hold **D.** a pair of scales

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 41 to 50.

The principle of use and disuse states that those parts of organisms' bodies that are used grow larger. Those parts that are not tend to **wither away.** It is an observed fact that when you exercise particular muscles, they grow. **Those** that are never used diminish. By examining a man's body, we can tell which muscle he uses and which he does not. We may even be able to guess his profession or his recreation. Enthusiasts of the "body-building" cult make use of the principle of use and disuse to "build" their bodies, almost like a piece of sculpture, into whatever unnatural shape is demanded by fashion in this peculiar minority culture. Muscles are not the only parts of the body that respond to use in this kind of way. Walk barefoot and you acquire harder skin on your soles. It is easy to tell a farmer from a bank teller by looking at their hands alone. The famer's hands are **horny**, hardened by long exposure to rough work. The teller's hands are relatively soft.

The principle of you and disuse enables animals to come better at the job of surviving in their world, progressively better during their lifetime as a result of living in that world. Humans, through direct exposure to sunlight, or lack of it, develop a skin color which equips them better to survive in the particular local conditions. Too much sunlight is dangerous. Enthusiastic sunbathers with very fair skins are **susceptible** to skin cancer. Too little sunlight, on the other hand, leads to vitamin-D deficiency and rickets. The brown pigment melanin which is synthesized under the influence of sunlight, makes a screen to protect the underlying tissues from the harmful effects of further sunlight. If a suntanned person moves to a less sunny climate, the melanin disappears, and the body is able to benefit what little sun there is. This can be represented as an instance of the principle of use and disuse: skin goes brown when it is 'used', and fades to white when it is not.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. How the principles of use and disuse change people's concepts of themselves.
B. The way in which people change themselves to conform to fashion.
C. The changes that occur according to the principle of use and disuse.
D. The effects of the sun on the principle of use and disuse.

42. The phrase "**wither away**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
A. Split **B.** Rot **C.** Perish **D.** Shrink

43. The word "**those**" in line 4 refers to
A. Organisms **B.** Bodies **C.** Parts **D.** Muscles

44. According to the passage, men who body build
A. Appear like sculptures **B.** Change their appearance
C. Belong to strange cults **D.** Are very fashionable

45. From the passage, it can be inferred that the author views body building
A. With enthusiasm **B.** As an artistic form
C. With scientific interest **D.** Of doubtful benefit

46. The word "**horny**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
A. Firm **B.** Strong **C.** Tough **D.** Dense

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2-3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

47. It can be inferred from the passage that the principle of use and disuse enables organisms to

A. Change their existence B. Automatically benefit
C. Survive in any conditions D. Improve their lifetime

48. The author suggests that melamine

A. Is necessary for the production of vitamin-D
B. Is beneficial in sunless climates
C. Helps protect fair-skinned people
D. Is a synthetic product

49. In the second paragraph, the author mentions sun tanning as an example of.

A. Humans improving their local condition
B. Humans surviving in adverse condition
C. Humans using the principle of use and disuse
D. Humans running the rick of skin cancer

50. The word **"susceptible"** could be best replaced by

A. Condemned B. Vulnerable C. Allergic D. Suggestible

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose main stress in placed differently from that of the rest in each of the following question.

51. A. recommend B. hurricane C. photograph D. separate
52. A. explain B. involve C. purpose D. control
53. A. furnish B. reason C. promise D. tonight
54. A. specific B. coincide C. inventive D. regardless
55. A. habitable B. infamously C. geneticist D. communism

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

The development of writing(56) _________ a huge difference to the word and we might see it as the beginning of the (57)_________. Pieces of pottery with marks on that are probably numbers have been discovered in China that date from around 4000 BC. Hieroglyphics and other forms of picture writing developed in the (58) _________ around Mesopotamia (modern-day Iraq) , where the ancient Sumerian civilization was based, from around 3300 BC onwards, However, the first (59) __________ alphabet was used by the Phoenicians around 1050 BC. Their alphabet had 22 letters and it is estimated that it lasted for 1000 years. The first two signs were called 'aleph' and 'beta' , which in Greek became 'alpha' and 'Beth' , which gave us the (60) _________ word 'alphabet'

The modern European alphabet is based on the Greek and (61) _________ to other European countries under the Romans. A number of changes took place as time passed. The Romans added the letter G, and the letter J and V were (62) __________ to people in Shakespeare's time.

If we (63) __________ the history of punctuation, we also find some interesting facts. The Romans used to write quest at the end of a sentence in (64) __________ to show that it was a question. They started to write Qo in (65) __________ of the whole word, and then put the Q above o. in the end, that became the question mark '?'.

56. A. did B. had C. made D. took
57. A. media B. bulletin C. programme D. journalism
58. A. distance B. area C. length D. earth
59. A. true B. accurate C. exact D. precise
60. A. new B. trendy C. modern D. fashionable
61. A. spread B. appeared C. was D. occurred
62. A. infamous B. unpopular C. unknow D. hidden
63. A. look into B. bring on C. make off D. hold up
64. A. turn B. fact C. order D. intention
65. A. position B. space C. spot D. place

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 66 to 75.

A small but growing group of scholars, evolutionary psychologists, are beginning to sketch the **contours** of the human mind as designed by natural selection. Some of them even anticipate the coming of a field called 'mismatch theory', which would study maladies resulting from contrasts between the modern environment and the 'ancestral environment'. The **one** we were designed for. There is no shortage of such maladies to study. Rates of depression have been doubling in some industrial countries roughly every 10 years. Suicide is the third most common cause of death among young adults, after car wrecks and homicides.

Evolutionary psychology is a long way from explaining all this with precision, but it is already shedding enough light to challenge some conventional wisdom. It suggests, for example, that the nostalgia for the nuclear family of the 1950s is in some way misguided – that the model family of husband at work and wife at home is hardly a 'natural' and the healthful living arrangement, especially for the wives. Moreover, the **by gone** lifestyles that do look fairly natural in light of evolutionary psychology appear to have been eroded largely by commercialism. Perhaps the biggest surprise from evolutionary psychology is it depiction of the 'animal' is us. Freud, and various thinkers since, saw 'civilization' as an oppressive force that thwarts basic animal instincts and urges and transmutes them into psychopathology. However, evolutionary psychology suggests that a larger threat to mental health may be the way civilization thwarts **civility.** There is a gentler, kinder side of human nature, and it seems increasingly to be a victim of repression in modern society.

66. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
A. How evolutionary psychology manages modern society
B. The problems of illness caused by modern society
C. The importance of ancestral environment
D. Evolutionary psychologists' views on the nuclear family

67. The word '**contours**' in line 2 is closest in meaning to
A. actions **B.** limits **C.** structures **D.** outlines

68. According to the passage, the death of many young people in industrial countries is mainly caused by
A. murder **B.** traffic accidents **C.** suicide **D.** depression

69. The word '**one**' in line 6 refers to the
A. mismatch theory **B.** field
C. modern environment **D.** ancestral environment

70. It can be inferred from the passage that evolutionary psychologists dislike nostalgia for the 1950s because
A. it was an unhealthy time to live
B. the nuclear family provided an unsatisfactory lifestyle
C. women who wished to go out to work were misguided
D. family life was seen to be unnatural

71. The word '**by gone**' in line 17 could be replaced by
A. overlooked **B.** forgotten **C.** past **D.** original

72. Accroding to the passage. Freud and other psychologists thought civilization
A. showed that people have animal instincts
B. greatly improved people's lives
C. encouraged people to use the basic instincts
D. caused madness in some people

73. In this passage, the word '**civility**' in line 25 is closest in meaning to
A. courtesy **B.** politeness **C.** morality **D.** formality

74. In the passage, evolutionary psychologists suggest that in modern society
A. victims are always punished
B. people's better natures are denied
C. repressed people are kind and gentle
D. people suffer from repression

75. Where in the passage dose the author suggest a conflict between the ways of living?
A. line 2-5 **B.** line 12-17 **C.** line 18-20 **D.** line 23-25

Mark the lettler A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

76. Temperature inversions often occur __________ in the late afternoon
A. the earht's surface is cooled **B.** earth's surface is cooling
C. the surface of earth cooled **D.** cooling the earht's surface

77. A little farther down the stress ____________
A. is the inn I used to stay at
B. there is an inn where I used to stay in
C. the inn is the place where I used to stay
D. is there an inn in which I used to stay

78. Hecame to Nairobi __________
A. with a view to climb Mt. Kenya
B. so for climbing Mt. Kenya
C. intended to climb Mt. Kenya
D. with the interntion of climbing Mt. Kenya

79. Kate is committed to ___________
A. buying goods from that shop **B.** buy good from that shop
C. that shop for buying goods **D.** that shop to buy goods

80. The children sing loudly
A. as though they are the winners **B.** though they are the winners
C. as if they were the winners **D.** were they the winners

ĐỀ SỐ 2
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 3 – NĂM 2011
Mã đề số : 332

ĐỀ THI GỒM QUESTION 80 (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

1. **A.** hasty **B.** tasty **C.** wastage **D.** nasty
2. **A.** who **B.** whose **C.** whole **D.** white
3. **A.** tension **B.** measure **C.** confusion **D.** seizure
4. **A.** considerate **B.** transition **C.** magnificent **D.** analysis
5. **A.** cushion **B.** sugar **C.** stumble **D.** butcher.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 6 to 15.

It's a sound you will probably never hear, a sickened tree sending out a distress signal. But a group of scientists has heard the cries, and they think some insects also hear the trees and are drawn to **them** like vulture to a dying animal. Researcher with the U. S Department of Agriculture's Forest Service fastened sensors to the bark of drought- stricken trees clearly heard distress calls. According to one of the scientists, most **parched** trees transmit their **plight** in the 50- to 50-kilohertz range. (The unaided human ear can detect no more than 20 kilohertz). Red oak, maple, white pine, and birch all make slightly different sounds in the form of vibrations at the surface of the wood.

The scientists think that the vibrations are created when the water columns inside tubes that run the length of the tree break, a result of too little water following through them. These **fractured** columns send out distinctive vibration patterns. Because some insects communicate at ultrasonic frequencies, they may **pick up** the trees' vibration and attack the weakened trees. Researchers are now running tests with potted trees that have been deprived of water too see if the sound is what attracts the insects. " Water - stressed trees also smell differently from other trees, and they experience thermal changes, so insects could be responding to something other than sound", one scientist said.

6. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?
   A. the vibrations produced by insects
   B. the sound made by trees
   C. the mission of the U. S Forest Service
   D. the effect of insects on trees.
7. The word **them** in line 4 refers to
   A. scientists **B.** trees **C.** vultures **D.** insects.
8. The word **parched** in line 8 is closest in meaning to which of the following:
   A. recovered **B.** burned **C.** damaged **D.** dehydrated.
9. It can be inferred the passage that the sounds produced by the trees
   A. are the same no matter what type of tree produces them.
   B. cannot be heard by the unaided human ear.
   C. fall into the 1-20 kilohertz range.
   D. serve as a form of communication among trees.
10. The word **plight** in the line 8 is closest in meaning to
    A. condition **B.** cry **C.** agony **D.** need
11. All the following are mentioned as possible factors in drawing insects to weakened trees EXPECT
    A. thermal changes **B.** smells
    C. sounds **D.** changes in colours.
12. Which of the following could be considered' a cause of the trees' distress signals of trees
    A. lack of water **B.** attacks by insects
    C. experiments by scientist **D.** torn roots.
13. The word **fractured** in line 16 is closest in meaning to
    A. broken **B.** hollow **C.** long **D.** blocked
14. It can be inferred from the passage that research concerning the distress signals of trees.
    A. is no longer sponsored by the government.

B. has been unproductive up to now.

C. was conducted many years ago.

D. is continuing.

15. In line 18, the phrase "**pick up**" could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. attack **B.** lift **C.** transmit **D.** perceive

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show underlined part that needs correction.

16. Certain species of penicillin to ripe cheese

A. cheese **B.** ripe **C.** are used **D.** certain

17. The Victorian constructions of Haight-Ashbury are among the fewer architectural survivors of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906.

A. fewer **B.** among **C.** survivors **D.** in 1906

18. America's first satellites exploded before it had risen three and a half feet off the ground.

A. feet **B.** before **C.** risen **D.** satellites

19. An itch resulting when a nerve that can carry pain is only slightly stimulated.

A. slightly **B.** that **C.** resulting **D.** only

20. A healthy person snores most because the membrane in the nose becomes dry.

A. in **B.** healthy **C.** most **D.** becomes

Mark the sentence (A, B C or D) that is closest in meaning to the sentence given.

21. Jane was supposed to have taken her laptop to work this morning – she must have forgotten it.

A. Jane possibly forgot that she had to take her laptop with her to work this morning.

B. It is probable that Jane accidentally left her laptop here, as she had to take it to work this morning.

C. Jane really needs to remember to bring her laptop with her to work this morning.

D. Jane may not have to remember to bring her laptop with her to work this morning, although she should have done so.

22. Apart from the Blacks, all of the other families have moved to the oceanfront , with is a safe area.

A. The Blacks were only family who refused to leave their home, since they didn't think the oceanfront was safe.

B. Through the oceanfront is a safe place to live, The Blacks refused to leave their family home when their neighbours suggested it.

C. Their neighbours were unable to persuade the Blacks that the oceanfront would be more secure than their home.

D. Unlike the rest of the families, who move to the oceanfront, where it's more secure, The Blacks have chosen to stay in their home.

23. I see no reason to change my clothes so long as they are not excessively dirty.

A. I will have to change my clothes if they get any less clean than they currently are.

B. If my clothes were a bit dirty, then probably I would think about changing them

C. It is illogical to change my clothes when they are not they are not actually dirty.

D. Provided my clothes are not too dirty, I do not think it necessary to change them.

24. No sooner had gold been discovered in California than thousands of people set out for the west coast of North America.

A. It was not soon after the time that gold had been uncovered in California that thousands of people departed for North America's west coast

B. The west coast of North America became the destination of thousands of people the moment that gold was found in California

C. Thousands of people had already begun their journey to the west coast of North America by the time gold was found in California.

D. Thousands of people were heading for California on the west coast of North America when the news of the discovery of gold there reached them.

25. So as to not forgot to take his pills at the correct times, Bill set the alarm on his watch to go off at those times. 10 a. m. and 10 p. m.

A. Twice a day, at ten a. m and p. m. , Bill had to take his pills, and in order to remember to do so, he programmed his watch alarm for these times.

B. Without the alarm on his watch sounding at 10 o'clock in the morning and at night, Bill wouldn't have remember to take any of his pills.

C. Bill never actually forgot to take his medication at the right time, but he still put his watch alarm on for 10 o'clock in the morning and at night, just in case.

D. Bill prepared his watch alarm to sound at 10. 00 and 22. 00, because otherwise, he would certainly have forgotten to take his medication.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

26. Do you need this paintbrush?
+ Ah, yes __________ it to me, please?
A. Do you pass **B.** Will you pass
C. Are you passing **D.** Are you going to pass

27. – What's the matter? You're not listening to me.
____
A. Excuse me. I'm thinking of something else.
B. I'm sorry, I have been thinking about something else.
C. Excuse me. I'm still listening to you.
D. I'm sorry, I have been still listening to you.

28. – You went to Chile, didn't you?
+ No, But I __________ to Peru, which is right next door.
A. Was going **B.** Had gone **C.** . was gone **D.** did go.

29. When they let us go in, we__________ outside the exam room for over half an hour.
A. had been standing **B.** have been standing
C. have stood **D.** are standing.

30. I don't know much about computers, so I asked the assistant for __________ advice.
A. a little. **B.** many. **C.** a lot **D.** a few.

31. – Watch out, or you __________ off the boat!
A. are going to fall **B.** are falling
C. fall **D.** fell

32. Home Lovers have got lots of __________ in their sale this year.
A. fees **B.** fortunes **C.** debts **D.** bargains

33. There's little__________ of our getting into the final.
A. fortune **B.** chance **C.** luck **D.** opportunity.

34. - Who volunteered before to pick up the pizza for tonight's party ?
+ __________
A. I did. I'm going to get it **B.** I was picking it up
C. . I did. I'll get it. **D.** I was going to pick it up.

35. When he was at university, my dad did a __________ in maths.
A. degree **B.** subject **C.** mark **D.** study.

36. Car! __________ have been here by now. Maybe he got stuck in traffiC.
A. might **B.** must **C.** should **D.** can't.

37. I must remember to ______ a souvenir back Spain For my grand mother.
A. go **B.** keep **C.** take **D.** bring.

38. Do these shoes __________ my new skirt?
A. go **B.** match **C.** suit **D.** look.

39. Anita works really hard and __________ to be paid more.
A. worth **B.** values **C.** deserves **D.** requires.

40. I hope our plane leave son __________ .
A. hour **B.** schedule **C.** plan **D.** timetable.

41. – Is that Paul? He must __________ from Australia.
A. have returned **B.** returning **C.** had returned **D.** return.

42. The newspapers congratulated the writer ________ producing a very funny show.
A. with **B.** for **C.** on **D.** of

43. I'll get my dad a book for his birthday ________ I find something better.
A. although **B.** until **C.** if **D.** unless.

44. Jack ___________ chess before so I showed him what to do.
A. didn't play **B.** wasn't playing
C. hadn't been played **D.** hadn't played.

45. I ______ across this book about the moon in the library. It's really interesting!
A. found **B.** came **C.** went **D.** looked.

46. Let me just add _____ what I'm buying to see if I've got enough money.
A. in **B.** on **C.** up **D.** over.

47. What if I __________ you that there's a good chance I can get tickets for the concert?
A. were to tell **B.** were telling **C.** have told **D.** would to tell.

48. – Why don't you __________ a go? It's not difficult!
A. set **B.** have **C.** do **D.** make.

49. I'm ___________ my brother is.
A. nothing near as ambitious as. **B.** nowhere like so ambitious
C. nothing as ambitious than. **D.** nowhere near as ambitious as.

50. – Why did you leave the door open?
+ ______________.

A. I'm going to carry in the packages.
B. I was carrying in the packages
C. I'll carry in the packages
D. I'm thinking of carrying in the package.

51. Our new coach is popular ____________ the whole team.
A. for **B.** to **C.** by **D.** with.

52. If I __________ hear from Nigel. I'll tell him you were asking after him.
A. happened **B.** should happen to
C. should to **D.** will happen to.

53. That ____________ be my mobile – mine is silver and that one is black.
A. can't **B.** shouldn't **C.** wouldn't **D.** mustn't.

54. – Where's that ____________ dress that your grandma gave you?
A. long, pink, silk, lovely **B.** pink, long, lovely, silk
C. lovely, long, pink, silk **D.** lovely, pink, long, silk.

55. the coastguard boarded the ship and found ____________.
A. alive four men injured **B.** four injured men alive
C. four injured alive men **D.** injured four alive men.

56. Only during the early twentieth century _________ in the United States.
A. that liquor was prohibited **B.** liquor was prohibited
C. when liquor was prohibited **D.** was liquor prohibited.

57. The book would have been perfect _________ the ending.
A. it hadn't been for **B.** hadn't it been for
C. it had not been for **D.** had it not been for.

58. Having been served lunch, ___________.
A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
B. The committee members discussed the problem.
C. it was discussed by the committee members the problem.
D. a discussed of the problem was made by the committee.

59. The lawyer told his clients that ____________.
A. the case had a minimum chance to be won by him.
B. they had little chance of winning the case
C. the case was of a small chance to win
D. it was nearly impossible to win him the case.

60. ____________ the sails of a distant ship are visible before the body of the ship.
A. Because ht curve of the Earth
B. the curve of the Earth makes
C. The Earth , in that it curves, makes
D. Because of the curve of the Earth.

Read the following passage and mark the letter B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 61 to 70.

Exam or continuous assessment?

How do you feel when you (61) ___________ an exam? Do you always (62) ____________ in getting all your ideas down on paper, or do you sometimes feel that you're (63) ___________ a mess of it? Apart from those lucky few who (64)___________through exams, most secondary school (65)___________ find them very stressful. Many teachers are (66)___________ of the problems their student face and use a different method for measuring their progress: continuous assessment. With continuous assessment, student are given various (67)___________to do through the year. All their marks are added together to produce a total mark at the (68)___________of the year. Student have to (69)___________ more responsibility for their education because they can't rely on doing well on just on day. Also they have more time to (70)___________ over their work, meaning that they're able to do their best.

61. **A.** Write **B.** sit **C.** give **D.** make
62. **A.** manage **B.** achieve **C.** succeed **D.** pass.
63. **A.** making **B.** having **C.** taking **D.** doing.
64. **A.** sail **B.** go **C.** move. **D.** drive.
65. **A.** pupils **B.** classmate **C.** prefer **D.** colleagues.
66. **A.** knowledgeable **B.** recognisable **C.** aware **D.** intelligent.
67. **A.** efforts **B.** tasks **C.** achievements **D.** result .
68. **A.** finish **B.** end **C.** edge **D.** stop.
69. **A.** get **B.** take **C.** do. **D.** make.
70. **A.** imagine **B.** consider **C.** think **D.** examine

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Line Cooperation is the common endeavor of two more people to perform a task or reach a jointly **cherished** goad. Like competition and conflict, there are different forms of cooperation, based on

CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 100B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO, TP. QUY NHƠN

group organization and attitudes. In this form, known as primary cooperation, group and individual **fuse.** The group contains nearly all of each individual's life. The rewards of the group's work are share with each number. There is an interlocking identity of individual, group, and task performed. Means and goals become one, for cooperation itself is valued.

While primary cooperation is most often characteristic of preliterate societies, secondary cooperation is characteristic of many modern societies. In secondary cooperation, individuals devote only part of their lives to the group. Cooperation itself is not a value. Most member of the group fell loyalty, but the welfare of the group is not the first consideration. Members perform tasks so that they can **separately** enjoy the fruits of their cooperation in the form of salary, prestige, or power. Business offices and professional athletic teams are examples of secondary cooperation. In the third type, called tertiary cooperation or accommodation, latent conflict underlies the share work. The attitudes of the cooperation parties are purely opportunistic; the organization is loose and **fragile.** Accommodation involve **common** means cease to aid achieve antagonistic goals; it breaks when the common means cease to aid each party in reaching its goals. This is not, strictly speaking, cooperation at all, and hence the somewhat contradictory term **antagonistic cooperation** is sometimes used for this relationship.

71. What is the author's main purpose in the first paragraph of the passage?

A. To urge readers to cooperate more often

B. To explain how cooperation differs from competition and conflict

C. To offer a brief definition of cooperation

D. To show the importance of group organization and attitudes

72. The word ***cherished*** in line 2 is closest in meaning to

A. agreed on **B.** prized **C.** set up **D.** defined

73. Which of the following statements about primary cooperation is supported by information in passage?

A. It was confined to prehistoric times.

B. It is usually the first stage of cooperation achieved by a group of individuals attempting to cooperate

C. It is an ideal that can never be achieved

D. It is most commonly seen among people who have not yet developed reading and writing skills.

74. The word ***fuse*** in line 5 is closest in meaning to

A. evolve **B.** unite **C.** explore **D.** react

75. According to the passage, why do people join groups that practise secondary cooperation?

A. To associate with people who have similar backgrounds.

B. To get rewards themselves.

C. To defeat a common enemy.

D. To experience the satisfaction of cooperation.

76. The word ***fragile*** in line 21 is closest in meaning to

A. easily broken **B.** inefficient **C.** involuntary **D.** poorly planned

77. Which of the following is an example of the third from of cooperation as it is defined in the _________ paragraph?

A. Students form a study group so that all of them can improve their grades.

B. A new business attempts to take customers away from an established company.

C. Two rival political parties temporarily work together to defeat a third party.

D. Members of a farming community share work and the food that they grow.

78. As used throughout the passage, the term common is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. Popular **B.** Shared **C.** Vulgar **D.** Ordinary

79. Which of the following is NOT given as a name for the third type of cooperation?

A. Latent conflict **B.** Accommodation

C. Tertiary cooperation **D.** Antagonistic cooperation

80. Which of the following best describes the overall organization of the passage?

A. The author describes a concept by analyzing its three forms.

B. The author compares and contrasts two types of human relations.

C. The author presents the points of view of three experts on the same topic.

D. The author provides a number of concrete examples and then draws a conclusion.

ĐỀ SỐ 3
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 2 – NĂM 2011
Mã đề số : 321

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the each of the following questions.

1. **A**: Don't forget to drop me a line when you settle down.
B: Trust me. ____ ______
A. I will. I'll keep you in touch.
B. I won't. I I'll keep you in posted.
C. I don't. I'll keep you in touch.
D. I drop you a line when I settle down.

2. This is the biggest exhibition _________ held in Hanoi.
A. So far **B.** never **C.** up to now **D.** ever

3. **Cynthia:** Hi, Victor, do you think it's possible for us to have a talk sometime today?
Victor: I'd love to, but_________
A. I've got a pretty tight schedule today
B. I'm free now.
C. is tomorrow OK?
D. I'm pretty tight schedule today.

4. Not one _______ his promises.
A. he is keeping **B.** has he kept **C.** did he keep **D.** he keeps

5. Hotel rooms must be __________ by 10 am, but luggage may be left with the porter.
A. vacated **B.** evacuated **C.** abandoned **D.** left

6. **Reese**: Remember, they want someone who works well with people. You're go to show them how easy – going and personable you are!
Kent: ___________
A. Thanks. I hope you.
B. You see what I am like. Don't worry.
C. Wait and see. Thanks
D. Thanks. I'll keep that in mind.

7. He tripped on the stairs and could not ___________ falling.
A. resist **B.** prevent **C.** Stop **D.** Avoid

8. No one was able explain the ___________ of the old custom.
A. beginning **B.** origin **C.** starting point **D.** reason

9. His sister was full of _________ for the way in which he had so quickly learned to drive a car.
A. Pride **B.** admiration **C.** surprise **D.** jealousy

10. **Jill**: con you save my place for me, please? Nature's calling.
Stranger: ______________
A. No problem. But the line is moving fast.
B. Sure. But hurry. The line is moving fast.
C. Yes, please. But in a minute or so.
D. No, I can't. I'm in a hurry.

11. The bus only stops here to _______ passengers.
A. get off **B.** pick up **C.** alight **D.** get on

12. The child was ____________ by a lorry on the safety crossing in the main stress.
A. knocked **B.** run across **C.** run out **D.** knocked down

13. I have always _______ that my university was the best in the country.
A. trusted **B.** respected **C.** considered **D.** regarded.

14. Her mother asked her to __________ the table for the evening meal.
A. place **B.** put out **C.** serve **D.** lay

15. She said that she could not ______ a new dress on her small salary use it
A. spend **B.** save **C.** afford **D.** spare

16. **Cashier**: All right. Keep your receipt. If something comes up, you can show it to us and you a refund.
John: ___________
A. OK, I won't use it
B. Thanks. I'll put it in a sake place.
C. You're welcome. See you.
D. thank you. I'll keep it for you.

17. When we arrived in Paris it was _____________ with rain.
A. running **B.** dropping **C.** pouring **D.** falling

18. People living abroad are not _____________ to enter for this competition.
A. enabled **B.** permissible **C.** capable **D.** eligible

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

19. Unfortunately, our local cinema in on the___________ of closing down.
A. verge **B.** hint **C.** edge **D.** threat

20. For elderly people, one of the problem __________ by rising prices is the continual in heating bills.
A. given **B.** post **C.** pressed **D.** force

21. **Arthur**: You're got to be careful next time!
Rose: ____________
A. I will. I will. Trust me! **B.** Yes, I have
C. Sure. I have **D.** I hope

22. The price they offered my car was so low that I ________ it down.
A. brought **B.** called **C.** turned **D.** shouted

23. The supervisor's job is to _______ the work of his particular department.
A. overlook **B.** overrun **C.** oversee **D.** overview

24. Our house still remains in __________ after the cyclone.
A. good condition **B.** a good condition
C. the good condition **D.** good state

25. When his business failed, he started again from _____________
A. scratch **B.** blank **C.** introduction **D.** Beginning

26. My _______ on life has changed a lot since leaving university.
A. outlook **B.** attitude **C.** approach **D.** purpose

27. The ______ exam in February prepared pupils for the real thing in June
A. false **B.** mock **C.** fake **D.** unreal

28. Whoever ________ of speeding may be fined from $100 up to $1,000.
A. convicted **B.** arrested **C.** judged **D.** charged

29. He was always finding ___________ with his daughter's friends.
A. blame **B.** lack **C.** mistake **D.** fault

30. The number of ticket available is ________ bay size of the stadium.
A. caused **B.** related **C.** determined **D.** associated

Mark the sentence (A, B, C, or D) that is the most suitable completion for the set of given words.

31. What/hate/most/answer/call/midnight.
A. What do you hate when you answering call at midnight?
B. What I you hate the most is answering a phone call at midnight.
C. What make me hate most to answer a phone call at midnight.
D. What is hated by most of people is answering a phone call at midnight.

32. noise/hotel/be/construction/

A. There was so much noise as the hotel was still under construction.
B. The noise of the hotel was caused bay it being in construction.
C. The cause of the noise was that the hotel being still under construction.
D. The noise came from hotel which was being in construction.

33. foolish/tell lies/police
A. He was too foolish not to tell lies to the police.
B. He was so foolish that he tell lies to the police.
C. He was very foolish so that he told the police lies.
D. He was so foolish as to tell lies to the police.

34. fall/obey/regulation/disqualification.
A. If you fall obeying the regulation, you'll get disqualification.
B. Failure to obey the regulation may result in disqualification.
C. In case you fail obeying the regulation, you'll have disqualification.
D. Failing to obey the regulation may lead to get disqualification.

35. get/impression/first/meet/him
A. I caused a very good impression when I have first met him.
B. I got very good impression of my first meeting with him.
C. I was given a good impression as first met him/
D. I got a good impression by my meeting him.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Researchers in the field of psychology have found that one of the best ways to make an important decision, such as choosing a university to attend or a business to invest in, involves the utilization of a decision worksheet. Psychologists who study optimization compare the actual decisions made by people to theoretical ideal decisions to see how similar they are. Proponents of the worksheet procedure believe that it will yield optimal, that is, the best decisions. Although there are several variations on the exact format that worksheets can take, they are all similar in their essential aspects.

Worksheets require defining the problem in a clear and concise way and then listing all possible solutions to the problem. Next, the pertinent considerations that will be affected by each decision are listed, and the relative importance of each consideration or consequence is determined. Each consideration is assigned a numerical value to reflect its relative importance. A decision is mathematically calculated by adding these values together. The alternative with the highest number of points emerges as the best decision.

Since most important problems are multifaceted, there are several alternatives to choose from, each with unique advantages and disadvantages. One of the benefits of a pencil and paper decision-making procedure is that it permits people to deal with more variables than their minds can generally comprehend and remember. On the average, people can keep about seven ideas in their minds at once. A worksheet can be especially useful when the decision involves a large number of variables with complex relationships. A realistic example for many college students is the question "What will I do after graduation?" A graduate might seek a position that offers specialized training, pursue an advanced degree, or travel abroad for a year.

A decision-making worksheet begins with a succinct statement of the problem that will also help to narrow it. It is important to be clear about the distinction between long-range and immediate goals because long-range goals often involve a different decision than short-range ones. Focusing on long-range goals, a graduating student might revise the question above to "What will I do after graduation that will lead to a successful career?"

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- **A.** A tool to assist in making complex decisions.
- **B.** A comparison of actual decisions and ideal decisions
- **C.** Research on how people make decisions
- **D.** Differences between long-range and short-range decision making

42. The word 'essential' in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to __________

A. introductory **B.** changeable **C.** beneficial **D.** fundamental

43. Of the following steps, which occurs before the others in making a decision worksheet?
- **A.** Listing the consequences of each solution
- **B.** Calculating a numerical summary of each solution
- **C.** Deciding which consequences are most important
- **D.** Writing down all possible solutions

44. According to decision-worksheet theory, an optimal decision is defined as one that
- **A.** has the fewest variables to consider
- **B.** uses the most decision worksheets
- **C.** has the most points assigned to it
- **D.** is agreed to by the greatest number of people

45. The author organizes paragraph 2 by ___________

A. describing a process **B.** classifying types of worksheets

C. providing historical background **D.** explaining a theory

46. The author states that 'On the average, people can keep about seven ideas in their minds at once (paragraph 3) to explain that ___________
- **A.** most decisions involve seven steps
- **B.** human mental capacity has limitations
- **C.** some people have difficulty making minor as well as major decisions
- **D.** people can learn to keep more than seven ideas in their minds with practice

47. The word "succinct "in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ________

A. creative **B.** satisfactory **C.** personal **D.** concise

48. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?

A. Proponents (para. 1) **B.** Optimal (para. 1)

C. Variables (para. 3) **D.** Long-range goals (para. 4)

49. The word 'it' in paragraph 4 refers to ___________

A. worksheet **B.** problem **C.** distinction **D.** decision

50. The word 'revise' in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ___________

A. ask **B.** explain **C.** change **D.** predict

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose stress in placed differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

51. **A.** industry **B.** proficiency **C.** redundancy **D.** industrial

52. **A.** advertise **B.** practice **C.** advise **D.** promise

53. **A.** conversation **B.** extinction **C.** international **D.** recognition

54. **A.** conservative **B.** equalize **C.** extraordinary **D.** astronomer

55. **A.** approach **B.** particular **C.** respect **D.** property

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

INFLUENCE OF TELEVISON

Television has charged the lifestyle of people in every industrialized country in the world. In the United States, where sociologists have studied the effects, some interesting observations have been made.

Television, although not essential, has become a(n) (56) ___________ part of most people' life. It has become a baby – sister, a initiator of conversation, the major transmitter of culture, a keeper of traditions. Yet can what can be seen on TV in one day is critically analyzed, it become evident that television is not a teacher but a sustainer. The poor (57) _________ of programming does not elevate people into greater (58) _________, but rather maintains and encourages the status quo.

The (59) ___________reason for the lack of quality in America began with the radio. Radio companies and their sponsors' first (60) ____________with television. Therefore, the close relationship, which the advertises had with radio program became the system for America TV. Sponsors not only paid money for time within programs, bit many actually produced the programs. Thus, (61) ___________ form the capitalistic, profit – oriented sector of America society, television is primarily (62) ___________ with reflecting and attracting society rather than (63) ____________ and experimenting with new ideas. Advertisers want to attract the largest viewing audience possible, to do so require that the programs be entertaining rather than challenging.

Television in America today remains, to a large (64) ___________with the same organization and standards as it had thirty years ago. The hope some evolution and true achievement toward improving society will require a charge in the (65) ___________ system.

(56) **A.** integral **B.** mixed **C.** fractional **D.** superior
(57) **A.** quantity **B.** quality **C.** effect **D.** product
(58)**A.** preconception **B.** knowledge **C.** understanding **D.** feeling
(59) **A.** adequate **B.** unknown **C.** inexplicable **D.** primary
(60) **A.** experimented **B.** tried **C.** did **D.** made
(61) **A.** going **B.** leaving **C.** coming **D.** getting
(62) **A.** interested **B.** concerned **C.** worried **D.** connected
(63) **A.** reflecting **B.** innovating **C.** attracting **D.** entertaining
(64)**A.** extent **B.** degree **C.** size **D.** mount
(65) **A.** total **B.** full **C.** entire **D.** complete

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

Ranked as the number one beverage consumed worldwide, tea takes the lead over coffee in both popularity and production with 5 million metric tons of tea produced annually. Although much of this tea is consumed in Asian, European and African countries, The Unites states drinks is fair share. According to estimates by the Tea Council of The Unites states, tea is enjoyed by no less than half of the U. S, population on any given day. Black tea or green tea – iced, spiced, or instant – tea drinking has spurred a billion – dollar business with major tea producer in Africa and South America and thought out Asia.

Tea is made from the leaves of an evergreen plant, Camellia saneness, which grows tall and lush in tropical region. On tea plantation, the plant is kept trimmed to approximately four feet high and as new buds called flush appear, they are plucked off by hand. Event in today's world of modem agricultural machinery, hand harvesting continues to be preferred method. Ideally, only the top two leaves and a bud should be picked. This new growth produces the highest quality tea.

After being harvested, tea leaves are lair out on long drying racks, called withering racks, for 18 to 20 hours. During this process, the tea softens and become limp. Next, dependent on the type of tea being product, the leaves may be crushed or chopped to release flavor, and then fermented under controlled condition of heat and humidity. For green tea, the whole leaves are often steamed to retain their green color, and the fermentation process is skipped. Producing black teas requires fermentation during which the tea leaves begin darken. After fermentation, black tea is dried in vats to produce its rich brown or black color.

No one knows when or how tea became popular, bur legend has it that tea as beverage was discovered in 2737B. C. by Emperor Shen Nung of China when leaves from camellia dropped in to drink water as it was boiling over s fire. As the story goes, Emperor Shen Nung drank the resulting liquid and proclaimed the drink to be most nourishing and refreshing. Though account cannot be documented, it is thought that tea drinking probably originated in China and spread to the part of Asia, then Europe, and ultimately to America colonies around 1650.

With about half the caffeine content of coffee, tea is often chosen by those who want to reduce, but not necessarily eliminate their caffeine intake. Some people find that tea less acidic than coffee and therefore easier on the stomach. Others have become interested in tea drinking since the National Cancer Institute publishes its finding on the antioxidant properties of tea. But whether tea is enjoyed for it perceived health benefit, its flavor, or as a social drink, teacups continue to be filled daily with the world' most popular beverage.

66. Why does the author include statistics on the amount of tea produced, sold and consumed?

A. To show the expense of processing such a large quantity of tea.
B. To explain why coffee is not most popular beverage worldwide.
C. To demonstrate tea's popularity.
D. To impress the reader with factual sounding information.

67. Based on the passage, what is implied about tea harvesting?

A. It is totally done with the assistance of modem agricultural machinery.
B. It is longer done in China.
C. The method has remained nearly the same for a long time.
D. The method involves trimming the uppermost branches of the plant.

68. What does the word "they" in paragraph 2 of the passage refer to?

A. Tea pickers' **B.** new buds
C. evergreen plant **D.** tropical region

69. Which of the following is NOT true about the tea production process?

A. Black tea develops its dark color during fermentation and final drying.
B. Green tea requires a long fermentation process.
C. Green tea in often steamed to keep its color.
D. Black tea goes thought two drink phases during production.

70. The word "documented" in paragraph 4 could be best replace by which of following word?

A. ignored **B.** proved **C.** stored **D.** kept

71. According to the passage, what is true about origin of tea drinking?

A. It began during the Shen Nung dynasty.
B. It may begun some time around 1950
C. It is unknown when tea first become popular.
D. It was originally produced from Camilla plants in Europe.

72. The word "eliminate" in paragraph 5 could be best replace by which of following word?

A. decrease **B.** increase **C.** reduce **D.** remove

73. According to the passage, which may be the reason why someone would choose to drink tea instead of coffee?

A. Because it's easier to digest than coffee.
B. Because it has higher nutritional content than coffee.
C. Because it helps prevent cancer.
D. Because it has more caffeine coffee.

74. Where in the passage does author mention research conducted on the beneficial effects of tea dinking?

A. paragraph 1 **B.** paragraph 2 **C.** paragraph 4 **D.** paragraph 5

75. What best describes the topic of this passage?

A. Tea consumption and production
B. The two most popular types of tea
C. The benefits of tea consumption worldwide
D. How tea is produced and brewed.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

76. ____________________, I was please it was over.

A. Though strange it was
B. Despite it may sound strange
C. Strange though it may sound
D. Even though being very strange

77. If you want travel in July, ________________.

A. I'll advise buying your ticket well in advance.
B. I'll advise you buying your ticket well in advance.
C. I'll advise buy your ticket well in advance
D. Your ticket will be advanced buying well in advance.

78. ____________________ that many hospitals wanted his service.

A. He was so good a doctor
B. We was a such good doctor
C. He was so good doctor
D. He was such a doctor good.

79. ____________________, he took his seat quietly.

A. So as to not disturb our conversation
B. So that not disturbing our conversation
C. In order not to disturb our conversation
D. Not to disturb our conversation

80. Jack went to the party, wearing a ____________________ tie.

A. lovely red bow wooden **B.** red lovely wooden bow.
C. wooden lovely red bow **D.** lovely red wooden bow

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

ĐỀ SỐ 4
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 1 – NĂM 2011
Mã đề số : 116

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct to each of the following questions.

1. A: Do you mind if we schedule the meeting for 11 o' clock?
B: well, actually, I ______ earlier.
A. Will prefer it **B.** would prefer it to be
C. am preferring it to be **D.** Should prefer it will be

2. This statue is a lifelike_______ of Christ Jesus.
A. presentation **B.** presenting
C. representation **D.** representative

3. Mr. Black: What shall I do when I want to call you?
Nurse: ________.
A. You shall find the red button on the left.
B. . Press the red button on the left.
C. I'd come every ten minutes
D. Stay here and enjoy yourself.

4. My brother had his camera __________ from his car in the office car-park.
A. lost **B.** robbed **C.** missed **D.** stolen

5. We need to _______ more of our waste and grass.
A. tricycle **B.** cycle **C.** recycle **D.** cyclone

6. It is not ________ to be drunk in the street.
A. respecting **B.** respectably **C.** respectful **D.** respectable

7. He lost in the election because he is a weak and ______leader.
A. undeciding **B.** undecided **C.** undecisive **D.** indecisive

8. My teacher is very _______.
A. unknowledged **B.** Knowledged **C.** knowledgeable **D.** known

9. Don't worry ! Our new product will keep your bathroom clean and____.
A. odourless **B.** odour **C.** odourful **D.** odourlessly

10. All his plans for starting his own business fell ________.
A. in **B.** through **C.** down **D.** away

11. The police car collided with fire_______.
A. engine **B.** engines **C.** engineer **D.** engineering

12. A: I'd like to change some money.
B: _________.
A. Five tens, please. **B.** Which currency?
C. You haven't signed it. **D.** What's your account number?

13. I had a ________, which I couldn't explain, that something terrible was going to happen
A. feeling **B.** view **C.** sense **D.** thought

14. Mr. Smith is a _______ person. If he says he will do something, you know that he will do.
A. dependent **B.** independent **C.** depending **D.** dependable

15. He will do the work and send you the _____for it.
A. addition **B.** sum **C.** note **D.** bill

16. There is too much ______ in this world.
A. greediness **B.** greed **C.** greedy **D.** greedness

17. Customer: Can I have a look at that pullover, please?
Salesgirl: _______.
A. It's much cheaper **B.** Which one? This one ?
C. Sorry, it is out of stock. **D.** Can I help you?

18. They had to walk up a very _______ hill every day.
A. stepped **B.** sharp **C.** steep **D.** straight

19. A: Can I help you, madam?
B:._________.
A. Yes, it's in our summer sale. **B.** It's very cheap.
C. No, thanks. I'm just looking **D.** Right. It looks a bit small.

20. The man who lives opposite us sometimes comes___ for a cup of coffee.
A. over **B.** off **C.** on **D.** to

21. She was singing an old Spanish folksong, a favourite of _______.
A. her **B.** her own **C.** hers **D.** herself

22. The elderly tourists do not find the thought of climbing the hill______.
A. appealed **B.** appealing **C.** unappealing **D.** appeal

23. The hotel receptionist said she would______ what she could do about the dripping tap immediately.
A. look **B.** find **C.** try **D.** see

24. A: Would you like to meet Mrs. Bruce?

B: _______.

A. I can make an appointment with her. **B.** I'd love to.
C. I find it very interesting. **D.** I don't know where she living.

25. TV advertising in the late afternoon tends to_____ young children.
A. target **B.** point **C.** focus **D.** aim

26. ______ there are black holes in space.
A. Theorily **B.** Theorically **C.** Theoretically **D.** Theoricly

27. Please accept this cheque as a ________of the services.
A. recognisement **B.** recognition
C. recognizing **D.** recognisation

28. _______ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house.
A. Removals **B.** Movements **C.** Removements **D.** Moves

29. We're in good time; there's ______to hurry.
A. no purpose **B.** no need
C. unnecessary **D.** impossible

30. The______ horse ran away from the fire.
A. fright **B.** frightful **C.** frightened **D.** frightening

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

31. There were over two hundred people at Carl's trial, most of whom believed that he was not guilty of the crime.
A. Carl had not committed the crime, and so more than 200 people came to his trial to show their support.
B. When it was announced that Carl had been found not guilty of the crime, there were over 200 people in the audience at his trial.
C. Over 200 people coming to Carl's trial must have influenced the fact that he was not found guilty of the crime.
D. The majority of the more than 200 people Carl's trial didn't think that he had committed the crime.

32. It couldn't have been Mary that you heard shouting last night, as she is vacationing in Vermont at the moment.
A. I think Mary is cn holiday in Vermont now, so you may be wrong in thinking that you heard her yelling last night.
B. Right now, Mary is having a holiday in Vermont, so it is impossible that it was she whose shouting you heard last night.
C. Are you sure it was Mary who shouted to you last night, because, as far as I Known, she is on vacation in Vermont at the moment?
D. If it was Mary that you heard yelling last night, then she can't be taking a vacation in Vermont at the moment.

33. Until I saw her for myself, I didn't think that Naomi had been badly wounded.
A. As soon as I saw Naomi, I knew that her injuries were very serious.
B. Naomi hadn't been hurt very badly, and I become aware of that at the time that I saw her.
C. It was only when I saw Naomi that realized how seriously she had been injured.
D. Before I had seen Naomi's wounds, I had supposed that they were extremely bad.

34. It is much easy to walk home from here than get on a crowded minibus.
A. If the minibus is full, I will probably just choose to walk home from.
B. while it's not easy to get a crowded minibus, it's better than going home on foot.
C. It is a lot more difficult to squeeze in to a full minibus than to go home from here on foot.
D. People generally walk home from here rather than use the minibus, because they are always full.

35. Despite having few passengers, the coach to Dover will still leave according to schedule.
A. The coach that goes to Dover only carries a small number of passengers
B. There are quite a few people travelling on the bus to Dover, so it will be departing soon.
C. The coach to Dover is going to depart as planned, even though there aren't many people on it.
D. If the bus for Dover leaves right now, there won't be a lot of people travelling on it.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36. The Concorde can fly across the Atlantic without re-fueling and carrying 11 tons of freight.
A. carrying **B.** of freight **C.** without **D.** across

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

37. As a child grows on, it is physical health is affected by many elements in the air, water and food.

A. is affected **B.** on **C.** by **D.** many elements

38. Usually the climate in mountainous areas become much windy at higher altitudes.

A. mach windy **B.** the **C.** Usually **D.** at higher

39. The novel and the short story are the literary forms most commonly called "fiction", but contemporary narrative poetry and drama were also forms of fiction.

A. most **B.** forms **C.** narrative **D.** were.

40. Children enjoy telling and listening to ghosts stories, especially on Halloween night.

A. ghosts stories **B.** on Halloween night

C. Telling and listening **D.** especially

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, diver often became sluggish, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observation by means of instruments that are lowered in to the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and cruise at depths of fifteen thousand feet, In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of see ice, oil slicks, and cloud formation over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

41. With that topic is the passage primarily concerned?

A. Communication among drivers

B. Direct observation of the ocean floor

C. Undersea vehicles

D. Technological advances in oceanography

42. The word "sluggish" is closest in meaning to______.

A. very weak **B.** nervous **C.** confused **D.** slow moving

43. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon____.

A. vehicles as well as divers.

B. controlling currents and the weather

C. radios that divers use to communicate

D. the limitations of diving equipment

44. Divers have had problems is communicating underwater because___.

A. they did not pronounce clearly

B. the water destroyed their speech organs

C. the pressure affected their speech organs

D. the vehicles they used have not been perfected

45. The word "cruise" could best be replaced by_______.

A. travel at a constant speed **B.** function without problems

C. stay in communication **D.** remain still

46. Undersea vehicles_______.

A. have the same limitation that divers have
B. are too small for a man to fit inside
C. make direct observations of the ocean floor
D. are very slow to respond

47. The word "information" is closest in meaning to ______.
A. samples **B.** photographs **C.** data **D.** articles

48. Haw is a radio- equipped buoy operated?
A. by operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
B. operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
C. operators outside the vehicle in the part underwater
D. operators outside the vehicle on a ship

49. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?
A. The location of sea ice
B. Cloud formation over the ocean
C. The temperature of the ocean's surface
D. A model of the ocean's movements

50. The word "those" refers to _______.
A. vehicle **B.** problems **C.** ships **D.** computers

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

51. A. learned **B.** naked C. baked **D.** blessed
52. A. unity **B.** suite C. studious **D.** volume
53. A. busy **B.** lettuce **C.** bury **D.** minute
54 A. chorus **B.** duchess **C.** duke **D.** stomach
55. A. conserve **B.** amuse **C.** dissolve **D.** resident

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65

Set in the red desert of the central Australia is the mining town of the Coober Pedy. At first sight, the town looks similar too many other such communities, but Coober Pedy is different. Sixty per cent of it is population of some 4,000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and even churches in the town and the (56)________ hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunneling machines are (57) _______ in to create passages and room in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to (58) ______ the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front. Houses are of all shapes and (59) ______ the largest having twenty rooms, and some even have their own swimming pool.

Living underground may sound strange but in fact it has a number of advantages. In summer, the temperature outside can reach an astonishing 47°C, and in winter the night can be (60) ______ cold. However, inside the houses it remains a steady 25°C al year (61) ______. Many people say that living underground makes them fell very secure. There is no problem with noise from the neighbors and the houses are not (62) ______ by the fierce dust storms that regularly (63)______ through the area. And of course, if your family (64) ______ or lots of friends come to stay, you can (65)______ dig another room.

56. A. near **B.** enclosing **C.** close **D.** surrounding
57. A. brought **B.** entered **C.** placed **D.** worked
58. A. lift **B.** support **C.** push **D.** rise
59. A. sizes **B.** areas **C.** volumes **D.** numbers
60. A. strongly **B.** heavily **C.** extremely **D.** sharply
61. A. along **B.** round **C.** across **D.** wide
62. A. spoiled **B.** disturbed **C.** influenced **D.** affected
63. A. pour **B.** sweep **C.** flood **D.** hurry
64. A. grows **B.** rises **C.** stretches **D.** explodes
65. A. only **B.** always **C.** regularly **D.** ever.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A,B,C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each to of the question from 66 to 75.

Colors and Emotion

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they are just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so intimately related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either refects your current state of being, or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than they affect the people around you. Of course they also affect anyone who comes in contact with you, but you are the one saturated with the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes based on the color or emotion that I need for the day. So you consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Color, sound, and emotions are all vibration. Emotions are literally energy in emotion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason that real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

66. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Colorful clothes can change your mood.
B. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.
C. Colors can help you become healthy.
D. colors are one of the most exciting.

67. Which of the following can be affected by color?
A. Your need for thrills. **B.** your friend's feelings
C. your appetite **D.** your mood

68. Who is more influenced by the colors you wear?
A. The people around you are more influenced.
B. neither **A** nor **C.**
C. you are more influenced.
D. Both **A** and **C.**

69. According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?
A. They all affect the cells of the body.
B. They are all forms of motion.
C. They are all related to health.
D. None of the above.

70. According to this passage, what creates disease?
A. Wearing the color black.
B. Exposing yourself to bright color.
C. Being open to your emotions.
D. Ignoring your emotions.

71. The term **'intimately'** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. Clearly **B.** Closely **C.** Obviously. **D.** Simply.

72. The term **'they'** in paragraph 3 refers to

A. Emotion. **B.** People. **C.** Colors **D.** None of the above

73. Why does the author mention that color and emotions are both vibrations?
A. to show how color can affect energy levels in body.
B. Because they both affect how we feel.
C. To prove the relationship between emotions and color.
D. Because vibrations make you healthy.

74. The phrase **'saturated with'** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. bored with **B.** in need of
C. covered with **D.** lacking in

75. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To persuade the reader that colors can influence emotion and give a person more energy.
B. To show that colors are important for a healthy life.
C. To give an objective account of how colors affect emotions.
D. To prove the relationship between color and emotion.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentences.

76. ______, **"Alice in the Wonderland"** appeals to many adult readers, too.
A. Though for children written
B. Though written for children
C. Though its written for children
D. It was written for children

77. Not all historical sites that are found_________.
A. highly publicized **B.** of high publicity
C. to be highly publicized **D.** are highly publicized

78. _________________is not clear to researchers.
A. Did dinosaurs become extinct
B. Why dinosaurs having become extinct
C. Dinosaurs became extinct
D. Why dinosaurs became extinct

79. No one cares about the starving people_______________.
A. whose aid is intended for **B.** whom the aid is intended
C. that the aid is intended for **D.** for the aid is intended

80. On the battle field__________.
A. lay the tanks **B.** the tanks lay
C. lied the tanks **D.** did the tanks lie

ĐỀ SỐ 5
ĐH BÁCH KHOA Hà Nội
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC MÔN TIẾNG ANH LẦN 1
Thời gian: 90 phút

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

1: **A.** took /tuk/ **B.** book /buk/ **C.** shoe /ʃu:/ **D.** would /wud/
2: **A.** find /faind/ **B.** bite /bait/ **C.** since /sins/ **D.** drive /draiv/
3: **A.** breath /breθ/ **B.** breathe /bri:ð/ **C.** thank /θæɳk/ **D.** threat /θret/
4: **A.** massage /'mæsɑ:dʒ/ **B.** carriage /'kæridʒ/
C. voyage /'vɔidʒ/ **D.** Dosage /'dousidʒ/
5: **A.** chair /tʃeɔ/ **B.** cheap /tʃi:p/ **C.** chorus /'kɔ:rəs/ **D.** child /tʃaild/

Chọn phương án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi sau:

6: All the boys are good at cooking, but _____ is as good as the girls.
A. either **B.** neither **C.** every **D.** none

7: They had lunch together in the school _____.
A. café **B.** restaurant **C.** canteen **D.** bar

8: _____ that she burst into tears.
A. Her anger was such **B.** So angry she was
C. She was so anger **D.** Such her anger was

9: We must _____ our pounds for dollars before going to New York.
A. change **B.** convert **C.** turn **D.** exchange

10: It was clear that the young couple were _____ of taking charge of the restaurant.
A. able **B.** reliable **C.** capable **D.** responsible

11: Who is the _____ of this company?
A. top **B.** head **C.** leader **D.** minister

12: Peter painted the room black. It looks dark and dreary. He _____ chosen a different color.
A. had to **B.** should have **C.** must have **D.** could have been

13: Daisy's marriage has been arranged by her family. She is marrying a man __.
A. she hardly knows him **B.** whom she hardly know
C. she hardly knows **D.** that she hardly know

14: That book is by a famous anthropologist. It's about the people in Samoa _____ for two years.
A. that she lived **B.** that she lived among them
C. among whom she lived **D.** where she lived among them

15: Instead of _____ about the good news, Peter seemed to be indifferent.
A. exciting **B.** being excited **C.** to excite **D.** to be excited

16: She nearly lost her own life _____ attempting to save the child from drowning.
A. at **B.** with **C.** in **D.** for

17: If I could speak Spanish, I _____ next year studying in Mexico.
A. will spend **B.** had spent
C. would spend **D.** would have spent

18: There are several means of mass communication. The newspaper is one. Television is _____.
A. another **B.** other **C.** the another **D.** the other

19: Tom: "Thank you for your help."
Mary: "_____."
A. With all my heart **B.** Never mind me
C. It's my pleasure **D.** Wish you

20: We _____ won the game if we'd had a few more minutes.
A. have **B.** will **C.** had **D.** could have

21: The police are _____ an incident which took place this afternoon.
A. inspecting **B.** searching **C.** looking out **D.** investigating

22: My brother is intelligent but he _____ common sense.
A. fails **B.** lacks **C.** misses **D.** wants

23: Someone wants to _____ a good hotel.
A. introduce **B.** direct **C.** recommend **D.** tell

24: We'll play tennis and _____ we'll have lunch.
A. after **B.** then **C.** so **D.** immediately

25: John never comes to class on time and _____.
A. neither does Peter **B.** so does Peter
C. so doesn't Peter **D.** neither doesn't Peter

Chọn đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi sau:

26: Although it was raining heavily, _____.
A. he went out without a raincoat **B.** but he went out without a raincoat

C. so he went out without a raincoat **D.** however he went out without a raincoat

27: The cost of living in Alaska is extremely high, _____.

A. as the price of petrol there is surprisingly low

B. whereas Eskimos live in ice houses called igloos

C. dues to the fact that only about 500,000 people live there

D. because nearly everything has to be imported

28: _____, the owner and the buyer finally agreed on a price for the house.

A. They had been bargaining for several weeks

B. After bargaining for several weeks

C. After several weeks they began bargaining

D. As if bargaining for several weeks

29: Tom's score on the test is the highest in the class. _____.

A. He should study hard last night **B.** he might have studied hard last night

C. he must have studied hard last night **D.** he must had to study hard last night

30: The problem facing most tourists is _____ among so many possibilities.

A. what they should see **B.** should they see what

C. what should they see **D.** they should see what

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây:

31: It's a pity that you didn't tell us about this.

A. I wish you told us about this **B.** I wish you would tell us about this

C. I wish you had told us about this **D.** I wish you have told us about this

32: My brother and I went to that school.

A. I went to that school and my brother, too.

B. I went to that school and so my brother did.

C. I went to that school and so did my brother.

D. I went to that school and so my brother did, too.

33: Be he rich or poor, she will marry him.

A. She doesn't want to marry him because he is poor.

B. She wants to marry him if he is rich.

C. She will marry him whether he is rich or poor.

D. She will marry him however poor he may be.

34: When I met my long-lost brother, I was at a loss for words.

A. When the speaker met his brother, he was puzzled about what to say.

B. When the speaker met his brother, he had much to say.

C. When the speaker met his brother, he refused to say anything.

D. When the speaker met his brother, he had nothing pleasant to say.

35: Donald could not help weeping when he heard the bad news.

A. Donald could not stop himself from weeping at the bad news.

B. Donald could not allow himself to weep at the bad news.

C. Donald could not help himself and so he wept.

D. Donald could not help himself because he was weeping.

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có phần gạch chân cần phải sửa trong mỗi câu sau đây:

36: The children were playing last night outdoors when it began to rain very hard.
A B C D

37: She asked why did Mathew look so embarrassed when he saw Carole.
A B C D

38: I'd prefer to do it on myself, because other people make me nervous.
A B C D

39: Could you mind telling me the way to the nearest restaurant?
A B C D

40: There was a very interesting news on the radio this morning about the
A B C D
earthquake in Italy.

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án đúng(A,B,c hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 41 đến 50:

Today's cars are smaller, safer, cleaner, and more economical than their predecessors, but the car of the future will be far more pollution-free than those on the road today. Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed than run on alternative sources of power, such as electricity, compressed natural gas,methanol, steam, hydrogen, and propane. Electricity, however, is the only zero-emission option presently available.

Although electric vehicles will not be truly practical until a powerful,**compact** battery or other dependable source of current is available, transport experts **foresee** a new assortment of electric vehicles entering everyday life: shorter-range commuter electric cars, three-wheeled neighborhood cars, electric delivery vans, bikes and trolleys.

As automakers work to develop practical electrical vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. Public **charging** facilities will need to be as common as today's gas stations. Public parking spots on the street or in commercial lots will need to be equipped with devices that allow drivers to charge their batteries while they stop, dine, or attend a concert. To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centers might be reserved for electric cars.

Planners **foresee** electric shuttle buses, trains, buses and neighborhood vehicles all meeting at transit centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. **Commuters** will be able to rent a variety of electric cars to suit their needs: light trucks, one-person three-wheelers, small cars, or electric/gasoline **hybrid cars** for longer trips, which will no doubt take place on automated freeways capable of handling five times the number of vehicles that can be carried by freeway today.

41: The following electrical vehicles are all mentioned in the passage EXCEPT

A. vans **B.** trains **C.** planes **D.** trolleys

42: The author's purpose in the passage is to

A. criticize conventional vehicles

B. support the invention of electric cars

C. narrate a story about alternative energy vehicles

D. describe the possibilities for transportation in the future

43: The passage would most likely be followed by details about

A. automated freeways

B. pollution restrictions in the future

C. the neighborhood of the future

D. electric shuttle buses

44: The word "compact" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to

A. long-range **B.** inexpensive **C.** concentrated **D.** squared

45: In the second paragraph, the author implies that

A. a dependable source of electric energy will eventually be developed.

B. everyday life will stay much the same in the future.

C. a single electric vehicle will eventually replace several modes of transportation

D. electric vehicles are not practical for the future

46: According to the passage, public parking lots of the future will be

A. more convenient than they are today

B. equipped with charging devices

C. much larger than they are today

D. as common as today's gas stations

47: The word "charging" in this passage refers to

A. electricity **B.** credit cards **C.** aggression **D.** lightning

48: The word "foresee" in this passage could best be replaced with

A. count on **B.** invent **C.** imagine **D.** rely on

49: The word "commuters" in paragraph 4 refers to

A. daily travelers **B.** visitors **C.** cab drivers **D.** shoppers

50: The word "hybrid" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to

A. combination **B.** hazardous **C.** futuristic **D.** automated

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 60:

A pilot cannot fly by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in dense fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar set sends out a short burst of radio waves. Then it receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and other objects. The word "radar", in fact, gets its name from the term "radio detection and ranging". "Ranging" is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of critical importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, **tracking** ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

51: What is the main topic of this passage?

A. The nature of radar. **B.** History of radar.

C. Alternatives to radar. **D.** Types of ranging.

52: According to the passage, what can radar detect besides location of objects?

A. Shape. **B.** Size. **C.** Speed. **D.** Weight.

53: The word "exemplified" in the passage can be replaced by ________.

A. "specified" **B.** "resembled" **C.** "illustrated" **D.** "justified"

54: The word "shouts" in the passage most closely means _______.

A. "exclaims" **B.** "yells" **C.** "shoots" **D.** "whispers"

55: Which of the following words best describes the tone of this passage?

A. argumentative **B.** explanatory **C.** humorous **D.** imaginative

56: According to the passage, the distance between a radar set and an object can be determined by

A. the time it takes for a burst of radio waves to produce echoes when the waves bounce off the object

B. the term "ranging" used for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set

C. the time it takes for the radio waves to produce echoes and bounce off the object

D. the time it takes for the echoes produced by the radio waves to return to the radar set

57: Which type of waves does radar use?

A. tidal **B.** sound **C.** heat **D.** radio

58: The word "tracking" in the passage most closely means _______.

A. sending **B.** searching for **C.** ranging **D.** repairing

59: Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph?

A history of flying. **B.** Other uses of radar.

C. The technology used by pilots. **D.** Uses of some technology.

60: What might be inferred about radar?

A. It takes the place of a radio.

B. It has improved navigational safety.

C. It was developed from a study of sound waves.

D. It gave birth to the invention of the airplane.

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn các đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70:

Around the age of sixteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (61)_____? Do I leave and start work or beginning a training (62)_____? The decision is yours, but it may be (63)_____ remembering two things: there is more unemployment (64)_____ who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (65)_____ will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (66)_____ into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (67)_____ you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (68)_____ you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (69)_____ possibility. This way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (70)_____ practical work experience.

61: **A.** after **B.** later **C.** then **D.** past

62: **A.** school **B.** class **C.** course **D.** term

63: **A.** worth **B.** necessary **C.** important **D.** useful

64: **A.** between **B.** among **C.** with **D.** through

65: **A.** notes **B.** papers **C.** arts **D.** skills

66: **A.** straight **B.** just **C.** direct **D.** rather

67: **A.** make **B.** help **C.** let **D.** give

68: **A.** where **B.** while **C.** when **D.** what

69: **A.** also **B.** again **C.** another **D.** always

70: **A.** getting **B.** making **C.** taking **D.** doing

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn các đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 71 đến 80:

The tourist industry is (71)_____ to be the largest industry. Before 1950 one million people traveled abroad each year but by the 1900s the figure (72) _____ to 400 million every year. (73) _____ large numbers of tourists, however, are beginning to cause problems. For example, in the Alps the skiers are destroying the mountains they came to enjoy. Even parts of Mount Everest in the Himalayas are reported to be covered (74) _____ old tins, tents, and food that have been (75) _____ But at a time when we have (76) _____ freedom to travel than ever before, more and more people are asking how they can enjoy their holidays (77) _____causing problems by spoiling the countryside. Now there is a new holiday (78) _____called "Holidays That Don't Cost The Earth". It tells you (79) _____you can help the tourist industry by asking your travel agent the right questions (80) _____you go on holiday.

71: **A.** regarded **B.** considered **C.** seen **D.** figured

72: **A.** had risen **B.** rose **C.** has risen **D.** were rising

73: **A.** The **B.** Those **C.** These **D.** Such

74: **A.** by **B.** with **C.** under **D.** beneath

75: **A.** disposed **B.** littered **C.** thrown away **D.** launched

76: **A.** greater **B.** bigger **C.** larger **D.** better
77: **A.** apart from **B.** instead of **C.** without **D.** hardly
78: **A.** guidance **B.** guide **C.** direction **D.** instruction
79: **A.** where **B.** what **C.** when **D.** how
80: **A.** before **B.** when **C.** as soon as **D.** after

ĐỀ SỐ 6

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 6 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 606

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ CÁC THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that is most appropriate for the blank(s) in each of the following sentences.

1. Some officials proposed to increase the ___________on tobacco.
A. money **B.** fee **C.** duty **D.** salary

2. We went to see the play last night and, ___________ for Tony, we all enjoyed it very much.
A. apart **B.** aside **C.** except **D.** unless

3. She wondered ___________ her father looked like now, after so many years away.
A. way **B.** whose **C.** that **D.** what

4. Beatrice's mother ___________ her against taking too much luggage on her trip.
A. recommended **B.** encouraged **C.** reprimanded **D.** warned

5. Dick tried to place the ________ on others for his mistakes.
A. blame **B.** denial **C.** complaint **D.** hurt

6. I'm afraid a rise in salary is _________ just now.
A. out of sight **B.** out of control
C. out of date **D.** out of the question

7. Do I have to wear a suit and tie or can I dress more ____________?
A. casually **B.** unofficially **C.** naturally **D.** loosely

8. I felt __________ to help him because he was my cousin.
A. obliged **B.** restrained **C.** suppressed **D.** coerced

9. The weather was fine, and everyone was __________ the coast.
A. going for **B.** making for **C.** joining in **D.** seeing about

10.__________ we invested in telecommunications industry, we would be rich by now.
A. Were **B.** Should **C.** Will **D.** Had

11.It _____ out that the mayor had bribed several councilors to vote for him.
A. resulted **B.** pointed **C.** broke **D.** turned

12.__________ fish are there in that bowl?
A. How much number of **B.** How many
C. Do you know how **D.** What is the number of

13.A: I'm lost! Is this a way to Brighton?
B: _____________
A. No, I'm afraid it isn't
B. You're wrong
C. You've made a serious mistake
D. Why not?

14.A: Come on Susan! Hurry up! Drink your milk.
B: ____________
A. I can't finish it **B.** Excuse me **C.** Forgive me **D.** Yes, please

15.A: I like your fur coat, Helen.
B: _____________
A. Really, I'm not **B.** I think so **C.** I'm sorry **D.** Do you?

16.A: You often come to class late.
B: __________________
A. No, I'm not **B.** I know I did
C. Certainly, sir **D.** Yes, I'm sorry about that.

17.A: Have you got any identification, sir?
B: Well, I haven't got my passport. But I've got my driving licence, ______
A. Do you agree with me? **B.** Sure?
. **C.** Of course. **D.** Will that be all right?

18.A: Let's have a break.
B: ________________
A. Sooner **B.** Late **C.** Please **D.** Not now

19.Something tells me that you ___________ to a single word I

___________ in the past ten minutes!
A. Haven't been listening; have said
B. Haven't listened; had said
C. hadn't listened; said
D. didn't listen; was saying

20.How many of those chocolates ___________ today?
A. Did you eat **B.** do you eat
C. had you eaten **D.** have you eaten

21.Only when I ___________ my exams next month _________ the book.
A. Have finished; I read
B. will finish; I will read
C. finished' did I read
D. have finished; will I read

22.A: Could I have a word with you, please?
B: Sorry, I'm in a big hurry. My train _________ in 15 minutes
A. is leaving**B.** leaves **C.** is going to leave **D.** will leave

23.I visit a new country every year. By the time I _________ fifty, I _________ almost all the countries in the world.
A. will be; will visit **B.** was; had visited
C. am; will have visited **D.** am; visit

24.He _________ to accept the blame for having caused the accident.
A. denied **B.** refused **C.** disagreed **D.** resigned

25.I'm sorry I didn't phone you last night. I was up to my _______ in work.
A. head **B.** ears **C.** shoulders **D.** eyes

26.Open the window, __________? It's very hot in here.
A. Do you **B.** will you **C.** shall we **D.** don't you

27.Hello. Is that 22103575? Please put me ___________ to the manager?
A. across **B.** up **C.** over **D.** through

28.After failing his driving test four times, he finally ________ trying to pass.
A. gave up **B.** gave away **C.** gave off **D.** gave in

29.He finished the paintings ___________ for the exhibition.
A. in good time **B.** for the time being
C. from time to time **D.** time after time

30.The barn, _________ with hay, went up in flames.
A. loaded **B.** loading **C.** it was loaded **D.** which loaded

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 31 to 40.

On the night of October 15, 1987, the south of England was (32) ________ by strong winds. Gusts of over 130 km/h (33)______ through the region. Nineteen people were killed, £1. 5- billion worth of damage was (34) ________ and 19 million trees were blown down in just a few hours.
Although people thought of this (35) _________ a hurricane, the winds of 1987 were only a (36) ___________7 storm. They remain far better known than much more serious storms of January 25, 1990, (37) __________ most of Britain was hit by day-time winds of up to 173 km/h. On this occasion, 47 people were killed, even though, unlike in 1987, the weather (38) __________ issued accurate warnings. Extreme weather events such as these are dramatic reminders of the (39) ________ of the wind. It is one part of the weather that people generally do not give a second (40) _________ to, but across the world the wind plays a crucial role in people's lives.

31.A. what **B.** when **C.** which **D.** where
32.A. occurred **B.** beaten **C.** attacked **D.** struck
33.A. blew **B.** flew **C.** spread **D.** ran
34.A. created **B.** caused **C.** resulted **D.** paid
35.A. like **B.** unlike **C.** as **D.** same
36.A. power **B.** length **C.** strength **D.** force
37.A. until **B.** when **C.** while **D.** where
38.A. forecasters **B.** systems **C.** conditions **D.** patterns
39.A. strength **B.** pressure **C.** power **D.** roar
40.A. thought **B.** care **C.** help **D.** attention

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 41 to 50.

Galaxi[illegible] **major** building blocks of the universe. A galaxy is a giant family of many millions of stars, and it is held together by its own gravitational field. Most of the material universe is organized into galaxies of stars, together with gas and dust.

There [illegible]ree main types of galaxy: spiral, elliptical, and irregular. The Milky Way is a spiral galaxy: a flattish disc of stars with two spiral arms emerging from its central nucleus. About one-quarter of all galaxies have this shape. Spiral galaxies are well supplied with the interstellar gas in which new stars form: as the rotating spiral pattern sweeps around the galaxy it compresses gas and dust, triggering the formation of bring young stars in its arms. The elliptical galaxies have a **symmetrical** elliptical or spheroidal shape with no **obvious** structure. Most of their member stars are very ole and since elliptical are devoid of interstellar gas, no new stars are forming in them. The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are elliptical with masses of about 1913 times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies. About two-thirds of all galaxies are elliptical. Irregular galaxies comprise about one-tenth of all galaxies and they come in many subclasses.

Measurement in space is quite different from measurement on Earth. Some terrestrial distances can be expressed as intervals of time: the time to fly from one continent to another or the time it takes to drive to work, for example. By comparison with these familiar yardsticks, the distances to the galaxies are incomprehensibly large, but they too are made more manageable by using a time calibration, in this case the distance that light travels in one year. On such as scale the nearest giant spiral galaxy, the Andromeda galaxy, is two million light years away. The most distant luminous objects seen by telescopes are probably ten thousand million light years away. Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby Virgo galaxy set out when reptiles still dominated the animal world.

41.The world "major" in line 1 is closest in meaning to
A. intense **B.** principal **C.** huge **D.** unique

42.What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
A. The Milky Way
B. Major categories of galaxies
C. How elliptical galaxies are formed
D. Difference between irregular and spiral galaxies

43.According to the passage, new stars are formed in spiral galaxies
A. An explosion of gas
B. The compression of gas and dust
C. The combining of old stars
D. Strong radio emissions

44.The word "symmetrical" in line 12 is closest in meaning to
A. proportionally balanced
B. commonly seen
C. typical large
D. steadily growing

45.The word "obvious" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
A. Discovered **B.** apparent
C. understood **D.** simplistic

46.According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of elliptical galaxies?
A. They are largest galaxies.
B. They mostly contain old stars
C. They contain a high amount of interstellar gas
D. They have a spherical shape

47.Which of the following characteristics of radio galaxies is mentioned in the passage?
A. They are a type of elliptical galaxy
B. They are usually too small to be seen with a telescope
C. They are closely related to irregular galaxies
D. They are not as bright as spiral galaxies

48.What percentage of galaxies are irregular?
A. 10% **B.** 25% **C.** 50% **D.** 75%

49.The word "they" in line 21 refers to
A. intervals **B.** yardsticks **C.** distances **D.** galaxies

50.Why does the author mention the Virgo galaxy and the Andromeda galaxy in the third paragraph?
A. To describe the effect that distance has on visibility
B. To compare the ages of two relatively young galaxies
C. To emphasize the vast distances of the galaxies from Earth
D. To explain why certain galaxies cannot be seen by a telescope

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate word that differs from the rest in the stress pattern of each of the following questions.

51.A. assassinated **B.** international **C.** preferential **D.** differentiate
52.A. understand **B.** presidential **C.** intellectual **D.** ambitious
53.A. advantage **B.** attraction **C.** preference **D.** infinitive
54.A. reputation **B.** continuous **C.** engineer **D.** magazine
55.A. luxuriant **B.** vocabulary **C.** contribute **D.** controversy

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

Acid Dust

Calcite-containing dust particles blow into the air and combine with nitric acid in polluted air from factories to form an entirely new particle-calcium nitrate. These nitrates have optical and chemical properties that are completely different from those of the originally dry dust particles. Due to this, climate models need to be updated to reflect this chemistry. Calcite dust is common in arid areas such as Israel, where this part winter sciensists collected particles for analysis.

Working from a mountaintop, the team collected dust that had blown in from the northern shores of Egypt, Sinai, and southern Israel. The particles had combined with air containing pollutants that came from Cairo. They analysed nearly 2,000 individual particles and observed the physical and chemical changes at the W. R Wiley Environmental Molecular Sciences Labaratory.

An important change in the properties of the newly formed nitrate particles is that they absorb water and retain moisture. These particles can scatter and absorb sunlight-presenting climate modelers, who need to know where the Saudi Arabian coast and locus from

China show that the higher the calcium in the mineral, the more reactive they are with nitric acid. In fact, once the particle is changed, it stays that way.

56.What is the main idea of the passage?
A. There is a new particle called calcium nitrate.
B. Factories are polluting the environment.
C. Climate models have to be update because of the new particle calcium nitrate.
D. Calcium nitrate has chemical properties different from other dust particles.

57.Why do climate models need to be update to reflect the chemistry of calcium nitrate?
A. The new particles can absorb water and retain moisture.
B. The new particles can scatter and absorb sunlight.
C. To stop acid dust.
D. Both A and B

58.Do the particles react with nitric acid?
A. No, but they continue to absorb the sun's energy.
B. No, and the particles do not change.
C. Yes, but the changes are temporary.
D. Yes, and the changes are permanent.

59.Which of the following may be a result of these particles?
A. The chance of an ice age is increased.
B. We may see more rainbows.
C. The greenhouse effects are increased.
D. We may see an increase in carbon dioxide

60.Why does the passage begin with a description of the properties of calcium nitrate?
A. To give background information so the reader can understand the topic better
B. Because calcium nitrate is the main idea.
C. The show how elements combine to create calcium nitrate.
D. To prove the existence of calcium nitrate.

61.The word “those” in paragraph 1 refer to
A. nitrates **B.** properties **C.** particles **D.** models

62.In the scientists' research, where did the pollutants come from originally?
A. Arid areas **B.** the Saudi Coast
C. Cairo **D.** the Sahara desert

63.It can be inferred that “retain” in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. hold **B.** lose **C.** increase **D.** need

64.What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To convince the reader that calcium nitrate is bad.

B. To inform the reader of a new problem in climate modeling.

C. To show how calcium nitrate was created.

D. To show where calcium nitrate was first discovered.

65.In the third paragraph, what does the term "wild card" mean?

A. An unknown card in a card game.

B. An unknown item in the scientists' calculations.

C. A large amount of acid dust.

D. A, B and C are incorrect

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction

66.After the critics see the two plays, they will, as a result of their experience and background, be use to judge which is most effective and moving.

A. After **B.** will **C.** their **D.** most

67.The flag is risen at 6: 30 every morning without fail.

A. Is risen **B.** at **C.** every **D.** without fail

68.During that terrible snowstorm, the police demanded that people staved off Highway 101 except cases of emergency.

A. During **B.** demanded **C.** stayed **D.** except

69.They who are willing to spend the necessary time will find this workshop to a rewarding experience.

A. They **B.** who **C.** to spend **D.** rewarding

70.The watt is named after James Watt, the British engineer who developed the steam engine in 1760s.

A. The watt **B.** the British **C.** the steam engine **D.** 1760s

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

71.Albrecht Durer created a fairly good picture of a rhinoceros without event having seen one

A. Despite not having seen a rhinoceros without even having seen one.

B. Had he not looked at a rhinoceros first, Albrecht Durer made of one was quite good

C. Albrecht Durer didn't even bother to look at a rhinoceros before he made his excellent picture of one

D. Before Albrecht Durer saw a rhinoceros, he had already made a pretty good picture of one.

72.James could have been a classical musician if he'd continued his cello lessons.

A. It was only because James stopped taking lessons on the cello that he was unable to become a classical musician.

B. Originally, James had wanted to become a classical musician, and so he took cello lessons for a time.

C. It was the cello lessons that he took for a long time that enabled James to become a classical musician.

D. James never became a classical musician, but he did continue taking cello lessons nonetheless.

73.One of the things I hate is noisy children.

A. I hate being in a place where there are noisy kids.

B. Children who make a lot of noise are terrible.

C. Among other things, I can't stand children who make noise

D. I hate both children and the noise they make.

74.Of all the decisions a free people must face, the question of war or peace is the most crucial.

A. A free people is never confronted by a more momentous choice than that of war or peace.

B. The most critical choice that a free people is ever called upon to make concerns the Issue of war or peace.

C. The choice of war or peace is a critical one, but all free people do, on occasion, have to face it.

D. When confronted with the choice of war or peace free people realize it is the most momentous of all issues.

75.Getting a law passed is one thing but getting it enforced is quite another thing.

A. The law has already been passed, but I suspect it won't be easy to implement it.

B. Once the law has been passed, it will be easy enough to put it into effect.

C. The passing of a law and the implementing of it are two very different things.

D. If the law has been passed, it will soon come into effect.

76.I had no idea Clark spoke French until we went to Bordeaux.
A. I first realized that Clark knew French when we were in Bordeaux.
B. Before we went to Bordeaux, Clark had never tried to speak French.
C. While we were traveling to Bordeaux, Clark suddenly started to speak French.
D. It was difficult to understand the French that Clark was speaking in Bordeaux.

77.We couldn't help feeling disappointed when, after all our hard work, we had to close down the factory.
A. By working even harder we could, perhaps have managed to keep the factory open.
B. If only we could have kept the factory going we wouldn't have felt that all our work had been wasted.
C. Since we'd put in so much effort it was inevitable that we should feel upset when we couldn't keep the factory going.
D. However hard we worked we could not have stopped them closing down the factory.

78.Many countries share the view that drastic measures must be taken to stop the pollution of the seas.
A. The pollution of the seas can only be prevented provided that many countries follow the same policy.
B. By putting into practice a series of precautions it is generally believed that the pollution of the seas will be prevented.
C. A lot of countries agree that it is essential to take strong action to put an end to the pollution the seas.
D. The seas will, it seems, continue to be polluted unless this agreement is accepted by a majority of the countries.

79.As Jane and I are going to Leeds by car, why don't you join us?
A. Will you come to Leeds with Jane and me if we decide to take the car?
B. How about going to Leeds with Jane and me since we're taking the car?
C. If you and Jane decide to go to Leeds, couldn't we go by car?
D. Why don't you want to go to Leeds by car with Jane and me?

80.Under no circumstances should you stand up while the ride is in progress.
A. If you get up before the ride has finished, it will shut down
B. Once the ride has begun, it's necessary that you remain seated until it has completely stopped moving.
C. As the ride has continued to improve, people have begun standing up on it, though they aren't supposed to.
D. Whoever you may be, the recent updates to the ride mean that you should not stand up on it.

ĐỀ SỐ 7

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 5 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 509

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ CÁC THÍ SINH)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 1 to 10.

PAPER

Paper is very where. We use it for homework, money, checks, books, letters, wallpaper, and greeting cards. We have paper towels, napkins plates, cups, and tissues. We print the news every day on newspaper. Our history and knowledge is written on paper. Without paper, our lives would be completely different.

From the very beginning of time, people have tried to record their thoughts and lives. The earliest humans drew picture on cave walls. Later, people used large pieces of clay to write on. Almost 5000 year ago, the Egyptians wrote on pieces of plants called papyrus. Papyrus was used throughout the ancient word of the Mediterranean for thousands of years. Eventually it was replaced by parchment. Parchment was made from animal skins. It was stronger and lasted longer than any other material.

The Chinese made the first read paper in the year A. D. 105. They mixed tree bark and small pieces of old cloth with water. They used a screen to remove the thin, wet piece of paper. Then they let the paper dry in the sun. The Chinese kept papermaking a secret until after 751, in that year there was a war between the Chinese and the Muslims. Mary Chinese papermakers were taken away from China to live in Muslim countries. The art of papermaking soon spread thought-out the Muslim world. Finally by the end of the twelfth century, papermaking reached Europe. The first paper made in Europe was in Spain in 1151.

The first important improvement on the Chinese method of papermaking was in France in 1798. A man named Nicholas Louis Robert invented a machine for marking paper. His machine could make paper much faster than one person could by hand. However, his machine was not very successful. About ten years later an Englishman improved on Robert's machine and began producing paper.

The most important improvement in papermaking also happened in France. A scientist observed a wasp marking its nest. The wasp chewed up pieces of wood, mixed it with the chemicals in its mouth, and made a paper nest. The scientist realized that people could make paper from wood, too.

Finally, a machine was invented for grinding wood into pulp to use for making paper. Today, the principal ingredient in paper is wood pulp. It is made by machine. There are also other kinds of paper made from rice, wheat, cotton, corn, and other plants. Paper from wood pulp is the most common. Canada and the United States are the world leaders in paper production, due in part to the quantity, of wood that is available in the forests of these two countries.

Because paper in made of wood, many people is becoming concerned that too many trees are being chopped down every year in older to produce paper. Trees are an important part of the environment. As a result, many companies that produce paper are using old paper instead of new wood pulp to make paper. This method of using old products again instead of simply throwing them away is called recycling. Recycling paper helps reduce the number of trees that are used every year. Many people also try to use less paper in their daily lives. They use both sides of a sheet paper instead of just one. They use cloth handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues. There are also special containers in many schools and public places where people can put used paper instead of throwing it into the garbage can. Then this paper is collected to be recycled.

Whether are use a little or a lot, paper has an important place in our lives. The books we read and write are made of paper. Our history and scientific inventions have all been recorded on paper. This, however, is changing.

Other methods of storing information are becoming common. Computer faxes, electronic mail, and the internet are only three examples of technology that have replaced paper, Who knows, perhaps one day people will not use paper to write at all!

1. In order to record their thoughts and lives, the earliest humans______.
A. Drew pictures on cave walls. **B.** wrote on cave walls.
C. Invented a system of writing. **D.** found a way to make paper.

2. Papyrus was______.
A. A kind of paper made from a plant.
B. Made by ancient Egyptians
C. A kind of plant that ancient Egyptians wrote on
D. A special kind of clay

3. Parchment was used to write on because ________
A. It was stronger and lasted longer than papyrus
B. The plant it was made from diet out
C. It could be made into slabs of clay
D. There were a lot do animals

4. The Chinese kept papermaking a secret _________
A. Because they were afraid of the Muslims
B. So that they could keep exporting paper to the Muslim word
C. Until the Muslims found out about the special tree bark
D. For more than 6 centuries

5. The Chinese secret of papermaking was discovered ________
A. By some Muslims who went to live among the Chinese
B. As a result of a war between the Chinese and the Muslims
C. By the Spanish in the 12th century
D. Because the Chinese let the paper dry in the Sun

6. The Chinese method of papermaking was first improved by ________
A. A papermaking machine
B. An Englishman
C. Nicholas Louis Robert
D. Employing people with faster hands

7. Paper was first made from wood pulp _________
A. In France **B.** By a wasp **C.** By a machine **D.** By a scientist

8. The United States and Canada __________

A. Import most of the paper they need
B. Have the largest forests in the world
C. Consume most of the paper they produce
D. Are the biggest producers of paper

9. Some people think that producing a lot of pear is not good because ____.
A. Papermaking factories are polluting the environment
B. A lot of trees have to be chopped down for wood pulp
C. Recycling old paper is expensive
D. There is not enough land to plant trees for wood pulp

10.What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
A. Paper and computers play the same role in our lives
B. New technology that helps recycling paper
C. Paper is an important part of our life, but technology is changing this fast
D. Those who know how to use a computer don't need paper at all

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

11.Generally speaking proteins that from animal sources are complete whereas those that come from another sources are incomplete proteins.

A. Generally speaking		**B.** animal sources
C. those		**D.** another

12. In some areas, it has against the law to ride a motorcycle without a helmet.

A. Has	**B.** To ride	**C.** Without	**D.** The law

13. The mountain sheep is know for its incredible agility, timid and ability to withstand severe cold.

A. To withstand		**B.** Incredible
C. Is know		**D.** Timid

14. Unlike most liquids, which contract when they solidify, water expands by nine percentage when it freezes.

A. Solidify	**B.** By	**C.** Percentage	**D.** Unlike most

15. The rate of stomach cancer is lowest in countries where people don't eat processed meat products than in nations where such foods are consumed.

A. Where		**B.** Are consumed
C. Lowest		**D.** Don't eat

Read the following passage and making the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 16 to 25.

In addition to the great ridges and volcanic chains, the oceans conceal another from of undersea mountains: the strange guyed, or flat-topped seamount. No marine geologist even suspected the existence of these isolated mountains until they were discovered by geologist Harry H. Hess in 1946. He was serving at the time as naval officer on a ship equipped with a fathometer. Hess named these truncated peaks for the nineteenth-century Swiss-born geologist Arnold Guyot, who had served on the faculty of Princeton University for thirty years. Since then hundreds of guyots have been discovered in every ocean but the ArctiC. Like offshore canyons, guyots present a challenge to oceanographic theory. They are believed to be extinct volcanoes. Their flat tops indicate that they once stood above or just below the surface, where the action of waves leveled off their peaks. Yes today, by definition their summits are at least 600 feet below the surface, and some are as deep as 8,200 feet. Most lie between 3,200 feet and 6,500 feet. Their tops are not really flat but slope upward to a low pinnacle at the center dredging from the tops of guyots has recovered basalt and coral rubble, and that would be expected from the eroded tops of what were once islands. Some of this material is over 80 million years old. Geologists think the drowning of the guyots involved two processes: The great weight of the volcanic mountains depressed the sea floor beneath them, and the level of the sea rose a number of times, especially when the last Ice Age ended, some 8,000 to 11,000 years ago .

16. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
A. to trace the career of Arnold Guyout
B. to describe feature of the undersea world
C. to present the results of recent geologic research
D. to discuss underwater ridges and volcano chains

17. The word '**conceal**' is closest meaning to which of the following?
A. contain	**B.** erode	**C.** hide	**D.** create

18. The passage implies that guyots were first detected by means of ______.
A. a fathometer		**B.** computer analysic
C. a deep sea diving expedition		**D.** research submarines

19. The author indicates that Arnold Guyot
A. was Harry Hess's instructor **B.** invented the fathometer
C. named the guyot after himself **D.** taught at Princeton University

20. What does the passage say about the Arctic Ocean?
A. the first guyot was discovered there
B. no guyots have ever been found there
C. there are more guyots there than in any other ocean
D. it is impossible that guyots were ever formed there

21. The author states that offshore canyons and guyots have which of the following characteristics in common?
A. both are found on the ocean floor near continental shelves
B. both present oceanographers with a mystery
C. both were formed by volcanic activity
D. both were, at one time, above the surface of the sea

22. According to the passage, most guyots are found at a depth of ________
A. less than 600 feet **B.** between 600 and 3,200 feet
C. between 3,200 and 6,500 feet **D.** more than 8,200 feet

23. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word '**rubble**' ?
A. fragments **B.** mixture **C.** columns **D.** core

24. According to the passage, which of the following two processes were involved in the submersion of guyots?
A. erosion and volcanic activity
B. the sinking of the sea floor and the rising of sea level
C. mountain building and the action of ocean currents
D. high tides and earthquakes

25. According to the passage, when did sea level significantly rise?
A. in 1946 **B.** in the nineteenth century
C. from 8,000 to 11,000 years **D.** 80 million years ago

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that is the most appropriate for the blanks in each of the following sentences.

26. A: Don't forget to come tomorrow
B: ___________
A. I don't **B.** I won't **C.** I can't **D.** I haven't

27. I ___________ say that watching TV is a good pastime.
A. might **B.** may **C.** would **D.** should

28. A: We could ride there
B: ___________
A. No, it's too hot **B.** Great, but it's too hot
C. Yes, but it's too hot **D.** It's not ok

29. ___________ you didn't phone me?
A. how come **B.** why
C. what for **D.** A and B are correct

30. A: Since everything must be ready by 6pm, we had better hurry up.
B: ___________
A. Let's do so **B.** Certainly **C.** Of course **D.** I agree

31. A: Can I speak to Helen, please?
B: ___________
A. Answering **B.** Calling **C.** Talking **D.** Speaking

32. The painting was beautiful. I stood there ___________ it for a long time
A. admiring **B.** being admired **C.** admire **D.** for admiring

33. He ___________ so much harm on the nation during his regime that it has never fully recovered
A. indicted **B.** inferred **C.** induced **D.** inflicted

34. Please don't ___________ it amiss if I make a few suggestion for improvement
A. think **B.** take **C.** assume **D.** judge

35. I'm angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like ___________
A. deceiving **B.** to deceive
C. having deceived **D.** being deceived

36. Jean should seriously consider ___________ an actress. She is a very talented performer
A. to become **B.** become **C.** becoming **D.** will become

37. Shhh. I hear someone ___________ in the distance. Do you hear it, too?
A. shouting **B.** shouted **C.** to shout **D.** shout

38. I'm sure it's not my fault that Peter found out what we were planning. I don't remember ___________ anyone about it
A. to tell **B.** being told **C.** having told **D.** to be told

39. If you ___________ to my advice in the first place, you wouldn't be in this mess right now
A. listen **B.** had listen **C.** will listen **D.** listened

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

40. I thought you said that you were __________ to be in Spain this weekend

A. intended B. assumed C. supposed D. planned

41. I have told her that I am not going to go ahead with my plans _________ she may think

A. whether B. despite C. however D. whatever

42. Up __________ when it saw its master.

A. jumped the dog C. did the dog jump

C. the dog jumped D. does the dog jump

43. Three swimmers, Paul, Ed, and Jim, ___________ now in the competition for medals

A. is B. has been C. had been D. are

44. It __________ these questions that are difficult

A. are B. was C. is D. has

45. The facilities at the new research library, including an excellent microfilm file __________

A. are B. is C. has been D. was

46. ___________ have playing cards been used for card games but also for fortune telling

A. not as much B. not only C. but also D. never

47. I couldn't tell what time it was because workmen had removed the __________

A. hands B. pointers C. arms D. fingers

48. At the end of the winter, the price of winter clothes in the drop usually _________

A. reduces B. lowers C. sinks D. drops

49. ‘ I can’t remember us ever __________’, replied the stranger

A. to meet B. to hiver met C. being met D. having met

50. The Prime Minister made no ___________ to the incident in his speech

A. reference B. mention C. impression D. gesture

51. There was a sudden loud ___________ which made everyone jump

A. spilt B. strike C. bang D. stroke

52. She should have been here but she’s __________ a terrible cough

A. gone down with B. gone through with

C. come for D. come up against

53. I’m really sleepy today. I wish I ___________ Bob to the airport late last night

A. weren’t taking B. hadn’t had to take

C. didn’t have to take D. didn’t take

54. My father often does ____________ with people from other countries in the region

A. finances B. business C. affairs D. economy

55. ____________ for director must have surprised you

A. you nominated B. you’re being nominated

C. your being nominated D. your nominating

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct words for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

Why did you decide to read this and will you keep reading to the end? Do you expect to understand every single part of it and will you remember anything about it in a fortnight’s time? Common sense (56)__________ that the answers to these question depend on ‘readability’ whether the (57)__________ matter is interesting, the argument clear and the layout attractive. But psychologists are discovering that to (58)___________ why people read - and often don’t read-technical information, they have to examine so much the writing as the reader.

Even the most technically confident people often (59)___________ instructions for the video on home computer in favor of hands-on experience. And people frequently (60)____________ little consumer information, whether on nutritional labels or in the small print of contracts a Psychologist researching reading (61)___________ to assume that both beginners and competent readers read everything put in front of them from start to finish. There are arguments among them about the (62)___________ of eyes, memory and brain during the process. Some believe that fluent readers take (63)__________ every letter or word they see: others (64)____________ that readers rely on memory or context to carry them from one phrase. to another. But they have always assumed that the reading process is the same: reading starts, comprehension (65)___________ then reading stops.

56. A. suggests B. transmits C. advises D. informs

57. **A.** subject **B.** topic **C.** content **D.** text
58. **A.** ensure **B.** determine **C.** value **D.** rate
59. **A.** miss **B.** omit **C.** pass **D.** ignore
60. **A.** get **B.** pay **C.** take **D.** make
61. **A.** tend **B.** undertake **C.** lead **D.** consent
62. **A.** role **B.** concern **C.** share **D.** relation
63. **A.** up **B.** over **C.** out **D.** in
64. **A.** insist **B.** direct **C.** urge **D.** press
65. **A.** sets **B.** occurs **C.** issues **D.** establishes

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the stress pattern of each of the following questions.

66. **A.** paragraph **B.** aviation **C.** confidential **D.** supersonic
67. **A.** preference **B.** concept **C.** furious **D.** romance
68. **A.** quantity **B.** estimate **C.** exclusive **D.** underground
69. **A.** essentially **B.** respectively **C.** comfortably **D.** eventually
70. **A.** enthusiastic **B.** non-governmental
C. overpopulated **D.** deforestation

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentience that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following question.

71. On account of quarantine restrictions, they will not allow us to take our dog across the border into the country.

A. we can't bring our dog over the border into the country because there are quarantine regulations

B. dogs are only allowed to cross the border into the country under the quarantine regulations

C. quarantine regulations mean that we need official permission to take our dogs across the border into the country

D. because of the quarantine laws, we'll need to find a way to bring our dog over the border into the country

72. Kara will turn James down if he asks her to marry him

A. Kara has indicated that she would not marry James even if he asked her to

B. Kara will marry James, but only if he asks her to

C. should James make a marriage proposal to Kara, he will be rejected

D. James should have better sense than to ask Kara to marry him

73. Did you happen to run into George last week?

A. was it a week ago that you last saw George?

B. did you, by any chance, see George last week?

C. where do you think George was all last week?

D. have you any idea what happened to George last week?

74. Having submitted the report, the committee adjourned until the next meeting

A. the committee made a report before adjourning

B. the next committee meeting has been cancelled

C. the committee reported on the adjournment of the meeting

D. the report of the committee was postponed until the next meeting

75. Much as George loved traveling in Asia, he decided not to go to Indonesia because of his fears of terrorism

A. although George like touring Asia, ever since the threat of terrorism started, he hadn't been to Indonesia

B. George would have gone to Indonesia if he hadn't been scared to terrorism so much because Asia was his favorite travel spot

C. as Indonesia had become a high-risk terrorism spot, George, who normally loved Asia, was afraid to go there

D. even though George liked touring Asia very much, he was afraid of the terrorism in Indonesia, so he chose not to go there

76. He can't read much about the subject before giving his speech because he was completely uninformed

A. since he knew nothing about the subject, he clearly hadn't researched it well before speaking

B. in the end, he didn't have to give his speech anyway, so he needn't have read so much about the topic

C. not having read much about the subject before his speech, he wasn't surprised at being considered uninformed

D. he had to read a lot of about the topic before speaking because he knew nothing at all about it

77. She is intent on going to university whether she can get her parents' approval or not

A. she's attending university, even though her parents do not approve of her doing so

B. whether or not her parents will agree to her going to university depends on what she intends to study

C. if she can get her parents' approval her intention is to go to university

D. even if her parents don't agree, she'll still go to university

78. Laura has ruled out any meeting with Roger in the near future

A. Laura has decided never to meet Roger again

B. Laura says that coming together with Roger is presently out of the question

C. a future meeting between Laura and Roger doesn't seen very likely

D. in all probability, Laura will never get together with Roger again

79. Francis ought to have made more effort to locate his brother

A. it is necessary for Francis to try harder if he wants to locate his brother

B. Francis must have worked hard in order to locate his brother

C. Francis didn't try as hard as he should have to find his brother

D. Francis has to make the effort himself if he wishes to find his brother

80. It wasn't until Becky looked out of the window and couldn't see land that she realized the boat had set sail

A. the ship had begun its journey, and Becky became aware of this only when she could see no land upon looking out of the window

B. after becoming aware that the boat had left the dock, Becky went to look out of the window to watch as they journeyed

C. having looked out of the window and seen land, Becky wasn't sure whether the ship had started moving or not

D. since Becky couldn't see out the window, it was impossible for her to tell if the boat had begun its journey into open waters yet

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ĐỀ SỐ 8

TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I – NĂM 2011

PART I: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1: A. eventually **B.** capacity **C.** altogether **D.** particular

2: A. appearance **B.** ambitious **C.** performance **D.** telephone

3:A. temptation **B.** property **C.** government **D.** beautiful

4:A. relation **B.** arrange **C.** summary **D.** eliminate

5: A. interview **B.** processor **C.** essential **D.** compliment

PART II: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6: To solve this problem, it is advisable _______ .

A. a drastic measure to be adopted

B. that to adopt a drastic measure

C. that a drastic measure be adopted

D. that a drastic measure is adopted

7: John. "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"

Laura. "_______ ".

A. Yes, it's an absurd idea

B. There's no doubt about it

C. Of course not. You bet

D. Well, that's very surprising

8: A few animals sometimes fool their enemies _______ to be dead.

A. have been appearing **B.** to be appearing

C. to appear **D.** by appearing

9: On _______ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. he was told **B.** having told

C. being told **D.** telling

10: The success of the party was mainly due to the presence of

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several_______ .

A. celebrations **B.** celebrated
C. celebrities **D.** celebrates

11: When a fire broke out in the Louvre, at least twenty _______ paintings were destroyed, including two by Picasso.

A. worthless **B.** priceless
C. valueless **D.** worthy

12: His brother refuses to even listen to anyone else's point of view. He is very_______.

A. open – minded **B.** kind – hearted
C. narrow- minded **D.** absent - minded

13: In most_______ developed countries, up to 50% of_______ population enters higher education at some time in their lives.

A. the/ θ **B.** θ/ θ
C. the/ a **D.** θ /the

14: What chemical is this? It's _______ a horrible smell.

A. giving over **B.** giving off
C. giving down **D.** giving up

15: I have told you not to do it_______ .

A. hundreds of times **B.** many hundred times
C. hundred times **D.** a hundred times

16: Learning English isn't so difficult once you_______ .

A. get down to it **B.** get off it
C. get on it **D.** get down with it

17: George wouldn't have met Mary_______ to his brother's graduation party.

A. had he not gone **B.** hadn't he gone
C. if he has not gone **D.** if he shouldn't have gone

18: Nowadays children would prefer history _______ in more practical ways.

A. to be taught **B.** teach
C. be taught **D.** to teach

19: John has a monthly bank _______ sent to him so that he knows how much there is in his account.

A. statement **B.** overdraft
C. cheque **D.** balance

20: Can you list the problems _______ poor and _______ countries?

A. facing/ overpopulation **B.** facing/ overpopulated
C. face/ overpopulated **D.** facing/ overpopulating

21: In a few hours, we_______ the test, and we'll go home and rest.

A. are finishing **B.** have finished
C. will have finished **D.** will be finishing

22: The doctor gave the patient _______ examination to discover the cause of his collapse.

A. a thorough **B.** an exact
C. a universal **D.** a whole

23: I thought you said she was going away the next Sunday,_______ ?

A. wasn't she **B.** didn't you
C. didn't I **D.** wasn't it

24: _______ non-verbal language is _______ important aspect of interpersonal communication.

A. θ /an **B.** A/ the
C. the/θ **D.** The/a

25: We bought some _______.

A. German lovely old glasses
B. German old lovely glasses
C. lovely old German glasses
D. old lovely German glasses

26: Tom. "I'm sorry. I won't be able to come". - Mary. "_______".

A. Great **B.** Oh, that's annoying
C. Well, never mind **D.** Sounds like fun

27: _______ air essential is to man, so is water to fish.

A. As **B.** Just
C. Since **D.** Like

28: If you had taken my advice, you _______ in such difficulties now.

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

A. wouldn't have been **B.** hadn't been
C. wouldn't be **D.** won't be

29: One's fingerprints are _______ other person.
A. different from **B.** different from any
C. differ from any **D.** different from those of any

30: Jane wasn't in when I arrived. I suppose she _______ I was coming.
A. must have forgotten **B.** must forget
C. may forget **D.** can't have forgotten

31: _______ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
A. The Moon **B.** The Moon which
C. When the Moon **D.** That the Moon

32: I should very much like to have gone to that party of theirs, but _______.
A. I'm not invited **B.** I will not be invited
C. I have not been invited **D.** I was not invited

33: Jane. "It's going to rain". Mary. "_______".
A. I hope not so **B.** I don't hope either
C. I don't hope so **D.** I hope not

34: A good friend is _______ will stand by you when you are in trouble.
A. the one who **B.** a person that
C. people who **D.** who

35: _______, we tried our best to complete it.
A. Difficult as the homework was
B. Thanks to the difficult homework
C. As though the homework was difficult
D. Despite the homework was difficult

36: She listened so attentively that not a word_______.
A. she had missed **B.** she missed
C. she didn't miss **D.** did she miss

37: On hearing the news she fainted and it was half an hour before she came_______ again.
A. round **B.** up **C.** over **D.** forward

38: The policeman_______ him to appear as a witness.
A. let **B.** discouraged **C.** made **D.** compelled

39: Many political radicals ***advocated*** that women should not be discriminated on the basic of their sex.
A. publicly supported **B.** rightly claimed
C. publicly said **D.** openly criticized

40: Staying in a hotel costs _______ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
A. as much as twice **B.** twice as much as
C. twice more than **D.** twice as

PART III: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

41: The (A) reason he wants to take a leaving (B) of absence is that he (C) needs a complete (D) rest.

42: His boss (A) has asked (B) him to respond (C) immediately (D) this fax.

43: It is the writing (A) English that (B) causes difficulties (C) to foreigners (D).

44: The (A) diameter of the Sun is more than (B) one hundred times (C) greater than (D) the Earth.

45: Foreign students who are doing (A) a decision about which (B) school to attend (C) may not know exactly where the choices (D) are located.

PART IV: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to choose the sentence which is closest in meaning to the given one.

46: ***Friendly though he may seem, he's not to be trusted.***
A. He's too friendly to be trusted.
B. However he seems friendly, he's not to be trusted.
C. He may have friends, but he's not to be trusted.
D. However friendly he seems, he's not to be trusted.

47: ***You should have persuaded him to change his mind.***
A. It was essential to persuade him to change his mind but you didn't.
B. You didn't persuade him to change because of his mind.

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C. You should persuade him to change his mind.

D. You persuaded him to change his mind but he didn't listen.

48: ***When the unemployment rate is high, the crime rate is usually also high.***

A. The unemployment rate and the crime rate are both higher.

B. The higher the unemployment rate is, the higher the crime rate is.

C. The unemployment rate is as high as the crime rate.

D. The high rate of unemployment depends on the high rate of crime.

49: ***I wish you hadn't said that.***

A. I wish you not to say that.

B. If only you didn't say that.

C. I hope you will not say that.

D. It would be nice if you hadn't said that.

50: ***"You're always making terrible mistakes", said the teacher.***

A. The teacher asked his students why they always made terrible mistakes.

B. The teacher realized that his students always made terrible mistakes.

C. The teacher complained about his students making terrible mistakes.

D. The teacher made his students not always make terrible mistakes.

PART V: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the one that best completes each sentence.

51: ***My English is progressing*** __________.

A. odds and ends　　**B.** leaps and bounds

C. bounds and leaps　　**D.** ends and odds

52: ***Many of the current international problems we are now facing*** __________.

A. linguistic incompetencies

B. are the result of misunderstandings

C. are because of not understanding themselves

D. lack of the intelligent capabilities of understanding each other

53: ***We got on well when we shared a flat,*** __________.

A. in spite of the different in our old

B. although the difference in our age

C. in spite that fact that I was much older than her

D. despite her being much older than me

54: ***Having selected to represent the Association of American Engineers at the International Convention,*** __________.

A. the members applauded him

B. a speech had to be given by him

C. the members congratulated him

D. he gave a short acceptance speech

55: ***When you do something, you should*** __________.

A. get through to　　**B.** turn over a new leaf

C. weigh up the pros and cons　　**D.** go down well with

PART VI: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 56 to 60.

Telecommunicating is a form of computer communication between employees' homes and offices. For employees whose jobs involve sitting at a terminal or word processor entering data or typing reports, the location of the computer is of no consequence. If the machine can communicate over telephone lines, when the work is completed, employees can dial the office computer from a distant site and transmit the material to their employers. A recent survey in *USA Today* estimates that there are approximately 8.7 million telecommuters. But although the numbers are rising annually, the trend does not appear to be as significant as predicted when *Business Week* published *"The Portable Executive"* as its cover story a few years ago. Why hasn't telecommuting become more popular?

Clearly, change simply takes time. But in addition, there has been active **resistance** on the part of many managers. These executives claim that supervising the telecommuters in a large work force scattered across the country would be too difficult, or, at least, systems for managing them are not yet developed, thereby complicating the manager's responsibilities.

It is also true that employees who are given the option of telecommuting are often reluctant to accept the opportunity. Most people feel that they need regular interaction with a group, and many are concerned that they will not

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have the same consideration for advancement if they are not more visible in the office setting. Some people feel that even when a space in their homes is set aside as a work area, they never really get away from the office.

56: ***The author mentions all of the following as concerns of telecommuters EXCEPT_____ .***

A. the lack of interaction with a group
B. the different system of supervision
C. the fact that the work space is in the home
D. the opportunities for advancement

57: ***How many American workers are involved in telecommuting?***

A. More than 8 million
B. More than predicted in *Business Week*
C. Fewer than estimated in *USA Today*
D. Fewer than last year

58: ***It can be inferred from the passage that the author is _______.***

A. the manager of a group of telecommuters **B.** a reporter
C. a telecommuter **D.** a statistician

59: ***The word "resistance" could best be replaced by_______.***

A. participation **B.** consideration
C. opposition **D.** alteration

60: ***Whichh of the following is the main topic of the passage?***

A. A definition of telecommuting
B. The advantages of telecommuting
C. An overview of telecommuting
D. The failure of telecommuting

PART VII: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions from 61 to 70.

Although they are an inexpensive supplier of vitamins, minerals, and high-quality protein, eggs also contain a high level of blood cholesterol, one of the major causes of heart diseases. One egg yolk, in fact, contains a little more than two-thirds of the suggested daily cholesterol limit. This knowledge has caused egg sales to plummet in recent years, which in turn has brought about the development of several alternatives to eating regular eggs. One alternative is to eat substitute eggs. These egg substitutes are not really eggs, but they look **somewhat** like eggs when they are cooked. They have the advantage of having low cholesterol rates, and they can be scrambled or used in baking. One disadvantage, however, is that they are not good for frying, poaching, or boiling. A second alternative to regular eggs is a new type of egg, sometimes called 'designer' eggs. These eggs are produced by hens that are fed low-fat diets consisting of ingredients such as canola oil, flax, and rice bran. In spite of their diets, however, these hens produce eggs that contain the same amount of cholesterol as regular eggs. Yet, the producers of these eggs claim that eating their eggs will not raise the blood cholesterol in humans.

Egg producers claim that their product has been portrayed unfairly. They cite scientific studies to **back up** their claim. And, in fact, studies on the relationship between eggs and human cholesterol levels have brought **mixed results.** It may be that it is not the type of egg that is the main determinant of cholesterol but the person who is eating the eggs. Some people may be more sensitive to cholesterol derived from food than other people. In fact, there is evidence that certain dietary fats stimulate the body's production of blood cholesterol. Consequently, while it still makes sense to limit one's intake of eggs, even designer eggs, it seems that doing this without regulating dietary fat will probably not help reduce the blood cholesterol level.

61: ***What is the main purpose of the passage?***

A. To introduce the idea that dietary fat increases the blood cholesterol level.
B. To inform people about the relationship between eggs and cholesterol.
C. To persuade people that eggs are unhealthy and should not be eaten
D. To convince people to eat 'designer' eggs and egg substitutes.

62: ***According to the passage, which of the following is a cause of heart diseases?***

A. minerals **B.** cholesterol
C. canola oil **D.** vitamins

63: ***Which of the following could best replace the word* 'somewhat'?**
A. in fact **B.** a little **C.** indefinitely **D.** a lot

64: ***What has been the cause for changes in the sale of eggs?***
A. increasing price **B.** decreased production
C. dietary changes in hens **D.** concerns about cholesterol

65: ***According to the passage, one yolk contains approximately what fraction of the suggested daily limit for human consumption of cholesterol?***
A. 3/4 **B.** 2/3 **C.** 1/2 **D.** 1/3

66: ***The word* 'portrayed' *could best be replaced by which of the following?***
A. studied **B.** destroyed
C. tested **D.** described

67: ***What is the meaning of* 'back up'?**
A. reverse **B.** advance **C.** block **D.** support

68: ***What is meant by the phrase* 'mixed results'?**
A. The results are blended.
B. The results are a composite of things.
C. The results are inconclusive.
D. The results are mingled together.

69: ***According to the passage, egg substitutes cannot be used to make any of following types of eggs EXCEPT?***
A. boiled **B.** poached **C.** scrambled **D.** fried

70: ***According to the author, which of the following may reduce blood cholesterol?***
A. reducing egg intake but not fat intake
B. increasing egg intake and fat intake
C. decreasing egg intake and fat intake
D. increasing egg intake but not fat intake

PART VIII: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks 71 to 80.

The first we might ask is: What can you learn in college that will help you in being an employee? The schools teach a (71)____many things of value to the future accountant, doctor or electrician. Do they also teach anything of value to the future employee? Yes, they teach the one thing that it is perhaps most valuable for the future employee to know. But very few students bother (72)____ it. This basic is the skill ability to organize and express ideas in writing and in speaking. This means that your success as an employee will depend on your ability to communicate, with people and to (73)____ your own thoughts and ideas to them so they will (74)____ understand what you are driving at and be persuaded.

Of course, skill in expression is not enough (75)____ itself. You must have something to say in the first place. The effectiveness of your job depends (76) ___ your ability to make other people understand your work as they do on the quality of the work itself.

Expressing one's thoughts is one skill that the school can (77)___ teach. The foundations for skill in expression have to be (78)____ early: an interest in and an ear (79)____ language; experience in organizing ideas and data, in brushing aside the irrelevant, and above all the habit of verbal expression. If you do not lay these foundations (80) ____ your school years, you may never have an opportunity again.

71: A. large **B.** great **C.** far **D.** lots
72: A. learning **B.** to learn **C.** with learning **D.** learn
73: A. interpre t **B.** give out **C.** transfer **D.** present
74: A. both **B.** not **C.** as well **D.** either
75: A. on **B.** for **C.** by **D.** in
76: A. on most **B.** most on **C.** much on **D.** on much
77: A. quite **B.** hardly **C.** truly **D.** really
78: A. lied **B.** laid **C.** lain **D.** lay
79: A. by **B.** in **C.** for **D.** of
80: A. during **B.** of **C.** for **D.** when

ĐỀ SỐ 9
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 3 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 309

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 1 to 10

Almon Strowger, an American engineer, constructed the first automatic telephone switching system, which had a horizontal, bladelike contact arm, in 1891. The first commercial switchboard based on his invention opened in La Porte, Indiana, a year later and was an **instant** success with business users. To access the system, the caller pressed button to reach the desired number and turned the handle to activate the telephone ringer. During the same year, Strowger's step-by-step call advancement technology was **implemented** in the long-distance service between New York and Chicago when it proved to have the capacity of carrying signals through cable-joint extensions.

The first actual dial telephone, patented by Lee De Forest in 1907, were installed in Milwaukee in 1986. In 1912, their sound transmittal apparatus adapted an electronic tube to function as an amplifier. Transatlantic radio-telephone service linked New York and Lon don in 1927. However, the long distance coaxial cable, which was **hailed** as unprecedented, came on the scene in 1936 connecting New York and Philadelphia. The Bell Laboratories research facility came up with the transistor to replace the **cumbersome** vacuum tube, thus diminishing the size of the electronic switch system to about 10 percent **of that** of the original. Crossbar switching, installed in terminals in 1938, operated on the principle of an electromagnetic force, which rotated horizontal and vertical bars within a rectangular frame and brought contacts together in a split second. A technological breakthrough in the form of underseas cables between the United States and Hawaii was implemented almost twenty years later. An

1. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. The Telephone: A Technological
B. The Developing Sophistication of the Telephone
C. The Patent History of the Telephone
D. A Link between Research and Technology
2. In line5, the word "**instant**" is closest in meaning to
A. Immediate **B.** impervious **C.** impelling **D.** immeasurable
3. In line9, the word "**implemented**" is closest in meaning to
A. Breached **B.** usurped **C.** used **D.** broken
4. It can be interred from the passage that initially telephones
A. Did not have a bell
B. Utilized human operators
C. Revitalized business in La Porte, Indiana
D. Were limited to businesses
5. Why did Strowger's switchboard find application in long-distance lines?
A. It could carry connections through cable extensions
B. It required the caller to activate switches
C. It could handle a large volume of simultaneous calls
D. It was prevalent in commercial enterprises
6. How did Lee De Forest improve the existing telephone?
A. He created a device to boost the reception quality
B. He integrated the mouthpiece and the receiver
C. He made implementation of the dial system possible
D. He modified a pipe to transmit sound
7. In line 12, the word "hailed" is closest in meaning to
A. Proposed **B.** preserved **C.** prepared **D.** praised
8. In line 20, the word "cumbersome" is closest in meaning to
A. Culpable **B.** unwieldy **C.** unyielding **D.** curious
9. In line 21 the word "of that" is closest in meaning to
A. Of the percent **B.** of the tube **C.** of the size **D.** of the system
10.The author of the passage implies that telephone networks expanded because of
A. Multiple technical blunders
B. A series of breakthroughs
C. Staunch public and private support

D. The work of a few inventions

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the pronunciation of the underlined part in each of the following questions.

11.A. driven **B.** digest **C.** derive **D.** reunite

12.A. chewed **B.** raised **C.** climbed **D.** noticed

13.A. custom **B.** listen **C.** Christmas **D.** fasten

14.A. ethnic **B.** breathe **C.** marathon **D.** paths

15.A. habitat **B.** addition **C.** explanation **D.** adventure.

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that is the most appropriate for the blank or is closest in meaning to the underlined part in each of the following sentences.

16.A quick look would reveal that France has twice............... computers.

A. As many televisions as **B.** more televisions than

C. as many as televisions **D.** many as televisions as

17.The twentieth century saw a rapid rise in life expectancy due to improvements in public health, nutrition and medicine.

A. Expectation **B.** span **C.** prospect **D.** anticipation

18.She was unable to warn her mother that she would be late because the telephone was.........

A. Off duty **B.** off work **C.** out of work **D.** out of order

19.A: How long did the journey take?

B: ....

A. About 500 kilometres **B.** last week

C. Almost 5 hours **D.** the last two weeks

20.Anyone .... About the environment cannot ignore the facts............ the speaker was referring

A. Who's concerned; to which **B.** who's concerning; which

C. whose concern; to which **D.** whose concerned; to that

21.I had tried to sketch an aspect of life that I had seen and known, and that was very indeed, and I had wrought patiently and carefully in the art of the poor little affair.

A. character **B.** appearance **C.** part **D.** nature

22.A: Shall we leave now?

B: ....

A. OK, let's not **B.** have you got time?

C. near the station **D.** I'd like to stay.

23.Sue hadn't seen her brother for thirty years and............ they recognized each other instantly

A. so **B.** despite **C.** also **D.** yet

24.The bus was so late reaching the station that I............... missed my train

A. already **B.** soon **C.** almost **D.** entirely

25.Mary Smith decided to give up her job for the ....of her children.

A. reason **B.** concern **C.** care **D.** sake

26............... The government fall, the stock market will crash.

A. had **B.** provided **C.** in case **D.** should

27.The child was told to eat all his vegetable or............ he would get no ice cream

A. in fact **B.** instead **C.** in case **D.** else

28.It great to watch sportsmen in their national costumes ... into the stadium

A. marching **B.** marched **C.** having marched **D.** to march

29- The athletes have to put a lot of effort in this .... As they don't have enough time. Sea Games is coming.

A. extensive program **B.** short plan

C. intensive program **D.** short-timed schedule

30.The .... source of power in 1970 was from natural gas. With almost 25%.

A. most second important **B.** second most important

C. second important most **D.** most important second

31.The tiny irrigation channels were every where, and along some of them the water was running.

A. flushing out with water **B.** washing out with water

C. supplying water **D.** cleaning with water

32.Women have proved repeatedly that they are equal and often superior .... men in almost every field.

A. to **B.** than **C.** with **D.** over

33............... . the manager, she has to make many important decisions.

A. Likes **B.** alike **C.** like **D.** as

34.I find that my work .... So much of my time that I don't have any free time

A. takes over **B.** takes after **C.** takes up **D.** takes off

35.A: £500 is too expensive

B: …………………….

A. I agree **B.** I hope not **C.** Not many **D.** why not?

36.Bob was absent; he ………………… . sick again.

A. must be **B.** must be being

C. must be being **D.** must have been

37.I declined the offer as I ………… It was time for me to go for a swim in the sea.

A. has decided **B.** decided **C.** had decided **D.** would decide

38.For a decade, Barzilai has studied centenarians, looking for genes that contribute to longevity.

A. who are vegetarians **B.** who want to be fruitarians

C. who are extraordinary **C.** who live to be 100 or older

39.A: The room cost £55 a night

B: ……………. …………

A. that's a lot **B.** t don't like it

C. give me two, please **D.** it costs so

40. People will be able to work at home; ……………, they may still choose to go to work

A. therefore **B.** however **C.** so **D.** although

41.By the time it was bought by my aunt and uncle some two hundred years later it ……………. By long list of different people expecting the price to be rather high.

A. would be owned **B.** had been being owned

C. had been owned **D.** was owned

42. A: anything else?

B: ………….

A. right now **B.** not today, thanks

C. no, it isn't **D.** not at all

43.Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and………… .

A. another is experienced **B.** the other is not

C. the others are not **D.** other lacks experience

44.A: where's Amada gone?

B: …………………….

A. She'll arrive tomorrow **B.** she's at the station

C. She's going to leave tonight **D.** She is gone home

45.It is common knowledge that sportsmen……….. themselves in good form by regular swimming.

A. take **B.** make **C.** keep **D.** put

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) far each of the blank from 46 to 55.

The search (46) ……..alternative resources of energy has (47)………… in various direction. Many communities are burning garbage and other biological waste products to produce electricity. Changing waste products into gases or oil is also an efficient way to dispose of waste.

Experimental work (48) ………… . to make (49) ………… . fuels from coal, or coal tars. But (50) ……… . date, that process (51)……….. expensive. Other experiments are (52)…………… to harmless power with giant windmills. Geothermal power, heat from the earth, is also being tested. Some experts are trying to revive hydroelectric power which derived from streams and rivers. Fifty years ago, hydroelectric power provided one third of the electricity (53) ……………. in the United States, but today it supplies only four per cent. The oceans are another source of energy. Scientists are studying ways to change the energy of ocean currents, tides, and waves (54)…………… electricity. Experiments are also underway to make (55)……………. of temperature differences in ocean water to produce energy.

46. A. with **B.** about **C.** for **D.** of

47. A. resulted **B.** finalized **C.** ended **D.** come

48. A. will be done **B.** is doing **C.** is being done **D.** will do

49. A artificial **B.** synthetic **C.** compound **D.** man-made

50. A. at **B.** by **C.** to **D.** on

51. A. is proving **B.** has proved **C.** proved **D.** had proved

52. A. undergo **B.** underestimate . **C.** underway **D.** undergone

53. A. use **B.** usage **C.** used **D.** using

54. A. onto **B.** up to **C.** to **D.** into

55. A. advantage **B.** waste **C.** do **D.** use.

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

56.James should have been told the news a long time ago.

A. James did not tell the news a long time ago.

B. James had not told the news for a long time.

C. James were not told the news although it was necessary for him.

D. James have not been told the news for a long time although he should know it.

57. " I'll pay back the money, Gloria", said Ivan.

A. Ivan suggested paying back the money to Gloria

B. Ivan promised to pay back Gloria's money.

C. Ivan apologized to Gloria for borrowing her money.

D. Ivan offered to pay back Gloria the money back.

58.Please let me know if you wish to keep the books any longer.

A. If you should wish to keep the books any longer, please let me know.

B. Should you wish to keep the books any longer, please let me know.

C. Should you wish keep the books any longer, please let me know.

D. wish you to keep the books any longer, please let me know.

59.If there had been fewer people in the queue we would have waited

A. There were had so many people in the queue that we decided not to wait

B. There were such many people in the queue that we decided not to wait

C. There was such many people in the queue that we decided not to wait

D. There were so many people in the queue that we decided not to wait

60.Besides painting in oil, he also paints in water color

A. Not only does he paint in oil, but also he paints in water color

B. Not only can he paint in oil, but also he paints in water color

C. Not only he paints in oil, but also does he paints in water color

D. Not only does he paint in oil, but he paints in water color also

61. As he grows older, he becomes increasingly intelligent.

A. The more old he grows, the more he become intelligent

B. The older he grows, the more intelligent he becomes

C. The older he grows, the more intelligent he becomes

D. The more he grows old, the more he becomes intelligent

62. The man in that painting reminds me of my uncle.

A. My uncle and the man in that painting were very alike

B. There are some likeness between my uncle and the man in that painting

C. The man in that painting bears a strong resemblance to my uncle

D. In that painting the man has something similar to my uncle

63.It 's my opinion that you should take more exercises

A. If I were you, you would take more exercises

B. If I were you, I would take more exercises

C. had I been you, I would take more exercises

D. If I were you, I will take more exercises

64. It is reported that two people were seriously injured in the accident

A. Two people reported to have been seriously injured in the accident

B. Two people are reported to have been seriously injured in the accident

C. Two people are reported to be seriously injured in the accident

D. Two people are reported to have seriously injured in the accident**65.**
There is no doubt that the tickets will be more expensive next month.

A. The tickets will undoubtedly be not as cheap as they are now

B. it is doubtful about the tickets' price next month.

C. the tickets are bound to be more expensive next month.

D. Next month maybe they will increase the price of the tickets.

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

66.The students in the dormitories were forbidden, unless they have special passes, from staying out after 11. 30 P. M

A. after
B. from staying
C. in the dormitories
D. special passes

67.Of all outdoor activities, Paul likes fishing best of all, but he doesn't enjoy cleaning the fishing rods afterwards.

A. afterwards **B.** outdoor **C.** best of all **D.** but

68.The refugees are very much upset because they have been deprived from their homeland and their families.

A. very much upset
B. from their homeland
C. have been
D. The refugees

69.Despite the appearance of the Mayan empire, there are still Mayans in the region that they once inhabited.

A. that
B. they

C. Despite the appearance **D.** there are still

70. What about the recreational reading you are supposed to get into the habit to do on a regular basis?

A. are supposed **B.** regular basis

C. What about **D.** to do

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

The Beatles became the most popular group in rock music history. This quarter of extraordinary talented musicians generated a phenomenal number of pieces that won gold records. They inspired a frenzy that transcended countries and economic strata. While all of them sang, John Lennon and Paul McCartney wrote the majority of their songs. Originally, Lennon and five others formed a group called the Quarrymen in 1956 with McCartney joining them later that year. George Harrison, John Lennon, and Paul McCartney, together with Stuart Sutcliffe, who played the bass guitar, and Pete Best on the drums, performed together in several bands for a few years, until they finally settled on the Sliver Beatles in 1960. American rock musicians, such as Chuck Berry and Elvis Presley, influenced Lennon's and McCartney's music, whose first hits consisted of simple tunes and lyrics about young love, " Love Me Do" and " Please, Please Me" The Beatles' U. S tour propelled them to stardom and let to two movies " A Hard Day's Night and Help filmed in 1964 and 1965. The so-called British invasion ò the United States was in full swing when they took the top five spots on the singles chat, followed by the release of their first film.

During the 1960s, their music matured and acquired a sense of melody. The lyrics of their songs became deeper and gained in both imagination and meaning. Their popularity continued to grow as the Beatles turned their attention to social problems and political issues in "Nowhere Man" and "Eleanor Rigby". Loneliness and nostalgia come through in their ballads " Michelle" and "Yesterday", which fully displayed the group's professional development and sophistication . Lennon's sardonic music with lyric written in the first person, and McCartney's song that created **scenarios** with of f beat individual contributed to the character of the music produced by the group. In addition to their music, the Beatles social trend that popularized long hair, Indian music, and mod dress.

For a variety of reasons, the musicians began to drift apart , and their last concert took place in San Francisco in 1966. The newspaper and tabloids publicized their quarrels and lawsuits, and the much idolized group finally **disbanded** in 1970. However, their albums had outsold those of any other band history. Although all ò the Beatles continued to perform solo or form new rock groups, alone, none could achieve the recognition and success that they had been able to win together

71.What does the passage mainly discuss?

A. The creation and history of a music group

B. . The history and music of the Beatles

C. The history and milestones of rock music

D. The fashion and music popular in the 1960s

72.According to the passage, which of the Beatles had the greatest musical talent?

A. John Lennon, Paul McCartney and George Harrison

B. Stuart Sutcliffe and Pete Best

C. George Harrison and John Lennon

D. John Lennon and Paul McCartney

73.According to the passage, how many members were in the band, formed in 1956

A. five **B.** four **C.** Seven **D.** six

74.According to the passage, the Beatles' fame grew as a result of

A. their first two hits

B. two movies made in the U. S

C. Chuck Berry's involvement

D. their American tour

75.The author of the passage implies that the Beatles

A. became popular relatively quickly

B. were active in social movements

C. competed with American musicians

D. wrote their music as a group

76.The author of the passage implies that over time, the music and lyrics by the Beatles

A. were dedicated to women named Eleanor and Michelle

B. made them the richest musicians in the world
C. declined in quality and political significance
D. became more complex than at the beginning of their career

77. According to the passage, when did the Beatles experience their greatest success
A. Throughout their lifetimes
B. After their break-up in 1970
C. In the late 1950s
D. During the early and mid -1960s

78.The word **"scenarios"** in line 27 is closest in meaning to
A. love themes **B.** sceneries **C.** situations **D.** life stories

79.In line 34, the word **"disbanded"** is closest in meaning to
A. reveled **B.** separated **C.** bonded **D.** slipped

80.According to the passage, how did Lennon and McCartney enhance the music of the group?
A. They struggled to reach stardom in the United States
B. They composed lyrics to scornful songs and ballads
C. Their music add distinctiveness to the Beatles' repertoire
D. Their loneliness and sadness made their music popular.

ĐỀ SỐ 10

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 2 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 206

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 QUESTIONS (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

1. No one can decline the __________ of the Alaskan wilderness
A. Breath-taking view **B.** breath-taken view
C. breath-to-take scene **D.** breath-taking scene

2. Why don't we go on the coach? It is __________ cheaper than the train.

A. a bit quite **B.** quite bit
C. quite a bit **D.** a quite bit

3. The number of working women in China __________ from 49% in 1980 to nearly 65% today.
A. has been increasing **B.** has increased
C. is increasing **D.** have increased

4. Inexpensive air fares __________ about by the "Visit ASEAN Pass" have facilitated traveling in ASEAN countries.
A. brought **B.** taken **C.** taking **D.** bringing

5. __________ that's happened is a waste of time.
A. something **B.** Regretting something
C. Something regretted **D.** Something to regret

6. That was the shape of an old lady and held firmly in her hands what __________ walking stick.
A. appeared to have been **B.** had appeared to be
C. appeared to be **D.** appeared being

7. A: Let's listen to this new CD.
B: __________
A Who's the singer? **B.** It's in the record shop
C. I can hear it. **D.** I'll listen.

8. She __________ two miles and a half.
A. runs **B.** has been running
C. has run **D.** was running

9. As its sales have increased, that computer company is going to __________ more staff.
A. take in **B.** take on **C.** take over **D.** take up

10.__________ I post that letter for you on the way to the office?
A. Would **B.** Will **C.** Do **D.** Shall

11.Venice, __________ was built on water, is a city in Italy.
A. where **B.** that **C.** who **D.** which

12.A: I saw the mew Spielberg film last night.
B: __________
A. You mustn't see it? **B.** Did I go?
C. Has he come? **D.** Was it good?

13. The river is just __________ in the dry season.

CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

A. deep-knee **B.** knee-depth **C.** depth knee **D.** knee-deep

14. A: Are you sure the match starts at two?

B: ____________

A. It started well **B.** I think so **C.** It's all right **D.** I'm all right.

15. Given the strong determination of the new principal, ccheating will ____________ be stopped.

A. expenctant **B.** Expect **C.** Expectable **D.** expectadly.

16. I have only had time to dip ____________ the report.

A. into **B.** Down **C.** Through **D.** in.

17. Seals can ____________ because they have a thick layer of blubber under their fur.

A. keep them warm **B.** keep themself wself

C. they keep warm **D.** keep their warm.

18. The US postal service policy for check approval includes a requirement that two pieces of identification ____________

A. for presentation **B.** be presented

C. presented **D.** must present.

19. A: May I leave now ?

B: ____________.

A. I may leave you **B.** I donn't agree.

C. When we've finished. **D.** Until tomorrow.

20. A: How did the accident happen?

B: ____________.

A. I saw it. **B.** I can't go there.

B. I don't know how to. **D.** I didn't see it.

21. A: Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Green, please.

B: ____________.

A: I'm afraid I don't know.

B. I'm sorry, I'll call again later.

C. Sorry, can you take a message?

D. Sorry, can you say that again.

22. ____________ chickens are allowed to move around to feed naturally

A: Free – ranged **B.** Free – fed

C. Free – range **D.** Free – feed.

23. An animal perfectly in ____________ with its environment is a perfect mechanism.

A. sympathy **B.** harmony **C.** Balance **D.** discord.

24: Only during the early twentieth century ____________ in the United States.

A. . Liquor was prohibited then.

B. that liquor was prohibited

C. when Liquor was prohibited.

D. was liquor was prohibited

25: She spent the day preparing for her son's ____________ trip. He'd been away for a long time.

A. housecoming. **B.** homewarming

C. homecoming **D.** hosewarming

26: After he left ____________ Universty of Massachusett, he went to ____________ Ball State in Indiana.

A. the, ∅ **B.** the, the **C.** ∅; the **D.** ∅,∅

27: You smell awful! it's about time you ____________ a bath.

A. . have **B.** will have. **C.** had. **D.** to have.

28: - Do you often speak in front of a large audience ____________ ?

+ No. That's why I felt ____________ when I spoke in front of my class last week.

A. Insecure **B.** imsecure **C.** dissecure **D.** unsecure.

29 : A: What time did the meeting end?

B: ____________

A. Just before lunch. **B.** for half an hour.

C. . dissecure **D.** unsecure.

30: Marine reptiles are among the few creature thet are know to have a possible life span greater than ____________.

A. Man. **B.** the man's. **C.** the one of man's. **D.** thar of man.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the question from 31 to 40.

Social parasitism involves one species relying on another to raise its young. Among vertebrates, the best known social parasites are such birds as cuckoos and cowbirds; the female lays egg in a nest belonging to another species and leaves it for the host to rear.

DẠY KÈM - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

The dulotic species of ants, however, are the supreme social parasites. Consider, for example, the unusual behavior of ants belonging to the genus Polyergus. All species of this ant have lost the ability to care for themselves. The workers do not forage for food, feed their brood or queen, or even clean their own nest. To compensate for these deficits, Polyergus has become specialized at obtaining workers from the related genus Formica to do these chores.

In a raid, several thousand Polyergus workers will travel up to 500 feet in search of a Formica nest, pen1`etrate it, drive off the queen and her workers, capture the pupal brood, and transport it back to their nest. The captured brood is then reared by the resident Formica workers until the developing pupae emerge to add to the Formica food and give it to colony members of both species. They also remove wastes and excavate new chambers as the population increases.

The true extent of the Polyergus ants' dependence on the Formica becomes apparent when the worker population grows too large for existing nest. Formica scouts locate a new nesting site, return to the mixed-species colony, and recruit additional Formica nest mates. During a period that may last seven days, the Formica workers carry to the new nest all the Polyergus eggs, larvae, and pupae, every Polyergus adult, and even the Polyergus queen.

Of the approximately 8,000 species of ants in the world, all 5 species of Polyergus and some 200 species in other genera have evolved some degree of parasitic relationship with other ants.

31. Which of the following statements best represents the main idea of the passage?

A. Ants belonging to the genus Formica are incapable of performing certain tasks.

B. The genus Polyergus is quite similar to the genus Formica

C. Ants belonging to the genus Polyergus have an unusual relationship with ants genus belonging to the Formica.

D. Poltergus ants frequently leave their nests to build new colonies.

32. The word "raise" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

A. Rear **B.** lift **C.** collect **D.** increase

33. The author mentions cuckoos and cowbirds in line 2 because they

A. share their nests with each other

B. are closely related species

C. raise the young of their birds

D. are social parasites

34. The word "it" in line 3 refers to

A. species **B.** nest **C.** egg **D.** female

35. What does the author mean by stating that "The dulotic species of ants … are the supreme social parasites" (line 5)?

A. The Polyergus are more highly developed than the Formica.

B. The Formica have developed specialized roles.

C. The Polyergus are heavily dependent on the Formica.

D. The Formica do not reproduce rapidly enough to care for themselves.

36. Which of e following is a task that an ant of the genus Polyergus might do?

A. Look for food **B.** raid another nest

C. care for the young **D.** clean its own nest.

37. The word "excavate" in line 17 is closest in meaning to

A. find **B.** clean **C.** repair **D.** dig

38.The word "recruit" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

A. create **B.** enlist **C.** endure **D.** capture

39.What happens when a mixed colony of Polyergus and Formica ants become too large?

A. The Polyergus workers enlarge the existing nest.

B. The captured Formica workers return to their original nest.

C. The Polyergus and the Formica build separate nests.

D. The Polyergus and the Formica move to a new nest.

40 .According to the information in the passage all of the following terms refer to ants belonging to the genus Formica EXCEPT the

A. Dulotic species of ants (line 5)

B. Captured brood (line 15)

C. Developing pupae (line 16)

D. Worker population (line 21)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Are organically grown foods the best food choices? The advantages claimed for such foods over conventionally grown and marketed food products are now being debated. Advocates of organic foods – a term whose meaning varies greatly – frequently proclaim that such products are safer and more nutritious than others.

The growing interest of consumers in the safety and nutritional quality of the typical North American diet is a welcome development. However, much of this interest has been sparked by sweeping claims that the food supply is unsafe or inadequate in meeting nutritional needs. Although most of these claims are not supported by scientific evidence, the preponderance of written material advancing. As a result, claims that eating a diet consisting entirely or organically grown foods prevents or cures disease or provides other benefits to health have become widely publicized and form the basis for folklore.

Almost daily the public is besieged by claims for "no-aging" diets, new vitamins, and other wonder foods. There are numerous unsubstantiated reports that natural to unfertilized eggs, that untreated grains are better than fumigated grains, and the like.

One thing that most organically grown food products seem to have in common is that they cost more than conventionally grown foods. But in many cases consumers misled if they believe organic foods can maintain health and provide better nutritional quality than conventionally grown foods. So there is real cause for concern if consumers, particularly those with limited incomes, distrust the regular food supply and buy only expensive organic foods instead.

41. The word "Advocates" in line 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. Proponents **B.** Merchants **C.** Inspectors **D.** Consumers

42.In line 4, the word "others" refers to

A. Advantages **B.** advocates **C.** organic foods **D.** products

43. The "welcome development" mentioned in line 6 is an increase in

A. Interest in food safety and nutrition among North Americans

B. The nutritional quality of the typical North American diet

C. The amount of healthy food grown in North America

D. The number of consumers in North America

44.According to the first paragraph, which of the following is true about the term "organic food"?

A. It is accepted by most nutritionists.

B. It has been used only in recent years.

C. It has no fixed meaning.

D. It is seldom used by consumers.

45.The phrase "is besieged by claims" can be understood as

A. Is surrounded by large numbers of claims.

B. Is deceived by claims.

C. Is deprived of claims.

D. Indulges in claims.

46.The word "unsubstantiated" in line 15 is closest in meaning to

A. unbelievable **B.** uncontested

. **C.** unpopular **D.** unverified

47.The word "maintain" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

A. improve **B.** monitor **C.** preserve **D.** restore

48.the author implies that is cause for concern if consumers with limited incomes buy organic foods instead of conventionally grown foods because

A. organic foods can be more expensive but are often no better than conventionally grown foods

B. many organic foods are actually less nutritious than similar conventionally grown foods

C. conventionally grown foods are more readily available than organic foods

D. too many farmers will stop using conventional methods to grow food crops

49.According to the last paragraph, consumers who believe that organic foods are better than conventionally grown foods are often

A. careless **B.** mistaken **C.** thrifty **D.** wealthy

50.What is the author's attitude toward the claims made by advocates of health foods?

A. Very enthusiastic **B.** somewhat favorable

C. neutral **D.** skeptical

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

51. A. destruction **B.** volunteer **C.** economical **D.** recommend

52. A. cartoon **B.** delicious **C.** genetic **D.** gentleman
53. A. simplicity **B.** bamboo **C.** industrial **D.** clarify
54. A. comfortable **B.** Vietnamese **C.** inexpensive **D.** irresponsible
55. A. committee **B.** scientific **C.** employee **D.** computer

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

One of the hottest topics on the international development agenda is how to harness the power of International Monetary Fund for the benefit of developing countries. What is sometimes called "the death of distance" brought about by the (56) __________, allows professional services such as (57) __________ education and training to be provided easily and quickly to (58) __________ areas. Some of the grains can be seen in countries as diverse as India and Morocco, where innovations range from (59) __________ government announcements to be local craftsmen selling their wares to a (60) __________ market. But already a huge and expanding (61) __________ divide is opening up between developed and developing nations. The major task facing world leaders at present is to (62 __________ everybody on the planet with clean water, basic education and the drugs needed to fight preventable diseases. Installing a (63) __________ in every classroom and linking us all to (64) __________ must be a lesser (65) __________, for the time being at least.

56.A. computer **B.** telephone **C.** modem **D.** internet
57. A. stationery **B.** software **C.** hardware **D.** equipment
58. A. far **B.** uninhabited **C.** remote **D.** secluded
59. A. programmed **B.** broadcast **C.** recorded **D.** online
60. A. global **B.** technical **C.** village **D.** shrinking
61. A. physical **B.** digital **C.** electrical **D.** economical
62. A. supply **B.** give **C.** donate **D.** administer
63. A. plug **B.** video **C.** mobile phone **D.** modem
64. A. the real world **B.** cyberspace **C.** virtual reality **D.** outer space
65. A. priority **B.** advantage **C.** importance **D.** criteria

Mark the letter A, B, C ,or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

66. You needn't to worry about meeting me at the station, I'll get a taxi
A. I'll get **B.** about **C.** meeting me **D.** to worry
67. Before bridges were built, all transport across major rivers in the United States were by ferry boat
A. by **B.** bridges **C.** were **D.** were built
68. The government has classified 54 species of mammal and 60 species of birds in Vietnam today as being endangered.
A. mammal **B.** has classified
C. birds **D.** being endangered
69. The United States has a younger population as most other major industrial countries.
A. countries **B.** has **C.** as **D.** other
70. However jobs he has applied for, he never gets a good salary because he has no Diploma or certificate
A. However **B.** gets **C.** because **D.** applied for

Mark the letter A,B,C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

71. It was wrong of you not to call the fire brigade at once.
A. The fore brigade was called at the wrong time
B. You should have called the fire brigade at once
C. You didn't call the fire brigade and it was wrong
D. Calling the fire brigade must be done at once
72. As Elton John became more famous, it was more difficult for him to avoid newspaper reporters.
A. The more famous Elton John became, the more difficult for him to avoid newspaper reporters it was.
B. The more famous Elton John became, the more difficult it was for him to avoid newspaper reporters.
C. The more famous Elton John became, the more difficult for him it was to avoid newspaper reporters.
D. The more Elton John became famous, the more difficult for him it was to avoid newspaper reporters.
72. Why don't you meet to discuss the pay offer?

A. I suggest that you meet to discuss the pay offer
B. I suggest meeting to discuss the pay offer.
C. I advise that you ought meet to discuss the pay offer.
D. I advise to meet to discuss the pay offer.

73. "Never borrow money from friends," my father said.
A. My father advised me not borrow money from friends.
B. My father suggested me never borrowing money from friends.
C. My father told me to never borrow money from friends.
D. My father told me never to borrow money from friends.

74. I'm sure it wasn't Mr. Pike you saw because he's in London.
A. It mustn't have been Mr. Pike you saw because he's in London.
B. It can't have been Mr. Pike you saw because he's in London.
C. It mightn't be Mr. Pike you saw because he's in London.
D. It couldn't be Mr. Pike you saw because he's in London.

75. It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.
A. The man is believed to be escaped in a stolen car
B. The man was believed to escaped in a stolen car.
C. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.
D. The man believed to have been escaped in a stolen car.

76. Our car really needs servicing, doesn't it?
A. Our car must really be serviced, mustn't it?
B. Our car will be really serviced, mustn't it?
C. Our car must be serviced really, mustn't it?
D. Our car really must be serviced, mustn't it?

77. Susan didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.
A. Susan wishes that she applied for the job in the library.
B. Susan wishes for applying for the job in the library.
C. Susan wishes she had applied for the job in the library.
D. Susan wishes she wouldn't apply for the job in the library.

78. In order to stay open, the charity shop needs at least four helpers.
A. Four helpers are needed because the charity shop stays open.
B. No fewer than four helpers can enable the charity shop to stay open.
C. Staying open means that the charity shop has the maximum of four helpers.
D. The charity needs more than four helpers to stay open.

79. Keeping calm is a secret of passing your driving test.
A. Keep a secret to pass your driving test calmly.
B. If you don't keep calm, you will pass your driving test.
C. As long as you keep calm, you will pass your driving test.
D. Passing your driving test without calm is a secret.

ĐỀ SỐ 11

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 1 – NĂM 2010

Mã đề số : 107

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underline part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

1. **A.** pessimistic **B.** business **C.** dissolve **D.** miss
2. **A.** intervention **B.** legal **C.** résumé **D.** domestic
3. **A.** aerial **B.** clap **C.** care **D.** scary
4. **A.** investment **B.** island **C.** optimistic **D.** substantial
5. **A.** acacia **B.** expand **C.** category **D.** applicant

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the each of the questions from 6 to 15.

Although speech is the most advanced form communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols, and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to **impinge upon** the environment in such a way that **it** attracts attention, as, for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the **potential** for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the confiscation of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign or a barber pole conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their **intricate** relationship with the receiver's cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theater provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shred without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few.

6. Which of the following is the best title for passage?
A. Gestures **B.**Communication
C. Speech **D.** Signs and signals

7. What does the author say about speech?
A. It is dependent on the advances made by inventors.
B. It is the most advanced form of communication.
C. It is necessary for communication to occur.
D. It is the only true form of communication

8. According to the passage, what is a signal?
A. A form of communication that interrupts the environment.
B. The most difficult form of communication to describe.
C. The form of communication most related to cultural perception.
D. A form of communication which may be used across long distances

9. The phrase "**impinge upon**" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
A. prohibit **B.** vary **C.** intrude **D.** improve

10. The word "**it**" in line 4 refers to
A. way **B.** environment **C.** function **D.** signal

11. The word "**potential**" in line 5 could be replaced by.
A. advanced **B.** possibility **C.** organization **D.** range

12. The word "**intricate**" in line 8 could be best be replaced by which of the following?
A. inefficient **B.** complicate **C.** historical **D.** uncertain

13. Applauding was cited as an example of.
A. a signal **B.** a sign **C.** a gesture **D.** a symbol

14. Why were the telephone, radio, and TV invented?

A. Because people believed that signs, signals, and symbols were obsolete
B. Because people wanted new forms of entertainment
C. Because people were unable to understand signs, symbols, and signals
D. Because people wanted to communicate across long distances

15. It may be concluded from this passage that.
A. only some cultures have signals, signs, and symbols.
B. waving and handshaking are nor related to culture.
C. have signals, signs, symbols and gestures are forms of communication.
D. symbols are very easy to define and interpret.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning the original sentence in each of the following questions.

16. He's forgotten Paul's phone number.
A. Paul's phone number way easy for him to forget.
B. He must have forgotten that Paul's phone number was.
C. He couldn't remember what Paul's phone number was.
D. Remembering Paul's phone number was different for him.

17. The repairs to my roof will be expensive.
A. Much money will cost me a lot of money.
B. Even though it's expensive I'll repair my roof.
C. My expensive roof will be repaired.
D. Repairing my roof will cost me a lot of money.

18. I can't find my shoes.
A. My shoes can't have been found.
B. I wish I knew where my shoes were.
C. If I could have my shoes found.
D. I hope someone will know the place of my shoes.

19. Bloggs had committed a serious crime.
A. A serious crime had been committing bloggs.
B. Bloggs was guilty of committing a serious crime.
C. A serious crime had been caused blogg's commit.
D. Bloggs had result in committing a serious crime.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the

underlined part that needs correct.

21. The earth was flat was believed by most people in the fifteenth century.
A. the fifteenth **B.** most people
C. The earth **D.** was believed

22. The starts are such far away they can't be seen without a telescope.
A. they **B.** be seen **C.** such **D.** without

23. Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournament.
A. in **B.** an **C.** to play **D.** hardly never

24. The most coral islands develop from reefs that grow up around volcanic islands.
A. that **B.** The most coral
C. develop from **D.** volcanic islands

25. He sent message its meaning we had agreed upon in advance
A. in advance **B.** its **C.** upon **D.** had

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for the each of the blanks from 26 to 35.

If you're an environmentalist, plastic is a word you tend to say with a sneer or a snarl. It has become a symbol of our wasteful, throw-away society. But there seems little doubt it is here to stay, and the truth is, of course, that plastics have brought enormous (26)__________, even environmental ones. It's not really the plastics themselves that are the environmental evil – it's the way society chooses to use and (27)_________ them.

Almost all the 50 or so different kinds of modern plastic are made from oil, gas or coal – nonrenewable natural (28)__________ We import well over three million tons of the stuff in Britain each year and, sooner or later, most of it is thrown away. A high (29)___________ of our annual consumption is in the(30)_________ of packaging, and this (31)___________ about seven per cent by weight, of our domestic refuse. Almost all of it could be recycled, but very little of it is, though the plastic recycling (32)_________ is growing fast.

The plastics themselves are extremely energy-rich – they have a higher calorific (33)__________ than coal and one method of 'recovery' strongly (34)__________ by the plastic manufacturers is the (35)_______ of waste plastic into fuel.

26. **A.** pleasures **B.** benefits **C.** savings **D.** profits
27. **A.** dispose **B.** store **C.** endanger **D.** abuse
28. **A.** resources **B.** processes **C.** products **D.** fuels
29. **A.** portion **B.** amount **C.** proportion **D.** rate
30. **A.** way **B.** kind **C.** form **D.** type
31. **A.** takes **B.** makes **C.** carries **D.** constitutes
32. **A.** manufacture **B.** plant **C.** factory **D.** industry
33. **A.** degree **B.** value **C.** demand **D.** effect
34. **A.** desired **B.** argued **C.** favored **D.** presented
35. **A.** conversion **B.** melting **C.** change **D.** replacement

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the each of the following questions.

36. The car is old reliable; so far it hasn't let me _______________.
A. in **B.** down **C.** up **D.** though

37. Tom: "Shall we go out tonight?"
Jane: "_______________"
A. Yes, I can **B.** Yes, we are **C.** Yes, we go **D.** Yes, let's

38. he word "Olympic" _____________ from Olympia in Greece.
A. Has come **B.** came **C.** comes **D.** is coming

39. ____________ a famous personality has its advantages and its disadvantages.
A. To be **B.** Be **C.** Been **D.** Being

40. Brighton is a famous _______________ town on the south coast of England.
A. port **B.** resort **C.** seaside **D**, coast

41. My friends have just moved to a new flat in residential area on the ____________ of Paris.
A. suburbs **B.** side **C.** outside **D.** outskirts

42. Minh's compositions are full of mistakes but they are very ___________
A. imaginary **B.** imaginable **C.** imagination **D.** imaginative

43. Prices ____________ considerably since this time last year.
A. have raised **B.** rose **C.** raised **D.** have risen

44. _____________ he took off his dark glasses, I recognized him.
A. Whenever **B.** As soon as **C.** Then **D.** While

45. Nga: “I hear ‘The Golden Bridge’ is a very good film”
Hoa: “____________”
A. No, I don’t hear that **B**: Yes, it’s boring
C. yes, it’s very exciting **D.** No, I hear it, too.

46. There was a small room into ____________ we all crowded.
A. it **B.** where **C.** that **D.** which

47. ____________ the weather forecast it will rain heavily later this morning.
A. On account of **B.** Due to **C.** According to **D.** Because of

48. Minh: “What would t=you like to do at the weekend?”
Phong: “____________”
A. I like to do a lot **B.** I’d like to see a football match
C. I can’t stand it **D.** I don’t like the weekend.

49. The noise of the typewriter really ____________ me off. I just couldn’t concentrate.
A. put **B.** pulled **C.** set **D.** took

50. My parents always ____________ of my smoking. They even told me once it would stop me growing taller.
A. disproved **B.** approved **C.** disapproved **D.** proved

51. It’s not true. He’s ____________ a lot of nonsense!
A. Saying **B.** speaking **C.** talking **D.** telling

52. By the year 2050, many people currently employed ________ their jobs.
A. Will be losing **B.** Will have lost **C.** have lost **D.** are losing

53. You’d better stop spending money, ____________ you’ll end up in debt.
A. If **B.** in case **C.** unless **D.** otherwise

54. Julia: “____________”
Carol: “No, that’s Helen’s”
A. Is your luggage this one? **B.** Are these your luggage?
C. Is this your luggage? **D.** Are your luggage these ones?

55. Give her a telephone number to ring ____________ she gets lost.
A. Whether **B.** perhaps **C.** incase **D.** unless

56. Mrs. Brown: “What is the matter with your son?”
Mrs. Black: “____________”
A. He went to London two weeks ago
B. He’s just graduated from university/
C. He did an experiment on a cure for the headache

D. He’s got a headache.

57. I find my boss different to work with – he is always ________ my idea.
A. critical **B.** critic **C.** criticizing **D.** criticism

58. Don’t believe a word Bod says. He’s a terrible ____________.
A. lier **B.** lineperson **C.** lieman **D.** liar

59. Many modem refrigerator never to be____________.
A. frosting **B.** frosty **C.** defrosting **A.** defrosted

60. Phil was sentenced to three years ________ for his part in the robbery
A. prisoner **B.** imprisonment **C.** imprison **D.** prison

61. Julia is being kept in an isolation ward because she is highly____________
A. infected **B.** infection **C.** infectious **D.** infecting

62. Don’t put David in charge of arranging the theatre trip; he’s too______
A. organized **B**: disorganized **C.** unorganized **D.** unorganized

63. The rhinoceros, whose numbers have dropped alarmingly recently, has been declared a(n) ______ species.
A. gander **B.** endanger **C.** dangerous **D.** endangered

64. Many old people don’t like change. They are very set in their ________
A. lives **B.** habits **C.** routines **D.** ways

65. Many young people travel all aver the world, and do all kinds of jobs before they__________.
A. lie down **B.** settle down
C. put down **D.** touch down

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the each of the following questions.

66. I didn’t see anyone but I felt as though______________.
A. I have been watched **B.** I be watched
C. I am watched **D.** I was being watched

67 Don’t ____________! They can be recycled.
A. throw your empty wine bottles down
B. put your empty wine bottles out
C. throw your empty wine bottles away
D. put your empty wine bottles down

68. ____________, insist on a full refund.
A. whatever he will say **B.** whatever he said

C. whatever he says **D.** whatever he would say

69. If I'm tired in evenings, ____________

A. I went to bed early **B.** I go to bed early

C. I'd go to bed early **D.** I'd have gone to bed early

70. Can you see these letters first, please? The others ______________

A. aren't answered immediately

B. haven't to be answered immediately

C. don't have to been answered immediately

D. don't have to be answered immediately

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to the each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Human memory, **formerly** believed to be rather inefficient, is really more sophisticated than **that** of a computer. Researches approaching the problem from a variety of points of view have all concluded that there is a great deal more stored in our minds than has been generally supposed. Dr. Wilder Penfield, a Canadian neurosurgeon, proved that by stimulating their brains electrically, he could **elicit** the total recall of complex events in his subjects' lives. Even dreams and other minor events supposedly forgotten for many years suddenly emerged in detail.

The memory trace is the term for whatever forms the internal representation of the specific information about the event stored in the memory. Assumed to have been made by structural changes in the brain, the memory trace is not subject to direct observation but is rather a theoretical construct that is used to speculate about how information presented at a particular time can cause performance at a later time. Most theories include the strength of the memory trace as a variable in the degrees of learning, retention, and retrieval possible for a memory. One theory is that the fantastic capacity for storage in the brain is the result of an almost unlimited combination of interconnections between brain cells, stimulated by patterns of activity. Repeated references to the same information support recall. Or, to say that another way, improved performance is the result of strengthening the chemical **bonds** in the memory.

71. With that topic is the passage mainly concerned?

A. Neurosurgery **B.** Human memory

C. Wilder Penfield **D.** Chemical reactions

72. The word "formerly" in line 1 could be best replaced by

A. from time to time**B.** in general **C.** in the past **D.** by chance

73. The word "that" in line 2 refers to

A. the computer **B.** the efficiency

C. the memory **D.** The sophistication

74. Compared with a computer, human memory is

A. more limited **B.** less dependable

C. more complex **D.** less durable

75. According to the passage, researchers have concluded that

A. Human memory is inefficient

B. The mind has a much greater capacity for memory than was previously believed

C. different points of view are valuable

D. the physical basis for memory is clear

76. The word "elicit" in line 5 is closet in meaning to

A. cause **B.** prove **C.** prevent **D.** reject

77. How did Penfield stimulate dreams and other minor events from the past?

A. By surgery **B.** By repetition

C. By chemical stimulation **D.** By electrical stimulation

78. The word "bonds" in line 16 means

A. responsibilities **B.** agreements **C.** promises **D.** connections

79. According to the passage, the capacity for storage in the brain

A. has a limited combination of relationships

B. is not influenced by reception

C. can be understood by examining the physical

D. is stimulated by patterns of activity

80. All if the following are true of memory trace EXCEPT that.

A. It is probably made by structural changes in the brain.

B. It is related to the degree of recall.

C. it is able to be observed

D. it is a theoretical construct.

ĐỀ SỐ 12
TRƯỜNG THPT THÁI PHIÊN – TP ĐÀ NẴNG
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 1 NĂM 2011
Mã đề thi 145

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

Experiments have shown that in selecting personnel for a job, interviewing is at best a **hindrance**, and may even cause harm. These studies have disclosed that the judgments of interviewers differ markedly and hear little or no relationship to the adequacy of job applicants. Of the many reasons why this should be the case, three in particular stand out. The first reason is related to an error of judgment known as the halo effect. If a person has one noticeable good trait, their other characteristics will be judged as better than **they** really are. Thus, an individual who dresses smartly and shows self-confidence is likely to be judged capable of doing a job well regardless of his or her real ability.

Interviewers are also prejudiced by an effect called the primacy effect. This error occurs when interpretation of later information is distorted by earlier connected information. Hence, in an interview situation, the interviewer spends most of the interview trying to **confirm** the impression given by the candidate in the first few moments. Studies have repeatedly demonstrated that such an impression is unrelated to the aptitude of the applicant.

The phenomenon known as the contrast effect also skews the judgment of interviewers. A suitable candidate may be underestimated because he or she contrasts with a previous one who appears exceptionally intelligent. Likewise, an average candidate who is preceded by one who gives a weak showing may be judged as more suitable than he or she really is.

Since interviews as a form of personnel selection have been shown to be inadequate, other selection procedures have been devised which more accurately predict candidate suitability. Of the various tests devised, the predictor which appears to do **this** most successfully is cognitive ability as measured by a variety of verbal and spatial tests.

1: This passage mainly discusses the
- **A.** effects of interviewing on job applicants
- **B.** inadequacy of interviewing job applicants
- **C.** judgments of interviewers concerning job applicants
- **D.** techniques that interviewers use for judging job applicants

2: The word "**hindrance**" in line **1** is closest in meaning to
A. encouragement **B.** assistance **C.** procedure **D.** interference

3: The word "**they**" in line **5** refers to
A. judgments **B.** applicants **C.** interviewers **D.** characteristics

4: According to the passage, the halo effect
- **A.** stands out as the worst judgmental error
- **B.** takes effect only when a candidate is well dressed
- **C.** exemplifies how one good characteristic colors perceptions
- **D.** helps the interviewer's capability to judge real ability

5: The word "**confirm**" in line **10** is closest in meanings to
A. conclude **B.** verify **C.** recollect **D.** misrepresent

6: According to the passage, the first impression
- **A.** can easily be altered
- **B.** is the one that stays with the interviewer
- **C.** is unrelated to the interviewer's prejudices
- **D.** has been repeatedly demonstrated to the applicant

7: The word "**this**" in line **19** refers to
- **A.** devise personnel selection
- **B.** measure cognitive ability
- **C.** predict candidate suitability
- **D.** devise accurate tests

8: The author mentions all of the following reasons why interviewing is not an accurate way to predict candidate suitability EXCEPT the
A. halo effect **B.** primacy effect
C. contrast effect **D.** cognitive effect

9: The paragraphs following the passage most likely discuss which of the following?
- **A.** Other reasons for misjudgments of applicants
- **B.** More information on the kinds of judgmental effects
- **C.** More information on cognitive ability tests
- **D.** Other selection procedures included in interviewing

10: Where in the passage does the author discuss the effect of comparing two candidates?
A. Lines 3-5 **B.** Lines 7-9 **C.** Lines 13-15 **D.** Lines 18-20

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

Since the world has become industrialized, there has been an increase in the number of minimal species that have either become extinct or have neared extinction. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed the jungles in vast numbers, now number only about 2300 and, 'by the year 2025, their population is estimated to be down to zero. What is **alarming** about the case of the Bengal tiger is that this extinction will have been caused almost entirely by poachers who, according to some sources, are not interested in material gain but in personal gratification. **This** is an example of the **callousness** that is part of what is causing the problem of extinction. Animals like the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are a valuable part of the world's ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival, and the survival of our planet.

Countries around the world have begun to deal with the problem in various ways. Some countries, in order to circumvent the problem, have **allocated** large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission to help **defray** the costs of maintaining the parks, and they often must also depend on world organizations for support. With the money they get, they can invest equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another solution that is an attempt to **stem the tide** of animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This seems fairly effective, but will not by itself, prevent animals from being hunted and killed.

11: What is the main topic of the passage?
A. the Bengal tiger **B.** international boycotts
C. endangered species **D.** problems with industrialization

12: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**alarming**" in the first paragraph?
A. dangerous **B.** serious **C.** gripping **D.** distressing

13: The word "**callousness**" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. indirectness **B.** independence **C.** incompetence **D.** insensitivity

14: The above passage is divided into two paragraphs in order to contrast
A. a problem and a solution
B. a statement and an illustration
C. a comparison and a contrast
D. specific and general information

15: What does the word "**this**" in the first paragraph refer to?
A. endangered species that are increasing
B. Bengal tigers that are decreasing
C. poachers' seeking personal gratification
D. sources that may not be accurate

16: Where in the passage does the author discuss a cause of extinction?
A. Since the world ....down to zero.
B. What is alarming ... personal gratification.
C. Countries around ....for support.
D. With the money ...endangered species.

17: Which of the following could best replace the word "**allocated**"" in the second paragraph?
A. set aside **B.** combined **C.** organized **D.** taken off

18: The word "**defray**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. lower **B.** raise
C. make a payment on **D.** make an investment toward

19: The author uses the phrase "**stem the tide**" in the second paragraph to mean ______________
A. touch **B.** stop **C.** tax **D.** save

20: Which of the following best describes the author's attitude?
A. forgiving **B.** concerned **C.** vindictive **D.** surprised

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 21 to 30.

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now the reality of global warning and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (21)____________ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase (22) ____________ the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than (23) ____________ before, the Earth is at (24) ____________ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. According to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and droughts, even more (25) ____________ and causing sea levels all around the world to (26)____________. Environmental groups are putting (27)____________ on governments to take action to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (28)____________ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problem at its source. They are in (29)____________of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power stations. Some scientists, (30)____________, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait several hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is to stay.

21: A. give **B.** put **C.** take **D.** have

22: **A.** in **B.** at **C.** by **D.** to
23: **A.** yet **B.** never **C.** once **D.** ever
24: **A.** threat **B.** danger **C.** risk **D.** harm
25: **A.** strict **B.** severe **C.** strong **D.** heavy
26:**A.** raise **B.** arise **C.** rise **D.** lift
27: **A.** force **B.** pressure **C.** persuasion **D.** encouragement
28: **A.** off **B.** away **C.** up **D.** over
29: **A.** belief **B.** request **C.** favour **D.** suggestion
30: **A.** but **B.** although **C.** despite **D.** however

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

31: **A.** clarification **B.** cooperation **C.** desertification **D.** eligibility
32: **A.** diplomatic **B.** committee **C.** industrialism **D.** exaggerate
33: **A.** futurologist **B.** encouragement **C.** engineering **D.** inappropriate
34: **A.** integrate **B.** implement **C.** flexible **D.** humanities
35: **A.** guidebook **B.** interviewer **C.** managerial **D.** profitable

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36: It's high time the government does something about air pollution.
A B C D

37: It's no use to advise him to stop smoking.
A B C D

38: The life in the city is more comfortable than in the country
A B C D

39: One of the students who are being considered for the scholarship are
A B C D
from this university.

40: In recent years, automobile emissions have disfigured stone carvings,
A B C
corroded bronze monuments, and spoil ancient buildings.
D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

41: Tim insisted on being told the complete story.
A. Nothing but the whole story satisfied Tim.
B. Tim insisted on the complete story being told.
C. Tim demanded on being told the complete story.
D. The complete story was insisted on being told.

42: I have called this meeting in order to present the latest sale figures.
A. This meeting is called in order to present the latest sale figures.
B. My purpose in having called this meeting is to present the latest sale figures.
C. This meeting is in order to present the latest sale figures.
D. My purpose in this meeting is in order to present the latest sale figures.

43: She has always had a good relationship with the children.
A. She has got a lot of children.
B. The children have had her as their friends.
C. She has always got away well with the children.
D. She has always got on well with the children.

44: Without skilful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.
A. Had it not been for skilful surgery, he would not have survived the operation.
B. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't had skilful surgery.
C. But for skilful surgery, he would have survived the operation.
D. With skilful surgery, he would have survived the operation.

45: What Rachael does in her free time doesn't concern me.
A. What Rachael does in her free time is none of my business.
B. What Rachael does in her free time is not my problem.
C. I don't know what Rachael does in her free time.
D. What Rachael does in her free time is not concerned by me.

46: I had only just put the phone down when the boss rang back.
A. I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
B. Hardly had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
C. No sooner had I put the phone down when the boss rang back.
D. Scarcely had I put the phone down than the boss rang back.

47: While I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
A. Despite of my strong disapproval of your behaviour, I will help you.
B. Although I strongly disapprove of your behaviour, but I will help you.
C. Because of your behaviour, I will help you this time.
D. Despite my strong disapproval of your behavior, I will help you this time.

48: I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.
A. By having failed his driving test, Harry made no surprise.
B. It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.
C. Harry's having failed his driving test is not my surprise.
D. If Harry had not failed his driving test, I would have been surprised.

49: I was going to leave, but because of what she said, I didn't.
A. She talked me into not leaving.

B. I was said not to leave by her.
C. It was said that I was not going to leave.
D. I said that I was not going to leave because of her.

50: It is such a pity that your sister can't come as well.
A. If only your sister could come as well.
B. I wish your sister can come as well.
C. But for your sister can come as well.
D. Your sister not coming as well is such a pity.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

51: "_____________ you hand that book, please?" "Sure. Here it is."
A. Would **B.** Should **C.** Must **D.** May

52: The electronics company failed to make a profit and was eventually _________ over by a larger one.
A. brought **B.** taken **C.** set **D.** turned

53: He didn't want to risk ____________ late for the interview.
A. arrive **B.** arriving **C.** to arrive **D.** having arrived

54: Look____________! There's a bus coming!
A. on **B.** up **C.** out **D.** at

55: "Are these gloves necessary?" "Yes. You ___________use this chemical without gloves. It will burn your skin."
A. must not **B.** don't have to **C.** could not **D.** need not

56: Lucia was surprised when her guests____________ late for the party.
A. came up **B.** turned up **C.** looked up **D.** put up

57: You____________ so fast, or you might have an accident.
A. don't have to drive **B.** shouldn't have driven
C. had better not drive **D.** mustn't have driven

58: It was essential that we_________ the lease before the end of the month.
A. sign **B.** signed **C.** had signed **D.** were signing

59: I think a plain blouse would ____________ better ____________ that skirt.
A. go/ with **B.** put/ with **C.** come/ with **D.** go/ to

60: ____________when Kevin and Isabel arrived.
A. We've just finished dinner
B. We would be finishing dinner
C. We were about to finish dinner
D. Dinner has nearly been finished

61: Coming unexpectedly into the room, ____________.
A. so she made the intruder get surprised
B. her appearance took the intruder a surprise
C. it surprised the intruder with her appearance
D. she took the intruder a surprise

62: The committee has met and ____________.
A. they have reached a decision
B. it has reached to a decision
C. its decision was reached at
D. it has reached a decision

63: Van went to the travel agency to get some____________ on China.
A. leaflets **B.** announcements
C. designs **D.** plans

64: I'm sorry I offended you. I____________ what I said.
A. take back **B.** get back **C.** come back **D.** get away

65: She was very proud of her qualifications and____________ down on people she thought were uneducated.
A. looked **B.** put **C.** took **D.** came

66: "The teacher said the test would be easy." "Despite____________, we'd better study hard."
A. what she said **B.** she said it **C.** she said **D.** that she said

67: I really regret____________him the money he needed.
A. I haven't lent **B.** not lending
C. not to lend **D.** about not lending

68: Because of an increase in orders, the factory manager took ____________a hundred new workers.
A. on **B.** up **C.** over **D.** into

69: His illness made him____________of concentration.
A. incompetent **B.** unable **C.** incapable **D.** powerless

70: Lisa: "Have you been able to reach Peter?" Gina: "____________"
A. There's no approval.
B. It's much too high.
C. Yes, I've known him for years.
D. No, the line is busy.

71: Scientists are carrying out a number of ____________ into ways of improving technology in the home.
A. experiments **B.** research **C.** progress **D.** inventions

72: Take your money with you ____________.

A. in case you'll see any good souvenirs to buy
B. unless you see any good souvenirs to buy
C. in case you see any good souvenirs to buy
D. provided that you'll see any good souvenirs to buy

73: Charlotte Bronte died of tuberculosis, _______________ .
A. either did all her sisters
B. and all her sisters did
C. and so were all sisters
D. as did all her sisters

74: Only if you pay cash _______________.
A. and you'll get the car **B.** you'll get the car
C. will you get the car **D.** you will get the car

75: ______ I am aware, there were no problems during the first six months.
A. So much as **B.** As far as **C.** Much more than **D.** Except that

76: "You are looking very smart with your new hairstyle" - "__________, I have had my hair done."
A. Yes **B.** No **C.** Why not **D.** Thanks

77: My nephew is_____________ more polite than my niece.
A. too **B.** better **C.** far **D.** very

78: "Would you bother if I had a look at your paper?" - "__________"
A. You're welcome.
B. That's a good idea.
C. Oh, I didn't realize it.
D. Well, actually I'd rather you didn't.

79: "Hello, nice to see you again" - "__________"
A. So am I. **B.** Me too. **C.** I'm, too. **D.** Yes, thanks a lot.

80: "Where can we meet?" - "_______________."
A. I do not want to meet you **B.** I do not know
C. It's up to you **D.** At the house

ĐỀ SỐ 13
TRƯỜNG THPT KONTUMT
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011
MÃ ĐỀ: 138

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

Earthquakes are amongst the most destructive (1)_______ disasters. They usually (2)_______ without any warning and (3)_______ in a great (4)_______ of life and an enormous demolition of buildings. Additionally, they may cause devastating landslides or create gigantic tidal waves which, in (5)_______, are collosal walls of water smashing into seashores with such force that they are (6)_______ of destroying coastal cities. However, the (7)_______ majority of fatalities and serious injuries (8)_______ about when buildings (9)_______. Most frequently, the earthquake lasts 30 to 60 seconds, so usually there is no time to (10)_______ the mortal (11)_______ once the shaking starts. The savage forces of an earthquake trigger (12) _______ a complex chain (13)_______ in the building's structure when it is shaken, lifted, pushed or pulled. A building's height, its shape and construction materials are the most significant (14)_______ deciding about the survival or collapse of the structure and, consequently, about the life or death of its (15) _______.

1: A.nature	**B.** naturalistic	**C.** natural	**D.** native
2: A.hit	**B.** strike	**C.** fall	**D.** attack
3: A.result	**B.** effect	**C.** lead	**D.** cause
4: A.fatality	**B.** waste	**C.** harm	**D.** loss
5: A.fact	**B.** certainty	**C.** honesty	**D.** truth
6: A.potential	**B.** conceivable	**C.** capable	**D.** possible
7: A.wide	**B.** broad	**C.** full	**D.** vast
8: A.bring	**B.** come	**C.** lay	**D.** make
9: A.demolish	**B.** jumble	**C.** destroy	**D.** collapse
10: A.avert	**B.** evade	**C.** abstain	**D.** restrain
11: A.upkeep	**B.** upturn	**C.** upshot	**D.** uptake
12: A.up	**B.** on	**C.** out	**D.** off
13: A.activity	**B.** motion	**C.** progress	**D.** reaction
14: A.factors	**B.** phenomena	**C.** points	**D.** ingredients
15: A.settlers	**B.** citizens	**C.** inhabitants	**D.** burghers

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became ***sluggish***, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs,

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communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and ***cruise*** at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio-equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit ***information*** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution of sea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean. Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially ***those*** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

16: *With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?*

A.Communication among drivers
B. Technological advances in oceanography
C. Direct observation of the ocean floor
D. Undersea vehicles

17: *The word* ***"sluggish"*** *is closest in meaning to*

A.nervous **B.** confused **C.** slow moving **D.** very weak

18: *Drives have had problems in communicating underwater because*

A.the pressure affected their speech organs.
B. the vehicles they used have not been perfected.
C. they did not pronounce clearly.
D. the water destroyed their speech organs

19: *This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon*

A.the limitations of diving equipment.
B. radios that divers use to communicate.
C. controlling currents and the weather.
D. vehicles as well as divers.

20: *Undersea vehicles*

A.are too small for a man to fit inside.
B. are very slow to respond.
C. have the same limitations that divers have.
D. make direct observations of the ocean floor.

21: *The word* ***"cruise"*** *could best be replaced by*

A.travel at a constant speed **B.** function without problems
C. stay in communication **D.** remain still

22: *How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?*

A.By operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
B. By operators outside the vehicle on a ship
C. By operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
D. By operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore

23: *The word* ***information*** *is closest in meaning to*

A.data **B.** articles **C.** samples **D.** photographs

24: *Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?*

A.The temperature of the ocean's surface.
B. Cloud formations over the ocean.
C. A model of the ocean's movements.
D. The location of sea ice.

25: *The words* ***those*** *refers to*

A.ships **B.** vehicles **C.** problems **D.** computers

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

26: Each **of the** nurses **report** to the operating room when **his or her name** **is called.**

A.of the **B.** report
C. his or her name **D.** is called

27: Species **like** snakes, lizards, coyotes, squirrels, and jack rabbits **seems to** exist **quite happily** in **the** desert.

A.like **B.** seems to **C.** quite happily **D.** the

28: The **freshman** failed to follow the advice of **her** senior that he **studied** hard and not **go out** too much.

A.freshman **B.** her **C.** studied **D.** go out

29: Parks **which** are found in downtown areas where office workers and store **employees** can enjoy their **lunch hours sitting** on the green grass in clean, **fresh air**.

A.which **B.** employee
C. lunch hours sitting **D.** fresh air

30: Mercury and alcohol **are** **widely** used in thermometers because **their volume** increases **uniform with** temperature.

A.are **B.** widely **C.** their volume **D.** uniform with

31: The Commitments of Traders Report is **released by** the Commodity Futures Trading Commission **on eleventh** day **of** each **month**.

A.released by **B.** on eleventh **C.** of **D.** month

32: Mary and **her sister** **just bought** **two new** **winters** coats at the clearance sale.

A.her sister **B.** just bought **C.** two new **D.** winters

33: It is **interesting** **to compare** the early stylized art forms **of** ancient civilizations **to** the modern abstract forms of art.

A.interesting **B.** to compare **C.** of **D.** to

34: Although **jogging** is a good way to lose weight and improve one's physical condition, **most** doctors recommend that the potential jogger begin **in a correct manner** by **getting** a complete checkup.

A.jogging **B.** most **C.** in a correct manner **D.** getting

35: It was **her**, Elizabeth I, not **her father**, King Henry, **who** **led** England into the Age of Empire.

A.her **B.** her father **C.** who **D.** led

36: If our college hadn't been on fire, we wouldn't have had to move to another town.

A. Because our college was on fire, we had to move to another town.
B. We were in trouble moving our college to another town.
C. Our college was set on fire, but we move to another town.
D. Unless our college was on fire, we wouldn't have to move to another town.

37: It is difficult to start looking for a job at my age.

A.I'm young, so it is difficult to start looking for a job.
B. It is difficult for me to get employed at my age.
C. Getting employed at such ages is also difficult.
D. I don't think I can start looking for a job now.

38: The USA is a country of high youth unemployment.

A.The USA is a country of young people.
B. It is the USA that has a great number of young people.
C. High youth unemployment is found in the USA.
D. We find high youth unemployment a problem in the USA.

39: He wrote an article which indicated that he disliked the president.

A.In order to fight against the president, he wrote an article.
B. The article written by him was used for indicating the president.
C. He wrote an article indicating that he disliked the president.
D. A and B are correct.

40: That smoking has a bad effect on our health has been proved.

A.That smoking, which has a bad effect on our health, has been proved.
B. It has been proved that smoking is harmful to our health.
C. Smoking badly effects our health is true.
D. That bad effect of smoking on our health has been proved.

41: This is the first time I have attended such an enjoyable wedding party.

A.I had the first enjoyable wedding party.
B. My attendance at the first wedding party was enjoyable.
C. The first wedding party I have attended was enjoyable.
D. I have never attended such an enjoyable wedding party before.

42: I haven't seen my aunt for years.

A.The last time I met my aunt since years ago.
B. I haven't met my aunt for long ago.
C. I didn't see my aunt years ago.
D. I last saw my aunt years ago.

43: All flights were cancelled because of fog.

A.All flights were because of fog cancelled.
B. All flights because of fog were cancelled.
C. All flights were cancelled by them because of fog.
D. They cancelled all flights because of fog.

44: She started working three months ago.

A.She had been working for three months.
B. It is three months since she started work.
C. It's three months that she worked for.
D. She is working here for three months now.

45: "How beautiful is the dress you have just bought!" Peter said to Mary.

A.Peter promised to buy Mary a beautiful dress.
B. Peter said thanks to Mary for her beautiful dress.
C. Peter asked Mary how she had bought her beautiful dress.
D. Peter complimented Mary on her beautiful dress.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

46: It is essential that Mary __________ able to speak English.
A.is **B.** be **C.** was **D.** must be

47: The just __________ the pedestrian for the accident.
A.blame **B.** accused **C.** charged **D.** sued

48: Good management __________ to the employees.
A.listen **B.** are listening **C.** listens **D.** will be listened

49: __________ any wine left?
A.Is it **B.** Is there **C.** Has there **D.** Is

50: He __________ fast when a dog crossed the street.
A.is driving **B.** drove **C.** was driven **D.** was driving

51: "Who are these visitors?" "They're all __________, I think."
A.mathematic students **B.** students mathematics
C. mathematics students **D.** students of the mathematics

52: He drove through the town __________ a hundred miles an hour.
A.at **B.** with **C.** in **D.** Ø

53: I have been trying to contact her __________ last Monday.
A.since **B.** for **C.** through **D.** until

54: She isn't __________ on well with the new manager.
A. getting **B.** going **C.** keeping **D.** taking

55: "Did you hear that Margaret's plane is snowbound in Chicago?"
- "We suggested that she __________ a train but she wouldn't listen."
A.would take **B.** take **C.** took **D.** had taken

56: If you go on ________ me like this, I will never be able to finish writing my report.
A.disturbing **B.** afflicting **C.** concerning **D.** affecting

57: Turn off this machine, please. The harsh sound really ______ me crazy.
A.takes **B.** worries **C.** drives **D.** bothers

58: Everyone knew that ______ this task would require a considerable effort.
A.working **B.** engaging **C.** making **D.** completing

59: Mr Tanner did his best to fix the faulty oven, but his ________ at repairing electrical devices wasn't good enough to succeed.
A.service **B.** skill **C.** technique **D.** craft

60: Judy didn't __________ for a second to agree to Mike's proposal as she had been in love with the boy for a long time.
A.decide **B.** linger **C.** hesitate **D.** await

61: Don't get so nervous about his coming late. When you get to know him better, you'll learn to take it ________.
A.easy **B.** loose **C.** nice **D.** fine

62: The inconsiderate driver was __________ for parking his vehicle in the wrong place.
A.inflicted **B.** condemned **C.** harrassed **D.** fined

63: The idea to __________ a visit to the local council residence was welcomed by all the visitors.
A.do **B.** pay **C.** go **D.** walk

64: His ______ of the safety regulations really can't be ignored any longer.
A.disgard **B.** unfamiliarity **C.** carelessness **D.** inattention

65: Let's __________ the place, it looks so gloomy and unpleasant.
A.miss **B.** abandon **C.** depart **D.** disappear

66: What you are saying is quite ________, so give us, please, more details on the situation.
A.famous **B.** accustomed **C.** obvious **D.** familiar

67: For a short while, I managed to catch ________ of the President entering the palace.
A.vision **B.** notice **C.** view **D.** sight

68: The suggestion to leave the camp at once was strongly ________ by the climbers who were afraid of the approaching snowstorm.
A.opposed **B.** complained **C.** quarreled **D.** resigned

69: The first thing for all of you to remember is that ________ your duties may result in an instant dismissal.
A.escaping **B.** neglecting **C.** resisting **D.** missing

70: It was the commission's job to decide whether the pilot was ________ for the crash that occurred right after the take-off.
A.responsible **B.** prone **C.** guilty **D.** comprehensive

71: None of us has ever __________ of taking any rash steps against illegal broadcasting.
A.declared **B.** persisted **C.** approved **D.** concluded

72: Several soldiers of the squad were taken _______ by the enemy forces.
A.capture **B.** hostage **C.** kidnap **D.** torture

73: The student was __________ of understanding the theory even after the professor's profound explanation.
A.incompetent **B.** incapable **C.** helpless **D.** unsuccessful

74: I'm going for a walk in the park. Would you like to ____ me company?
A.follow **B.** stay **C.** ward **D.** keep

75: Patrick is too _____ a gambler to resist placing a bet on the final game.
A.instant **B.** spontaneous **C.** compulsive **D.** continuous

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

76: **A.**commentary **B.** original **C.** industry **D.** mischievous
77: **A.**geographic **B.** geologic **C.** trigonometry **D.** titanic
78: **A.**television **B.** suggestion **C.** provision **D.** procedure
79: **A.**possibility **B.** industrial **C.** revelation **D.** entertain
80: **A.**passenger **B.** orchestrate **C.** flamingo **D.** nightingale

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ĐỀ SỐ 14
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011
MÃ ĐỀ: 135

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1: **A.** habitat **B.** antelope **C.** sociable **D.** gorilla
2: **A.** object **B.** victim **C.** panic **D.** trauma
3: **A.** intuitive **B.** intimacy **C.** tremendously **D.** mechanical
4: **A.** ordinary **B.** emphasis **C.** decompose **D.** calendar
5: **A.** comfortable **B.** necessary **C.** community **D.** memorable

Blacken the letter A, B , C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following question.

6: A: "Have you seen the price of petrol these days?"
B: "________"
A. It's amazing, isn't it? **C.** I'm amazing, aren't I?
B. Isn't it great? **D.** What a lot of petrol!

7: My father is forever finding ________with the way I dress.
A. error **B.** mistake **C.** blemish **D.** fault

8: Many plant and animal species are now on the……of extinction.
A. danger **B.** border **C.** verge **D.** margin

9: There you are: the ________person I was looking for.
A. utter **B.** correct **C.** ever **D.** very

10: Patient: "Can I make an appointment to see the doctor, please?"
Receptionist: "________"
A. Not at the moment. He can't be disturbed.
B. OK, you will need to check my diary.
C. OK, let me just check the diary.

D. Have a seat and I'll be with you in an hour.

11: I ________ down your number if I ________ right now. Can you call me back in half an hour?
A. could be writing/am not driving
B. would write/weren't driving
C. were writing/wouldn't drive
D. had written/hadn't been driving

12: Under UK opportunity laws, an employee ________ against on the grounds of race, religion or gender.
A. didn't use to discriminate **B.** should not discriminate
C. cannot be discriminated **D.** hasn't been discriminating

13: My wallet ________ at the station while I ________ for the train.
A. must have been stolen/was waiting
B. should have stolen/had been waiting
C. will be stolen/am waiting
D. had to steal/would be waiting

Question14: The new manager ________very strict rules as soon as he had ________ the position
A. laid down/taken over **B.** put down/taken over
C. lay down/taken up **D.** wrote down/come over

15: Newspaper publishers in the States have estimated ________ reads a newspaper every day.
A. nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
B. it is nearly 80 percent of the adult population
C. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population who
D. that nearly 80 percent of the adult population

16: " Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!"
- ____________
A. Certainly. Do you like it, too?
B. I like you to say that
C. Yes, of course. It's expensive
D. Thanks. My mother bought it for me.

17. It's not in my nature to________over the price of something.
A. haggle **B.** discuss **C.** challenge **D.** transact

18: Although the conditions weren't ideal for a walk, we decided to ______ a go of it.
A. make **B.** do **C.** run **D.** carry

19: Her outgoing character contrast ________ with that of her sister.
A. sharply **B.** thoroughly **C.** fully **D.** coolly

20: She clearly joined the firm with a(n) __________ to improving herself professionally.

A. view **B.** aim **C.** plan **D.** ambition

21:. The curriculum at the public school is as good _________ of any private school.

A. or better than **B.** as or better than that

C. as or better that **D.** as or better than those

22: He tends to forget things very quickly and behaves more and more like the typical _________ professor

A. clear-minded **B.** absent-minded

C. well-minded **D.** cool-minded

23: I had to get up early, ________ I'd have missed the train.

A. if not **B.** but **C.** otherwise **D.** so that

24: Where have you been? You were ______ to be here half an hour ago?

A. allowed **B.** had **C.** supposed **D.** thought

25: Geometry is the branch of mathematics……….the properties of lines, curves, shapes and surfaces.

A. that concerned with **B.** it is concerned with

C. concerned with **D.** its concerns are

26: What…….milk shake do you want – strawberry, chocolate or orange?

A. taste **B.** kind **C.** flavor **D.** type

27:" Would you mind lending me your bike?" - "……………………"

A. Yes. Here it is **B.** Not at all **C.** Great **D.** Yes, let's

28: The players were cheered by their……….as they came out of the pitch.

A. audience **B.** public **C.** viewers **D.** supporters

29: This picture book, the few pages…….are missing, is my favorite.

A. for which **B.** of which **C.** of that **D.** to which

30: Modern skyscrapers have a steel skeleton of beams and columns……..a three-dimensional grid.

A. forms **B.** from which forming

C. and forming **D.** that forms

31: John: " Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"

Laura: "……………"

A. Of course not. You bet. **C.** There is no doubt about it.

B. Well, that's very surprisin **D.** Yes, it's an absurd idea

32: Congress has decreed that the gasoline tax………

A. should be abolished **B.** should abolish

C. be abolished **D.** is abolished

33: " Buy me a newspaper on your way back,……..?"

A. don't you **B.** can't you **C.** will you **D.** do you?

34: We have just been told some……..news.

A. surprised **B.** surprise **C.** astonished **D.** astonishing

35: Not until late 1960s……………on the moon.

A. that Americans walked **C.** when Americans walked

B. did Americans walk **D.** when did Americans walk

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Scientists do not yet thoroughly understand just how the body of an individual becomes sensitive to a substance that is harmless or even wholesome for the average person. Milk, wheat, and egg, for example, rank among the most healthful and widely used foods. Yet these foods can cause persons sensitive to them to suffer greatly. At first, the body of the individual is not harmed by coming into contact with the substance. After a varying interval of time, usually longer than a few weeks, the body becomes sensitive to it, and an allergy has begun to develop. Sometimes it's hard to figure out if you have a food allergy, since it can show up so many different ways. Your **symptoms** could be caused by many other problems. You may have rashes, hives, joint pains mimicking arthritis, headaches, irritability, or depression. The most common food allergies are to milk, eggs, seafood, wheat, nuts, seeds, chocolate, oranges, and tomatoes. Many of these allergies will not develop if these foods are not fed to an infant until her or his intestines mature at around seven months. Breast milk also tends to be protective. Migraines can be **set off** by foods containing tyramine, phenathylamine, monosodium glutamate, or sodium nitrate. Common foods which contain these are chocolate, aged cheeses, sour cream, red wine, pickled herring, chicken livers, avocados, ripe bananas, cured meats, many Oriental and prepared foods (read the labels!). Some people have been successful in treating their migraines with supplements of B-vitamins, particularly B6 and niacin. Children who are **hyperactive** may benefit from eliminating food additives, especially colorings, and foods high in salicylates from their diets. A few of **these** are almonds, green peppers, peaches, tea, grapes. This is the diet made popular by Benjamin Feingold, who has written the book "Why your Child is Hyperactive". Other researchers have had mixed results when testing whether the diet is effective.

36: The topic of this passage is

A. reactions to foods **B.** food and nutrition

C. infants and allergies **D.** a good diet

37: According to the passage, the difficulty in diagnosing allergies to foods is due to

A. the vast number of different foods we eat
B. lack of a proper treatment plan
C. the similarity of symptoms of the allergy to other problems
D. the use of prepared formula to feed babies

38:The word **"symptoms"** in line 7 is closest in meaning to

A. indications **B.** diet **C.** diagnosis **D.** prescriptions

39: The phrase **"set off"** in lines 11 is closest in meaning to

A. relieved **B.** identified **C.** avoided **D.** triggered

40: What can be inferred about babies from this passage?

A. They can eat almost anything.
B. They should have a carefully restricted diet as infants.
C. They gain little benefit from being breast fed.
D. They may become hyperactive if fed solid food too early.

41: The word **"hyperactive"** in line 15 is closest in meaning to

A. overly active **B.** unusually low activity
C. excited **D.** inquisitive

42: The author states that the reason that infants need to avoid certain foods related to allergies has to do with the infant's ______

A. lack of teeth **B.** poor metabolism
C. underdeveloped intestinal tract **D.** inability to swallow solid foods

43: The word **"these"** in line 16 refers to

A. food additives **B.** food colorings
C. unnutritious foods . **D.**foods high in sacilates

44: Which of the following was a suggested treatment for migraines in the passage?

A. Eating more ripe bananas
B. Avoiding all Oriental foods
C. Getting plenty of sodium nitrate
D. Using Vitamin B in addition to a good diet

45: According to the article the Feingold diet is **NOT**

A. verified by researchers as being consistently effective
B. available in book form
C. beneficial for hyperactive children
D. designed to eliminate foods containing certain food additives

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

46: Televisions are now an everyday **(A)** feature of most households **(B)** in the United States, and television viewing **(C)** is the number one activity leisure **(D)**.

47: In general, novels are thought of extended **(A)** works of prose fiction depicting **(B)** the inner and outer lives **(C)** of their characters **(D)**.

48: The **(A)** flamingo constructs **(B)** a cylindrical mud nest for its **(C)** egg, which both parents care for it **(D)**.

49: The rapid growth of the world's population over the past 100 years have **(A)** led to a **(B)** great increase in **(C)** the acreage of land under cultivation **(D)**.

50: Bacteria are one of the most abundant **(A)** life forms **(B)** on earth, growing on and inside another **(C)** living things, in every type of environment **(D)**.

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks

How men first learnt to 51______ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a 52______. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, 53______invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed54______certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, 55______spoken or written in letters, are called words. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that 56______ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literacy 57______. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can 58______his meanings in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can 59______ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, 60______they will make our speech silly and vulgar

51:**A.** invent **B.** create **C.** make **D.** discover
52: **A.** story **B.** secret **C.** mystery **D.** legend
53: **A.** somehow **B.** however **C.** somewhat **D.** whatever
54: **A.**at **B.** upon **C.** with **D.** to
55: **A.** if **B.** however **C.** whether **D.** though
56: **A.** interest **B.** appeal **C.** attract **D.** lure
57: **A.** prose **B.** work **C.** form **D.** type
58: **A.** carry **B.** convey **C.** transfer **D.** transmit
59: **A.** take **B.** send **C.** break **D.** move

60: A. or B. so C. although D. because

Blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

61: He seemed very reluctant to take my advice.

A. He seemed quite willing to take my advice.

B. It seemed he was not ready to give me advice

C. It seemed he was not willing to take my advice.

D. He seemed very anxious to take my advice.

62: It was very impolite of him to leave without saying a word.

A. He was very impolite to leave without saying a word.

B. He didn't say nothing when he left.

C. He didn't say anything as he left, which was impolite.

D. Both A and C are correct.

63: He can hardly see at all without glasses.

A. He can see without glasses if he tries hard.

B. He can't see everything without glasses

C. He can see even if he doesn't wear glasses

D. He is practically blind without glasses.

64: I don't agree with prohibiting smoking in bars.

A. I am not in favor to prohibiting smoking in bars.

B. I am not in favor of prohibiting smoking in bars.

C. I am not in favor with prohibiting smoking in bars.

D. I am not on favor of prohibiting smoking in bars.

65: If it hadn't been for his carelessness, we would have finished the work.

A. He was careless because we hadn't finished the work.

B. If he was careful, we would finish the work.

C. If he had been more careful, we would have completed the work.

D. Because he wasn't careless, we didn't finish the work.

66: Look out for those falling rocks.

A. Let's look for falling rocks

B. Don't let those falling rock hit you.

C. Look for these falling rocks.

D. Look out the window at those falling rocks.

67: She reminded her daughter of their table manners.

A. She wanted her daughter to be more polite while eating.

B. She wanted her daughter to leave the dinner table.

C. She wanted her daughter to eat a little more slowly.

D. She wanted her daughter to remember all meal time.

68: The teacher gave us permission to leave the room.

A. " You must leave the room", the teacher told us.

B. " You ought to leave the room", the teacher told us.

C. " I give you permission to leave the room", the teacher told us.

D. " You may leave the room," the teacher told us.

69: After the operation, she recovered far quicker than any of us had expected her to.

A. She recovered from the operation just as quickly as anybody could have hoped.

B. Once the operation was over, her recovery was as fast as could be expected.

C. To our great surprise, she was back to normal again as soon as the operation was over.

D. We were all surprised at how fast her health returned after the operation.

70: Many countries share the view that drastic measures must be taken to stop the pollution of the seas.

A. The pollution of the seas can only be prevented providing that many countries follow the same policy.

B. A lot of countries agree that it is essential to take strong action to put an end to the pollution of the seas.

C. By putting into practice a series of precautions, it is generally believed that the pollution of the seas will be prevented.

D. The seas will, it seems, continue to be polluted unless this agreement is accepted by a majority of the countries.

Read the following passage and blacken the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until recently, hunting for treasure from shipwrecks was mostly fantasy; with recent technological advances, however, the search for **sunken** treasure has become more popular as a legitimate endeavor. This has caused a debate between those wanting to salvage the wrecks and those wanting to preserve them.

Treasure hunters are spurred on by the thought of finding caches of gold coins or other valuable objects on a sunken ship. One team of salvagers, for instance, searched the wreck of the RMS *Republic*, which sank outside the Boston harbor in 1900. The search party, using side-scan sonar, a device that projects sound waves across the ocean bottom and produces a **profile** of the sea floor, located the wreck in just two and a half days. Before the use of this new technology, such searches could take months or years. The team of divers searched the wreck for two months, finding silver tea services, crystal dinnerware, and thousands of bottles of wine, but they did not find the five and a half tons of American Gold Eagle coins they were searching for.

Preservationists focus on the historic value of a ship. They say that even if a shipwreck's treasure does not have a high monetary value, it can be an invaluable source of historic artifacts that are preserved in nearly **mint condition**. But once a salvage team has **scoured** a site, much of the archaeological value is lost. Maritime archaeologists who are preservationists worry that the success of salvagers will attract more treasure-hunting expeditions and thus threaten remaining undiscovered wrecks. Preservationists are lobbying their state lawmakers to legally restrict underwater searches and unregulated salvages. To counter their efforts, treasure hunters argue that without the **lure** of gold and million-dollar treasures, the wrecks and their historical artifacts would never be recovered at all.

71: What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Searching for wrecks is much easier with new technologies like side-scan sonar.

B. Maritime archaeologists are concerned about the unregulated searching of wrecks.

C. The search of the RMS *Republic* failed to produce the hoped-for coins.

D. The popularity of treasure seeking has spurred a debate between preservationists and salvagers.

72: The word "**sunken**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following words?

A. broken **B.** underwater **C.** ancient **D.** hollow

73: Which of the following could best replace the phrase "**a profile**" as used in line 7?

A. a projection **B.** an execution

C. a highlight **D.** an outline

74: Which of the following statements is best supported by the author?

A. The value of a shipwreck depends on the quantity of its artifacts.

B. Preservationists are fighting the use of technological advances such as side-scan sonar.

C. Side-scan sonar has helped to legitimize salvaging.

D. The use of sound waves is crucial to locating shipwrecks.

75: The author uses the phrase "**mint condition**" in line 12-13 to describe

A. something perfect **B.** something significant

C. something tolerant **D.** something magical

76: All of the following were found on the RMS *Republic* **EXCEPT**

A. wine bottles **B.** silver tea services

C. American Gold Eagle coins **D.** crystal dinnerware

77: From the passage, you can infer that a preservationist would be most likely to

A. shun treasure-seeking salvagers **B.** be a diver

C. put treasures in a museum **D.** do archaeological research

78: The word "**scoured**" in line 13 is most similar to which of the following?

A. scraped away **B.** scratched over

C. scrambled around **D.** searched through

79: In line 17, what is the closest meaning to the word "**lure**"?

A. knowledge **B.** attraction **C.** luxury **D.** glare

80: The second and third paragraphs are an example of

A. chronological order **B.** explanation

C. specific to general **D.** Definition

ĐỀ SỐ 15
TRƯỜNG THPT HUỲNH THÚC KHÁNG
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC / NĂM 2011

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 (TỪ 1 ĐẾN 80).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 1 to 10.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has a serious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing

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education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. **This** is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.

Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this **imbalance** between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

1: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?
A. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.
B. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
C. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.
D. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.

2: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of______.
A. amusing people all the time **B.** educating ordinary people
C. political propaganda in wartime **D.** spreading Western ideas

3: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their
A. styles **B.** *purposes* **C.** nationalities **D.** values

4: The pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to ______.
A. a propaganda campaign **B.** ***a funny element***
C. a piece of art **D.** an educational purpose

5: The passage is intended to present ______.
A. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
B. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
C. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
D. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over

6: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
B. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
C. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

7: In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at ______.
A. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world
B. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings
C. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
D. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world

8: The word "**imbalance**" in paragraph 6 refers to ______.
A. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
B. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
C. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture

9: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?
A. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.
B. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
C. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
D. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.

10: According to the passage, which of the following is true?
A. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.
B. Cartoons can serve various purposes.
C. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
D. Language barriers restricted cartoons.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

11: A. documentary **B.** politician **C.** popularity **D.** laboratory
12: A. attraction **B.** prevention **C.** organism **D.** engagement
13: A. inhabit **B.** disappear **C.** imagine **D.** continue
14: A. periodic **B.** suspicious **C.** contagious **D.** electric
15: A. adventure **B.** adverbial **C.** advertise **D.** advantage

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

16: The team leader demanded from his team members a serious
A **B**
attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.
C **D**

17: After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your
A **B**
report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.
C **D**

18: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for
A **B** **C**
every penny we spent.
D

19: Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the
A **B**
vuvuzela in the 2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.
C **D**

20: In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the
A **B** **C**
scientists of the SEA region.
D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 21 to 30.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often(21)______ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (22)______ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind. When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the(23)______. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very(24)______ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (25)______ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (26)______ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (27)______ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (28)______ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (29)______ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (30)______ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

21: A. cleans out	**B.** picks up	**C.** carries out	**D.** holds up
22: A. still	**B.** such	**C.** even	**D.** though
23: A. borders	**B.** backside	**C.** topside	**D.** hillsides
24: A. large	**B.** much	**C.** few	**D.** little
25:A. store	**B.** hold	**C.** stay	**D.** back
26: A. aid	**B.** help	**C.** facilitate	**D.** assist
27: A. thickly	**B.** scarcely	**C.** strongly	**D.** thinly
28: A. melted	**B.** formed	**C.** melting	**D.** building
29: A. As	**B.** Although	**C.** Until	**D.** Till
30: A. In	**B.** During	**C.** Among	**D.** After

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

31: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.
A. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.
B. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.
C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.
D. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.

32: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.
A. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.
B. In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.
C. They erected a barn so that the cattle would get into the wheat field.
D. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

33: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.
A. English pronunciation is difficult for me.
B. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
C. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.
D. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.

34: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.
A. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.
B.The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.
C. The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.
D. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.

35: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.
A. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.

B. He asked me if I wanted some beer.
C. He asked me would I like some more beer.
D. He offered me some more beer.

36: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.
A. They were not happy as they were wealthy.
B. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.
C. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.
D. They were as wealthy as they were happy.

37: When I arrived, they were having dinner.
A. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.
B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.
C. I came to their invitation to dinner.
D. I came in the middle of their dinner.

38: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.
A. John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.
B. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.
C. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.
D. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.

39: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.
A. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.
B. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
C. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.
D. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.

40: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish- speaking countries.
A. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.
B. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.
C. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.
D. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

41: It is imperative ______ what to do when there is a fire.
A. that he knew
B. he must know about
C. we knew
D. that everyone know

42: ______ broken several world records in swimming.
A. It is said to have
B. She is said that she has
C. People say she had
D. She is said to have

43: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was ______.
A. out of work
B. off chance
C. off work
D. out of order

44: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"
Henry: " ______."
A. Yes, I can
B. Yes, with pleasure
C. I feel sorry
D. I am, of course

45: Not having written about the required topic, ______ a low mark.
A. the teacher gave me
B. I was given
C. my presentation was given
D. the teacher gave

46: We ______with a swim in the lake.
A. gave in
B. took up
C. cooled off
D. got out

47: The Internet has enabled people to ______ with each other more quickly.
A. interconnect
B. intervene
C. interlink
D. interact

48: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times ______ my country," he said.
A. as high as that in
B. as many as that in
C. as much as
D. more than

49: All students should be ______ and literate when they leave school.
A. numeric
B. numerous
C. numerate
D. numeral

50: Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
Jennifer: "______"
A. Not at all. Don't mention it.
B. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
C. Welcome! It's very nice of you.
D. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.

51: Ben: "______"
Jane: "Never mind."
A. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
B. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?
C. Congratulations! How wonderful!
D. Thank you for being honest with me.

52: ______I might, I couldn't open the door.
A. However hard
B. No matter
C. Try as
D. As try

53: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old ______.
A. independently
B. respectively
C. separately
D. respectfully

54: Neil Armstrong was the first man ______ on the moon.
A. to walk
B. walking
C. walked
D. has walked

55: They're staying with us ___ the time being until they can afford a house.
A. at
B. for
C. in
D. during

56: ______ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.

A. Whether **B.** Because **C.** That **D.** When

57: We have bought extra food ______ our guests stay to dinner.

A. in case **B.** so that **C.** when **D.** if

58: I've warned you many times ______the front door unlocked.

A. don't leave **B.** won't leave **C.** not leaving **D.** not to leave

59: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a ______ day.

A. snowy **B.** windy **C.** foggy **D.** rainy

60: Since he failed his exam, he had to ______ for it again.

A. take **B.** pass **C.** sit **D.** make

61: The captain as well as all the passengers ______ very frightened by the strange noise.

A. was **B.** were **C.** is **D.** have been

62: Bill: "Can I get you another drink?"

Jerry: "______."

A. Forget it **B.** No, I'll think it over

C. No, it isn't **D.** Not just now

63: "You can go to the party tonight______ you are sober when you come home."

A. as soon as **B.** as far as **C.** as long as **D.** as well as

64: Laura had a blazing ______ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.

A. gossip **B.** word **C.** row **D.** chat

65: Is it true that this country produces more oil than ______?

A. any other countries **B.** any another country

C. any countries else **D.** any country else

66: As the drug took ______, the boy became quieter.

A. force **B.** effect **C.** action **D.** influence

67: If everyone ______, how would we control the traffic?

A. could fly **B.** flies **C.** can fly **D.** had flown

68: Our industrial output___ from $2 million in 2002 to $4 million this year.

A. has risen **B.** rose **C.** rises **D.** was rising

69: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."

Salesgirl: "______"

A. That's right, sir. **B.** By all means, sir.

C. I'd love to. **D.** Why not?

70: ______he does sometimes annoys me very much.

A. When **B.** Why **C.** What **D.** How

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. **For starters**, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got **rusty**. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually **get there**.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

71: It is implied in paragraph 1 that ______.

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A. young learners are usually lazy in their class
B. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
C. parents should encourage young learners to study more
D. teachers should give young learners less homework

72: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, __.
A. they get more impatient with their teachers
B. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
D. they cannot learn as well as younger learners

73: The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "______".
A. At the beginning **B.** For beginners
C. First and foremost **D.** At the starting point

74: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised ______.
A. to have more time to learn
B. to get on better with the tutor
C. to feel learning more enjoyable
D. to be able to learn more quickly

75: In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means ______.
A. impatient because of having nothing to do
B. staying alive and becoming more active
C. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

76: The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "______".
A. achieve your aim with hard work
B. have the things you have long desired
C. receive a school or college degree
D. arrive at an intended place with difficulty

77: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT ______.
A. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
B. young people usually feel less patient than adults
C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
D. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners

78: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners ______.
A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
B. are less worried about learning than younger learners

C. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners
D. have become more patient than younger learners

79: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you __.
A. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger
B. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
C. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger
D. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger

80: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?
A. To show how fast adult learning is.
B. To explain reasons for learning.
C. To encourage adult learning.
D. To describe adult learning methods.

ĐỀ SỐ 16
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN HUY HIỆU
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC / NĂM 2011

I. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions:

1. **A.** primary **B.** tradition **C.** computer **D.** September
2. **A.** archeology **B.** Individual **C.** accuracy **D.** independent
3. **A.** remember **B.** Advertisement **C.** important **D.** economics
4. **A.** industry **B.** cinema **C.** laboratory **D.** politics
5. **A.** happen **B.** concern **C.** problem **D.** reason

II. Mark the letter A, b, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions:

6. *It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining.*
A. It has been raining at 2 o'clock.
B. It has been raining since 2 o'clock.
C. It has been raining for 2 o'clock.
D. It has been raining in 2 o'clock.

7. *I am studying not only mathematics but also chemistry.*
A. Mathematics and chemistry are my favourite subjects
B. I like both chemistry and mathematics.
C. I am studying both mathematics and chemistry.
D. I am not studying mathematics but I am studying chemistry.

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8. *'John shouldn't have behaved so badly,' said Janet.*
A. Janet doesn't like John's behaviour.
B. Janet objected to John's bad behaviour.
C. Janet dislikes John.
D. Janet was angry with John.

9. *The rain began to fall during my walk in the country.*
A. While I walked in the country, it had rained
B. While it was beginning to rain, I had walked in the country.
C. While I was walking in the country, it began to rain.
D. While it began to rain in the country, I was walking.

10. *Babara is not as keen on travel as she used to be.*
A. Babara is very keen on travel.
B. Babara used to be keener on travel.
C. Babara used to travel many places.
D. Babara likes travelling.

11. *It is useless to argue with him.*
A. It is no use to argue with him.
B. It is no use arguing with him.
C. It is no use of arguing with him.
D. It is no use for him to argue.

12. *Whenever she went to Paris she bought a new dress.*
A. She never went to Paris to buy a new dress.
B. She never bought a new dress without going to Paris.
C. She went to Paris without buying a new dress.
D. She never bought a new dress when she went to Paris.

13. *I like to play tennis in the summer.*
A. I am very interested on playing tennis in the summer.
B. I am very keen in playing tennis in the summer.
C. I am very interested to playing tennis in the summer.
D. I am very fond of playing tennis in the summer.

14. *I am never going to visit them again.*
A. That's the last time I have visited them.
B. I hate them.
C. They are going to be visited.
D. I don't like to see them at all.

15. *This letter bores me to tears.*
A. I am very bored with this letter.
B. This letter is very exciting.
C. I didn't like this letter.

D. This letter touches my heart.

III. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

The pleasures which a movie film offers to our eyes have been paid for with the loss of sight of a man whose name is hardly known outside the annals of science - Josept Plateau, a Belgian professor, born in Brussels in 1801. He studied the mechanism of sight, beginning a series of most dangerous experiments at the age of 28 by staring into the sun for 25 seconds to see what the effects on his eyes would be. He was blind for nearly a month. But he went on experimenting, increasing the length of time during which he looked into the sun, knowing that in the end, this would cost him his sight. At the age of 42, he was completely and incurably blind; the sun had destroyed the retina of his eyes. But he continued to work as well as he could until he died at the age of 82. Science profited enormously from his research. He studied the so-called inertia of the eyes, which makes a picture remain on the retina for about one-sixth of a second after it has disappeared from our vision. This means that, if we see a succession of individual pictures each of which appears only for a fraction of a second, they "overlap" one another in our brain; and if they show consecutive phases of movement, that movement will appear to us continuous.

16. The name of Joseph Plateau is _______.
A. honoured by the motion picture industry
B. unknown even to scientists
C. well-known by most people
D. hardly known outside the field of science

17. Plateau's experiments were the first steps leading to the invention of _____.
A. eye glasses **B.** motion pictures
C. telescopes **D.** bifocals

18. The result of Plateau's first experiment was that ____.
A. he went permanently blind
B. he went blind for a month
C. he stopped staring into the sun
D. he found what he was kooling for

19. Plateau sacrificed his sight _____.
A. sparingly **B.** knowingly **C.** partly **D.** stingily

20. After he went totally blind, Plateau _____.
A. died **B.** quit working
C. worked for 40 more years **D.** was unable to work

21. That which causes a picture to remain on the retina is called ______.
A. the brain **B.** inertia **C.** overlap **D.** continuity

22. A picture remains on the retina for ______.
A. 6 seconds **B.** one-sixth of a second
C. 1 second **D.** 16 seconds

23. The images that we see are recorded in ____.
A. the brain **B.** the eye
C. the retina of the eye **D.** the pupil

24. Motion pictures ____.
A. cause inertia of the eyes
B. show a succession of unrelated movements
C. show consecutive phases of movement which appear continuous
D. show each phase of movement for one half of a second

25. Scientific advancements are often the result of _____.
A. individual
B. experiment
C. foolishness
D. individual sacrifice and experimentation

IV. Read the passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

The growth of cities, the construction of hundreds of new factories, and the spread of railroads in the United States before 1850 had increased the need for better illumination. But the lightning in American homes had improved very little over that of ancient times. Through the colonial period, homes were lit with tallow candles or with a lamp of the kind used in ancient Rome - a disk of fish oil or other animal or vegetable oil in which a twisted rag served as a wick. Some people used lard, but they had to heat charcoal underneath to keep it soft and burnable. The sperm whale provided a superior burning oil, but this was expensive. In 1830 a new substance called "camphene" was patented, and it proved to be an excellent illuminant. But while camphene gave a bright light it too remained expensive, had an unpleasant odor, and also was dangerously explosive.

Between 1830 and 1850 it seemed that the only hope for cheaper illumination in the United States was in the wider use of gas. In the 1840's American gas manufacturers adopted improved British techniques for producing illuminating gas from coal. But the expense of piping gas to the consumer remained so high that until midcentury gaslightning was feasible only in urban areas, and only for public buildings or for the wealthy.

In 1854 a Canadian doctor, Abraham Gesner, patented a process for distilling a pitchlike mineral found in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia that produced illumunating gas and an oil that he called "kerosene" (from "keros," the Greek word for wax, and "ene" because it resembled camphene). Kerosene, though cheaper than camphene, had an unpleasant odor, and Gesner never made his fortune from it. But Gesner had aroused a new hope for making an illuminating oil from a product coming out of North American mines.

26. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason why better lightning had become necessary by the mid-nineteenth century?
A. Development of railroads
B. Demand for better medical facilities
C. Inceases in the number of new factories
D. Growth of cities

27. The phrase "served as" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
A. differed from **B.** functioned as
C. rested upon **D.** reacted to

28. The word "this" in line 7 refers to
A. lard **B.** charcoal **C.** wick **D.** oil

29. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as disadvantage of camphene?
A. High cost **B.** Bad smell
C. Potential to explode **D.** Greasy texture

30. What can be inferred about the illuminating gas described in the second pararaph?
A. It was first developed in the United States.
B. It was not allowed to be used in public buildings.
C. it was not widely available until midcentury.
D. It had an unpleasant smell.

31. The word "resembled" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
A. was similar to **B.** cost the same as
C. was made from **D.** sounded like

32. According to the passage, what advantage did the kerosene patented by Gesner have over camphene?
A. Kerosene had a more pleasant smell.
B. Kerosene was less expensive
C. Kerosene burned more brightly
D. Kerosene was safer to use.

33. The word "it" in line 20 refers to
A. fortune **B.** odor **C.** camphene **D.** kerosene

34. Which of the following best describes the organization od the passage?
A. A description of events in chronological order
B. A comparison of two events
C. The statement of a theory and possible explanations
D. An analysis of scientific findings

35. Where in the passage does the author mention the origin of a word?
A. Lines 4 – 6 **B.** Lines 7 – 8
C. Lines 12 – 13 **D.** Lines 16 - 19

V. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the underlined part that needs correction:

36. Guppies are sometimes call rainbow fish because of the males' bright colours.
A B C D

37. Serving several term in Congress, Shirley Chisholm became an
A B
important United States politician.
C D

38. Diamonds have the unique ability to allow the passage of neither
A B C
infrared and visible light.
D

39. Dictionaries frequently explain the origin of the defined word, state its
A B C
part of speech, and indication its correct use.
D

40. Knowledge of the rate at which a ship is travelling through the water is
A B C
important if the navigator need to estimate the time of arrival.
D

VI. Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions:

41. "Have a nice day!" - "Thank you. _____."
A. And yours **B.** The same to you
C. The same with you **D.** As much to you

42. Economic reforms help provide more and better ____ for local people.
A. employment **B.** unemployment
C. employers **D.** employees

43. The manager turned _____ his request for a day off.
A. on **B.** off **C.** down **D.** away

44. Why can't you look at the problem ______ my point of view?

A. in **B.** from **C.** at **D.** into

45. It's high time we _____ something about pollution now.
A. do **B.** will do **C.** are doing **D.**did

46. She gets her unemployment _____ , but that isn't much.
A. need **B.** expense **C.** fee **D.** benefit

47. Jane is the best student in the class. She is ____ to all the other students.
A. superior **B.** better **C.** excellent **D.** bright

48. On behalf ____ everyone here, I'd like to say thank you.
A. on **B.** in **C.** by **D.** of

49. He denied ____ the picture the previous day.
A. to steal **B.** stealing **C.** being stolen **D.** to have stolen

50. No one can do this, _____ ?
A. can they **B.** can he **C.** can't he **D.** can't they

51. It's very essential to be well-prepared for the job ____.
A. interview **B.** interviewer **C.** interviewee **D.** interviewing

52. My father is a _____. He works in a garage.
A. teacher **B.** mechanic **C.** doctor **D.** farmer

53. ____ the gold medal, he will have to do better than that.
A. So he win **B.** Winning
C. To win **D.** So that he wins

54. Hoi An is famous ____ its old streets.
A. about **B.** to **C.** of **D.** for

55. ____ stamps is my hobby.
A. Collecting **B.** Collect **C.** Collection **D.** Collected

56. I'm afraid I have to leave ____ a few days' time.
A. on **B.** in **C.** at **D.** after

57. Who will take ____ of their children.
A. careful **B.** carefully **C.** care **D.** careless

58. I knew him ____ I was a child.
A. until **B.** as **C.** while **D.** when

59. The driver was badly ____ in the accident.
A. injured **B.** destroyed **C.** died **D.** broken

60. He is learning English ____ he can study in England.
A. so as **B.** so that **C.** so as to **D.** in order to

61. Have you ever read any books _____ Jack London.
A. of **B.** from **C.** by **D.** with

62. _____ starting late, he arrived on time.
A. Though **B.** Even **C.** Because of **D.** In spite of

63. Romeo, _____ that Juliet was dead, decided to kill himself.

A. believing **B.** believed **C.** being believed **D.** was believing

64. Usually, the more skilled an athlete ____ the more effortless the athlete's movements appear to be.

A. what is **B.** that is **C.** that it is **D.** is

65. ____, bottle-nosed dolphins become talented performers at many aquariums.

A. When to train **B.** Are training
C. When trained **D.** To train them

66. "_____ do you take a holiday?" - "Once a year."

A. When **B.** How long **C.** What time **D.** How often

67. "How do we get there?" - "_______."

A. Turn right just after the Bank of China
B. Yes, you do
C. Flat 42B Nathan Road
D. Get on the plane

68. "_____?" - "He's a taxi driver."

A. How is he **B.** What does he do
C. Is he a taxi driver **D.** What is he like

69. "Have you ever met the girl over there?" - "No. ____"

A. I don't. **B.** Who is she? **C.** I have. **D.** Why not?

70. If I had known you _____ I'd have met you at the station.

A. are coming **B.** had coming
C. were coming **D.** would come

VII. Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) to use in each blank:

According to a recent rurvey, most Chinese in Hong Kong preferred to work for Americans. They said that during the past ten years or so American businesses (71)___ well and were very friendly. Almost all of them who had worked for Americans said they (72)____ happy in their work.

They were then asked (73)____ they liked working for American bosses. Most replied (74)____ they were usually fair, kind, friendly and generous.

When asked whether (75)____ working for British bosses, however, the Chinese (76)___ that the British bosses were too strict and proud.

The survey (77)____ among 200 Chinese managers and advanced business students in Hong Kong. Most of the people (78)____ said that the working conditions were also much better in American companies.

When managers were asked (79)_____ they often conducted business, they replied that they (80)____ to tea houses. A few people said that they had often done business with Americans over lunch at expensive hotel restaurants.

71. **A.** pay **B.** will pay **C.** are paying **D.** paid
72. **A.** are **B.** will be **C.** have been **D.** were
73. **A.** that **B.** if **C.** about **D.** why
74. **A.** to **B.** that **C.** if **D.** about
75. **A.** did they like **B.** they liked **C.** they did like **D.** liked they
76. **A.** answer **B.** will answer **C.** answered **D.** have answered
77. **A.** conducted **B.** was conducted **C.** has conducted **D.** was conducting
78. **A.** interview **B.** to interview **C.** interviewed **D.** interviewing
79. **A.** where **B.** when **C.** how **D.** if
80. **A.** are going **B.** have gone **C.** went **D.** will go

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ĐỀ SỐ 17

TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – THÁI BÌNH
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011

Mã đề thi 123

I. Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ có phần nguyên âm được gạch chân có cách phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

1. **A .** scissors **B.** sugar **C.** sence **D.** soft
2. **A.** glove **B.** boast **C.** located **D.** motion
3. **A.** preferential **B.** celestial **C.** presidential **D.** essential
4. **A.** massage **B.** garage **C.** collage **D.** message
5. **A.** cantaloupe **B.** catastrophe **C.** recipe **D.** apostrophe

II. Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

6. **A.** dismal **B.** presented **C.** contents **D.** decent
7. **A.** terrific **B.** tertiary **C.** territory **D.** terminal
8. **A.** transform **B.** exhilarate **C.**precaution **D.** rigorous
9. **A.** creation **B.** inspiration **C.** intervene **D.** opportunity
10. **A.**recommend **B.** position **C.** museum **D.** commitment

III, Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

11. It's high time______ your work ,Tony.

A. you should do **B.** you did **C.** you **D.** you will do

12. They ________ for more than two hours but they didn't stop to rest .

A. were playing **B.** have played

C. had been playing **D.** have been playing
13. _______ is understoood to be, no of criminal act having taken place.
A. There **B.** It **C.** Although **D.** And
14. Helen managed to put _______ her point of view very successsfully in meetings.
A. up **B.** over **C.** on **D.** across
15. Although solar energy is cheaper than oil , …….. have advantages sa well as disadvantages.
A. both of them **B.** both however **C.** two **D.** so both
16. China is considered to be one of the most powerful countries in the world.
A.healthiest **B.** strongest **C.** largest **D.** most crowded
17. " How much do you earn ,Joe?" _ " I'd ________" .
A. rather don't say **B.** better not to say
C. rather not say **D.** prefer not say
18. If you _______ he was there , I _______ him .
A. told me/ would visit **B.** had told me /would have visited
C. had told me/ would visit **D** .told me / would have visited
19. The legal systems of most countries can be classified _____ common law or civil law.
A. as either **B.** either as **C.** either to **D.** to either
20. " How many times have I told you _______ football in the street?"
A. not playing **B.** do not play **C.** not to play **D.** not to have play
21. Lora " Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen !" _ Helen : "______."
A. Thanks, I bought it at Macy's **B.** It's up to you
C. I'd rather not **D.** You can say that again
22. I won't change my mind ____ what you say.
A. whether **B.** no matter **C.** because **D.** although
23. My supervisor is angry with me . I didn't do all the work I ____ last week.
A. must have done **B.** may have done
C. should have done **D.** need to have done
24. . ……….. likes snake, do they?
A. No one **B.** Everyone **C.** Everybody **D.** Someone
25. ______ people in Thailand earn enough for a comfortable life.
A. Most of **B.** The most **C.** Most of the **D.** Most of all
26. Have you got a light ? My cigarette's gone _______ .
A. by **B.** away **C.** off **D.** out
27. People demand higher wages because prices are _____ all the time .
A. progressing **B.** rising **C.** growing **D.** raising
28. Don't let this opportunity go ……………………………

A. by **B.** off **C.** up **D.** over
29. It was impossible for her to tell the truth, so she had to ………… a story.
A. combine **B.** manage **C.** invent **D.** lie
30. we have to ……………… allowance for this difficult circumstance.
A. do **B.** make **C.** work **D.** act
31. We got on well when we shared a flat, __________ .
A. in spite of the differrence in our old.
B. despite her being much older than me .
C. in spite the fact that I was much older than her.
D. although the difference in our age.
32. Jane returned the borrowed book__________.
A. the next very day **B.** the day very next
C. the very day next **D.** the very next day
33. Don't forget to ______ the alarm clock for 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.
A. put **B.** set **C.** ring **D.** wind
34. Books are no longer the only _________ of stories and information.
A. source **B.** style **C.** basis **D.** site
35. As we walked past , we saw John ______ his car.
A. repairing **B.** to repair **C.** repair **D.** being repaired
36. _________ people from other cities are coming here to find work .
A. Large numbers of **B.** A large number
C. Large amounts of**D.** A large amount of
37. He felt off the tree and _______ .
A. was bad injured **B.** badly injured
C. was badly injured **D.** was injured himself badly
38. . ______ appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead is merely an optical illusion.
A. The Moon **B.** That the Moon
C. When the Moon **D.**The Moon which
39. Only because she had to support her family _______ to leave school.
A. that Alice decides **B.** did Alice decide
C. does Alice decide **D.** Alice decided
40. " We 're going to the seaside ." _ " Can ________? " .
A. I come as well **B.** also I come
C. I too come **D.** I as well come

IV, Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau.

41. Lack of sanitation in restaurants are a major cause of disease in some
A **B** **C** **D**

areas of the country.

42. Had the comitee members considered the alterlatives more carefully,
A B
they would have realized that the second was better as the first.
C D

43. Most of the production like fruit and vegetables that you find
A B
in this supermarket has been imported
C D

44. Our English teacher usually has us to give oral reports .
A B C D

45. If you had listened to your roommate , you wouldn't have been in
A B C
trouble now .
D

46. It was her, Anne Sullivan, who stayed Helen Keller for 50 years , teaching
A B C D
and encouraging her student.

47. You will get a good grade on the exam provided you studied.
A B C D

48. The coal is the world's most abundant fossil fuel .
A B C D

49. In France people drive on the left, so sure you go on the right side.
A B C D

50. The harder he tried, the worst he danced before the large audience.
A B C D

V. Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với câu đúng nhất được tạo ra bằng những từ cho sẵn:

51. That/ Mike/ do/ such/thing/ surprise /me .

A. That Mike do such a thing surprises me .

B. That Mike would do such a thing surprises me .

C. That Mike would do such thing surprise me .

D. That Mike would do such a thing surprise me .

52. people/ have / difficult/predict/ future .

A. People have always had difficulty to predict the future.

B. People always have difficult predicting the future .

C. People have always had difficultypredict future.

D. People always had difficulty predicting the future.

53. he/not /speed/not crash .

A. If he hadn't been speeding, he wouldn't have crashed .

B. If he wasn't speeding , he wouldn't crash .

C. If he didn't speed , he wouldn't have crashed .

D. If he wouldn't speed, he hadn't crashed .

54. provide/ your handwriting/ legible/ test scorer/ accept/ your answer .

A. Providing your handwriting is legible, the test scorer does not accept your answer.

B. Provided for your legible handwriting, the test scorer has to accept your answer.

C. Provided that your handwriting is legible, your answer will be accepted by any test scorer.

D. Providing with your legible handwriting, every test scorer must accept your answer.

55. Nobody / allow / see him / any time / meeting .

A. Nobody was allowed seeing him at any time during the meeting.

B. Nobody was allowed to see him any time during the meeting.

C. Nobody allowed seeing him at any time during the meeting.

D. Nobody was allowed to see him at any time during the meeting.

VI. **Chọn phương án tương ứng với gần nghĩa với cho sẵn.**

56. "No smoking"

A. There is no smoke in here.

B. You can't find smoke here.

C. You are not allowed smoke here.

D. You mustn't smoke in here .

57. No sooner had she put the telephone down than her boss rang back.

A. As soon as her boss rang back, she put down the telephone.

B. Scarely had she put the telephone down when her boss rang back.

C. Hardly she had hung up, she rang her boss immediately.

D. She had hardly put the telephone down without her boss rang back..

58. Though she was very tired, she agreed to help her son with his homework.

A. Even if feeling tired, she agreed to help her son with his homework.

B. She would have helped her child with his homework if she hadn't been tired.

C. Tired as she was, she agreed to help her son with his homework.

D. Despite of her tiredness, she was eager to help her son with his homework.

59. More petrol is consumed nowadays than ten years ago.

A. Not so much petrol was consumed ten years ago as nowadays.

B. Petrol consumption is going down nowadays.
C. We had more petrol ten years ago than we do nowadays.
D. We should consume as much petrol as possible.

60. He delayed writing the book until he had done a lot of research.
A. Only after he had done a lot of research did he begin to write the book.
B. He did a lot of research after he finished writing the book.
C. He delayed writing the book as he had already done any research .
D. It was only when he had written the book that he did a lot of research.

VII. **Đọc kỹ đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng tương ứng cho mỗi câu hỏi**

Recreational diving or sport diving is a type of diving that uses scuba equipment for the purpose of leisure and enjoyment. In some diving circles, the term "recreational diving" is used in contradistinction to "technical diving", a more demanding aspect of the sport which requires greater levels of training, experience and equipment.

Recreational scuba diving grew out of related activities such as snorkeling and underwater hunting. For a long time, recreational underwater excursions were limited by the amount of breath that could be held. However, the invention of the aqualung in 1943 by Jacques-Yves Cousteau and its development over subsequent years led to a revolution in recreational diving. However, for much of the 1950s and early1960s, recreational scuba diving was a sport limited to those who were able to afford or make their own kit, and prepared to undergo intensive training to use it. As the sport became more popular, manufacturers became aware of the potential market, and equipment began to appear that was easy to use, affordable and reliable. Continued advances in SCUBA technology, such as buoyancy compensators, modern diving regulators, wet or dry suits, and dive computers, increased the safety, comfort and convenience of the gear encouraging more people to train and use it.

Until the early 1950s, navies and other organizations performing professional diving were the only providers of diver training, but only for their own personnel and only using their own types of equipment. There were no training courses available to civilians who bought the first scuba equipment. Professional instruction started in 1959 when the non-profit National Association of Underwater Instructors was formed.

Further developments in technology have reduced the cost of training and diving. Scuba-diving has become a popular leisure activity, and many diving locations have some form of dive shop presence that can offer air fills, equipment and training. In tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world,

there is a large market in holiday divers, who train and dive while on holiday, but rarely dive close to home. Generally, recreational diving depths are limited to a maximum of between 30 and 40 meters (100 and 130 feet), beyond which a variety of safety issues make it unsafe to dive using recreation diving equipment and practices, and specialized training and equipment for technical diving are needed.

61. Recreational diving _______.
A. requires more equipment than technical diving ,
B . are taken up by many people for leisure and entertainment
C. needs no equipment
D. requires more experience than technical diving

62. Recreational underwater excursions used to be limited _______.
A. as underwater hunting was banned
B. because the necessary amount of breath was too expensive to afford
C. because divers could not take enough amount of breath with them
D. because the necessary amount of breath was too heavy to bring

63. According to the second paragraph, in the 1950s and early 1960s, recreational scuba diving was a sport limited because _______.
A. divers did not like to take part in any intensive training courses
B. there were not any intensive training courses for divers
C. there were not enough kit for many divers
D. kit and intensive training were too expensive for many people to afford

64.These following sentences are true EXCEPT _______.
A. In the early 1950s anyone who wanted to dive could be professionally trained.
B. In the early 1950s there were no training courses available to civilians who bought the first scuba equipment.
C. As recreational diving became more popular, manufacturers have made more and more diving equipment.
D. Advances in scuba technology encourage more and more people to train and use it.

65. Holiday divers _______.
A. do not like to dive in tropical and sub-tropical parts
B. can dive as deep as they like because of safety
C. are those who go away from home to dive
D. are limited in tropical and sub-tropical parts

VIII. Đọc kỹ đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án tương ứng với câu trả lời đúng.

Nearly 200 of the 1500 native plant species in Hawaii are at risk of going extinct in the near future because they have been (66) _____ to such low numbers. Approximately 90 percent of Hawaii's plants are found nowhere else in the world but they are (67) _____ by alien invasive species such as feral goats, pigs, rodents and non- (68) _____ plants.

The Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Group is striving to (69) _____ the extinction of the 182 rare Hawaiian plants with fewer than 50 individuals remaining in the (70) _____. Since 1990, (71) _____ a result of their 'Plant Extinction Prevention Program', sixteen species have been brought into (72) _____ and three species have been reintroduced. Invasive weeds have been removed in key areas and fencing put up in order to (73) _ plants in the wild.

In the future the Hawaii Rare Plant Restoration Program aims (74) _____ collecting genetic material from the remaining plants in the wild for storage as a safety net for the future. They also aim to manage wild populations and where possible reintroduce species into (75) _____

66. A . disappeared B. reduced C. increased D. developed
67. A. guarded B. invested C . conserved D. threatened
68. A. nation B. native C. national D. nationally
69. A. prevent B. encourage C. stimulate D. influence
70. A. wild B. atmosphere C. hole D. sky
71. A. so B. due C. as D. but
72. A. contamination B. production C. cultivation D. generation
73. A. derive B. vary C. remain D. protect
74. A. at B. for C. with D. on
75. A. shelters B. reserves C. gardens D. halls

IX. Đọc kỹ đoạn văn dưới đây và chọn đáp án đúng tương ứng cho mỗi câu hỏi.

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health . Although scienc have made enormous steps in making food more **fit** to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps 80 percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and 40 percent of cancer is relatedto diet as well, especially cancer of colon . People of different cultures are more **prone** to contact certain illnesses because of the characteristic foods they consume.

That food is related to illness is not a new discovery . In 1945 , government researchers that nitrates and nitrites(commonly used to preserve colour in meats) as well as other food additives caused cancer. Yet , these carcinogetic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all

time to know which ingredients on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful.

The additives we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to cattle and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been foundin the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

A healthy diet is directly related to good health. Often we are unaware of detrimental substances we ingest. Sometimes well - meaning farmers or others who do not realize the consequences add these substances to food without our knowledge .

76. How has science done a disservice to people?
A. Because of science , disease caused by cntaminated food has been virtually eradicated .
B. It has caused a lack of informatio concerning the value of food .
C. As a result of scientific intervention, some potentially harmful substances have been added to our food .
D. The scientists have preserved the colour of meats , but not of vegetables.
77. The word “ **prone**” is nearest in meaning to ______ .
A. supine B. unlikely C. healthy D. predisposed
78. All of the following statements are true except _______ .
A. drugs are always given to animals for medical reasons .
B. some of the additives in our food are added to the food itself and some are given to the living animals.
C. researchers have known about the potential hazards of food additives for more than 60 years.
D. food may cause 40 percent of the cancer in the world.
79. The “ **fit** ” is closest in meaning to ________ .
A. athletic B. suitable C. tasty D. adaptable
80, What is the best title for the passage ?
A. Harmful and Harmless substances in Food.
B. Improving Health Through a Natural Diet .
C. The Food You Eat Can Affect Your Health.
D. Avoiding Injurious Substances in Food

ĐỀ SỐ 18
TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM CÔNG BÌNH – VĨNH PHÚC
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 1/ NĂM 2011
Mã đề: 041

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1: **A.** curriculum **B.** discourteous **C.** category **D.** compulsory
2: **A.** ancestor **B.** significance **C.** valuable **D.** ceremony
3: **A.** generational **B.** communicative **C.** disobedient **D.** argumentative
4: **A.** academic **B.** application **C.** kindergarten **D.** interruptive
5: **A.** nervousness **B.** confidence **C.** creative **D.** creature

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

6: If I were in your shoe, I would let him go.
A. I suggest that you let him go.
B. I was wearing your shoe and would like to let him go.
C. I advise you to wear your shoe and let him go.
D. I would like to be in your shoe so he could let him go.

7: "Why I haven't thought of this before," Dung said to himself.
A. Dung advised himself not to have thought of that before.
B. Dung suggested himself not thinking of that before.
C. Dung said that why he hadn't thought that before
D. Dung wondered why he hadn't thought of that before.

8: Strong as he is, he still can't lift that box
A. He's very strong, but he still can lift that box.
B. However strong he is, he still can't lift that box.
C. He still can't lift that box because he's not as strong.
D. The box was too heavy for him to lift.

9: So far as you've explained the problem, it doesn't sound too bad.
A. The problem didn't seem very bad until you've explained it.
B. The problem can't be any worse than you've made it sound.
C. If you hadn't explained it so well, the problem would seem worse.
D. The problem wouldn't have a bad sound if you explained it.

10: What he did came as no surprise to me.
A. He told me that he was not surprised.
B. His behaviour surprised me.
C. I was not surprised by his actions.

D. He was surprised when I came.

11: The firemen were in time to save the people but not the house.
A. The house was saved but the people were lost.
B. The people were saved and so was the house.
C. Both the people and the house were lost in the fire.
D. The people were saved but the house was lost.

12: The company turned down Hung's offer
A. The company offered Hung a job.
B. The company accepted Hung's offer.
C. The company discussed Hung's offer.
D. The company rejected Hung's offer.

13: I found it difficult to communicate in English.
A. I didn't like to communicate in English.
B. I preferred communicating in English.
C. I had no difficulty communicating in English.
D. I was not used to communicating in English.

14: Nobody is allowed to enter the area without permission.
A. You can enter the area if you ask for permission.
B. You can't enter the area under any circumstances.
C. You can't enter the area if you are not allowed to.
D. You are not allowed to enter the area because of the permission.

15: "I claim that you took my money," she said to the housekeeper.
A. She insisted on the housekeeper taking her money.
B. She admitted the housekeeper having taken her money.
C. She warned the housekeeper against taking her money.
D. She accused the housekeeper of having taken her money.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

16: Below are some pieces of advice that can help you reduce the
A B
feeling of pressure and creating a good impression on your interviewer.
C D

17: What I love most about the book that was the close-knit
A B C D
friendship of the three friends.

18: No matter how young are you, you should take responsibility
A B C
to do some housework family to help your parents

D

19: Irrigation often studied together with drainage, which is the natural
A B
or artificial removal of the surface and sub-surface water from a given area.
C D

20: Studies of Mars indicate that enough water might be collected
A B
on the planet's surface sustain prolonged missions by human space crews
C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 21 to 30.

THE BODY CLOCK

Why is it that flying to New York from London will leave you feeling less tired than flying to London from New York? The answer may be a clear case of biology not being able to keep up with technology.

Deep inside the brain there is a "clock" that governs every aspect of the body's functioning: sleep and wake cycles, levels of alertness, performance, mood, hormone levels, digestion, body temperature and so on. **It** regulates all of these functions on a 24-hour basis and is called the circadian clock (from the Latin, circa "about" + dies "day").

This body clock programmes us to be sleepy twice a day, between 3-5 A.m and again between 3-5 p.m. Afternoon tea and siesta times are all cultural responses to our natural biological sleepiness in the afternoon.

One of the major causes of the travelers' **malady** known as jet lag is the non-alignment of a person's internal body clock with clocks in the external world.

Crossing different time zones confuses the circadian clock, which then has to adjust to the new time and patterns of light and activity. To make matters more complex, not all internal body functions adjust at the same rate. So your sleep/wake may adjust to a new time zone at one rate, while your temperature adjusts at a different pace. Your digestion may be on a different schedule altogether.

Though we live in a 24-hour day, the natural tendency of the body clock is to extend our day beyond 24 hours. It is contrary to our biological programming to shrink our day.

That is why travelling in a westward direction is more body-clock friendly than flying east. NASA studies of long haul pilots showed that westward travel was associated with significantly better sleep quantity and quality than eastward flights.

When flying west, you are "extending" your day, thus travelling in the natural direction of your internal clock. Flying eastward will involve "shrinking" or reducing your day and is in direct opposition to your internal clock's natural tendency.

One of the more common complaints of travelers is that their sleep becomes disrupted. There are many reasons for this: Changing time zones and schedules, changing light and activity levels, trying to sleep when your body clock is programmed to be awake, disruption of the internal circadian clock and working longer hours

Sleep loss, jet lag and **fatigue** can seriously affect our ability to function well. Judgment and decision-making can be reduced by 50%, attention by 75 percent, memory by 20 percent and communication by 30 percent.

It is often suggested that you adjust your watch as soon as you board a plane, supposedly to try to help you adjust to your destination's schedule as soon as you arrive. But it can take the body clock several days to several weeks to fully adjust to a new time zone

21: The main function of the body clock is to________
A. help us sleep. **B.** help us adapt to a 24-hour cycle.
C. regulate the body's functions. **D.** govern all the body's responses.

22: The word "**It**" refers to________
A. the programme **B.** the body clock
C. the function **D.** the brain

23: Jet lag
A. makes our body clock operate badly
B. causes our body clock to change
C. extends the hours of our body clock
D. upsets our body's rhythms

24: The word "**malady**" is closest in meaning to________
A. feeling **B.** bore **C.** illness **D.** thought

25: The direction you fly in________
A. extends or shrinks your body clock
B. alters your body's natural rhythms
C. helps you sleep better
D. affects the degree of jet lag

26: According to the article________
A. jet lag can affect different abilities differently.
B. flying seriously affects your judgment and decision-making.

C. travelers complain about the negative effects of flying.
D. various factors stop us sleeping when we fly.

27: On the subject of avoiding jet lag the article________
A. suggests changing the time on your watch.
B. proposes gradually adjusting your body clock.
C. says there is nothing you can do.
D. makes no suggestions.

28: According to the author, which of the following reasons disrupt travelers' sleep?
A. Travelers try to sleep between 3-5 p.m.
B. Travelers' attention is reduced by 75 percent.
C. Travelers fly in the natural direction of their internal clock.
D. The traveler's internal circadian clock has to adjust to patterns of light and activity.

29: It can be inferred from the passage that________
A. there are more travelers in westward flights than in eastward ones.
B. westward travelers become friendlier than eastward ones.
C. travelers have to spend more money flying westward than eastward.
D. travelers do not sleep as well in eastward flights as in westward ones.

30: The word "**fatigue**" is closest in meaning to________
A. exhaustion **B.** obsession **C.** frustration **D.** sleeplessness

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 31 to 40.

LISTENING

Human beings have a strong need to put their experiences and problems into words. That is why everyone……31……. a "friendly ear"- someone who is ……32……. to listen to their troubles and joys. But few people……33……. what a complex skill listening is. To be a good listener requires great powers of concentration, which can only be gained through practice.

There are two reasons why listening is often such hard……34……. The first is simply that people much prefer to speak. How often have you missed what someone has said because you were thinking about what you were going to say……35…….? The second reason is that people speak too slowly. The average speed is about 125 words per minute, ……36……. is not fast enough for the human brain. It ……37……. too much time for the concentration to fail, as the brain tries to keep itself busy with other, irrelevant thoughts.

Next time you are in a listening……38……., try to predict what the speaker is going to say. Ask yourself questions about what is being said, and ……39……. if the speaker answers them. Finally, make quick summaries in your head of the main points that have been made. All of these things will……40……. you to concentrate and make you a better listener.

31: A. approves **B.** attracts **C.** appreciates **D.** applauds
32: A. capable **B.** willing **C.** agreed **D.** wanting
33: A. realise **B.** relate **C.** believe **D.** detect
34: A. task **B.** work **C.** act **D.** job
35: A. in turn **B.** in reply **C.** through answer **D.** by report
36: A. this **B.** that **C.** which **D.** what
37: A. makes **B.** allows **C.** lets **D.** admits
38: A. atmosphere **B.** situation **C.** circumstance **D.** station
39: A. see **B.** watch **C.** look **D.** tell
40: A. serve **B.** give **C.** help **D.** aid

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

41: ……………………provided a living for nearly 90 percent of the population of the American colonies.
A. What was farming **B.** Farming was
C. Farming was what **D.** What farming

42: "How would you like your steak?" "______"
A. Rare, please. **B.** Very good.
C. Not too bad. **D.** Yes, sir.

43: According to a recent survey, most people are on good…………..with their neighbours
A. relations **B.** terms **C.** acquaintance **D.** relationships

44: ……………..will Mr. Thanh be able to regain control of the company
A. Only with hard work
B. Only if he works hardly
C. No matter how does he work hardly
D. Not until his work hard

45: It was ten years ago…………..Mr. Thang returned from America.
A. when **B.** that **C.** since **D.** when that

46: He objected to …………
A. his mistakes being laughed at **B.** laughing his mistakes at
C. his mistakes laughing at **D.** his mistakes at laughing

47: I can't go with you today; I have……………..things to do
A. a great deal **B.** many a great
C. great many **D.** a great many

48: It's high time we……………..

A. to leave **B.** were leaving **C.** leave **D.** had left

49: "Would you like some beer?"
"Not while I'm ………………."
A. in order **B.** on duty **C.** under control **D.** in the act

50: He always did it well at school………………having his early education disrupted by illness.
A. in spite of **B.** on account of
C. in addition to **D.** even though

51: She was so frightened that she was shaking like……………..
A. a leaf **B.** jelly **C.** the wind **D.** a flag

52: An eyewitness described how ten people…………in the fire
A. were killed **B.** had been killed
C. had killed **D.** had been being killed

53: "I'd like to place an order for delivery, please." "______"
A. We actually take orders at five . **B.** Sure, how much is it?
C. Sure, what time is it? **D.** Sure, what would you like?

54: It is very importance for a firm or a company to ………….changes in the market
A. keep pace with **B.** keep pace of
C. keep track with **D.** keep in touch with

55: But for their help, he………………..
A. wouldn't have failed **B.** would have failed
C. has failed **D.** has not failed

56: He spent part of…………….afternoon telling them………news he could not tell them by………telephone.
A. the/ the/ __ **B.** an/__/ the **C.** an/ the/ the **D.** the/__/the

57: "This cupboard is broken." "______"
A. But it's big. **B.** We'll get it fixed.
C. We have to pay extra money. **D.** But it's small.

58: He teaches……………piano and ………………violin.
A. the/the **B.** a/the **C.** the/a **D.** __/__

59: Anyone ……………to another country needs special papers
A. travelled **B.** is travelled **C.** travelling **D.** is travelling

60: "I have an ideA. Let's go on a picnic on Saturday." "______"
A. You're kidding. **B.** Okay. **C.** I'm sure. **D.** I know.

61: Last time the doctor……………..that she……………………..
A. had suggested/should not smoke **B.** suggested/should have not smoked
C. suggested/ did not smoke **D.** suggested/ not smoke

62: I will have your car…………..by the end of the day

A. to repair **B.** repair **C.** repaired **D.** repairing

63: This film is really saD. I think……………
A. I'm going to cry **B.** I cry **C.** I'll cry **D.** I'm crying

64: We are supposed to attend…………on "Brain Electronics" tomorrow
A. a meeting **B.** a say **C.** a discussion **D.** a lecture

65: ……………….I love you, I can't let you do whatever you like.
A. Whatever **B.** Whether **C.** Despite **D.** Much as

66: "______" "What happened?"
A. What did you do today? **B.** I had a bad day.
C. How was your day? **D.** Have a nice day.

67: It tasted so ………..of the lemon that the other flavours were lost
A. strongly **B.** hardly **C.** forcefully **D.** fully

68: He ……………… off alone a month ago and ………………of since.
A. set/ hasn't been heard **B.** setted/ hasn't heard
C. set/hasn't heard **D.** setted/ hadn't been heard

69: If Thang hadn't quarreled with the bad boys at school, he….a black eye.
A. would have had **B.** wouldn't have had
C. won't have had **D.** hadn't had

70: We expected her at nine but she finally……………at midnight.
A. came to **B.** came off **C.** turned up **D.** turned out

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Prehistoric horses were far removed from the horses that Christopher Columbus brought on his ships during his second voyage to the New World. Although fossil remains of "dawn horses" have been **excavated** in several sites in Wyoming and New Mexico, these animal, which were biologically different from contemporary horses, had been extinct several millennia before onset of the Indian era. Although moviegoers visualize an Indian as a horse rider, Indians were not familiar with horses until the Spanish brought them to Mexico, New Mexico, Florida, and the West Indies in 1519. **Those** that escaped from the conquerors or were left behind became the ancestors of the wild horses that still roam the southwestern regions of the country.

The Indian tribe scattered in the western plains began to breed horse about 1600.

The arrival of the horse produced a ripple effect throughout the Great Plains as the Indians living there were not nomadic and engaged in rudimentary farming and grazing land hunting. Tracking stampeding herds of buffalo and elk on foot was not the best way to stock quantities of meat to adequately feed the entire tribe during the winter. However, mounted on horses, the hunting team could cover ground within a substantial distance from their camps and transport their game back to be roasted, dried into jerky, or smoke for preservation. The hunters responsible for tribe **provisions** stayed on the move almost continuously, replacing their earth-and-sod lodges with tepees. Horses carried not only their riders but also their possessions and booty. The Blackfoot Indians of the Canadian plains turned almost exclusive hunters, and the Crow split off from the mainstream Indian farming in favor of hunting. In fact, some of the Apache splinter groups abandoned agricultural cultivation altogether.

The horse also drastically altered Indian warfare by allowing rapid maneuvering before, during, and after skirmishes. With the advent of the horse, the Apache, Arapahoe, and Cheyenne established themselves as territorial monopoly in the Plains. Because Indians did not have the wheel and had dragged their belongings from one settlement to another, horse also enabled them to become more mobile and expedient during tribal migration. In fact, the Cheyenne abolished the custom of discarding belongings and tepee skins simply because there were no means to transport them

71: The word "**excavated**" is closest in meaning to________

A. exasperated **B.** extinguishe **C.** hunted down **D.** dug up

72: According to the passage, how many genetic species of horses are known today?

A. Two. **B.** One **C.** Four **D.** Three.

73: The word "**Those**" refers to________

A. Indians **B.** The Spanish **C.** horses **D.** West Indies

74: According to the passage, American Indians________

A. farmed with horses in the 1500s.
B. tamed horses in the early 1500s.
C. were exposed to horses in the 1500s.
D. have ridden horses since prehistoric times

75: The author of the passage probably believes that the popular image of American Indians before the arrival of Europeans________

A. is not historically accurate. **B.** is not theoretically viable.
C. cannot be discussed briefly. **D.** cannot be realistically described.

76: According to the passage, after the arrival of Europeans, the Indian tribes inhabiting the Great Plains________

A. herded undomesticated buffalo.
B. had sedentary and tranquil life-styles.
C. improved their hunting techniques.

D. played communicated hunting games.

77: The word "**provisions**" is closest in meaning to________

A. attire **B.** weapons **C.** supplies **D.** health

78: According to the passage, American Indians invented various methods for____

A. dislocating their traps.
B. conducting their hostile excursions.
C. keeping their possessions.
D. communicating over great distances.

79: It can be inferred from the passage that Indians did NOT________

A. assign sustenance tasks **B.** accrue tribal wealth.
C. pursue stampedes **D.** use covered wagons.

80: It can be inferred from the passage that the arrival of horses in the Americas________

A. made the Indian tribes relinquish their territorial monopolies.
B. altered the future course of the Indian way of life
C. shattered the advancement of the Indian culture.
D. led to the dispersal of the Indian tribes throughout the continent

ĐỀ SỐ 19
TRƯỜNG THPT TX QUẢNG TRỊ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH NĂM 2011
Mã đề 146

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ QUESTION 1 ĐẾN QUESTION 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1. A: Do you mind if we schedule the meeting for 11 o'clock?
B: Well, actually, I __________ earlier

A. will prefer it **B.** would prefer it to be
C. am preferring **D.** should prefer it will be

2. This statue is a lifelike __________ of Christ Jesus.

A. presentation **B.** presenting
C. representation **D.** representative

3. Mr.Black: What shall I do when I want to call you?
Nurse: __________.

A. You shall find the red button
B. Press the red button on the left
C. I'd come every ten minutes

ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

D. Staty here and enjoy yourself

4. My brother had his camera __________ from his car in the office car-park

A. lost **B.** robbed **C.** missed **D.** stolen

5. We need to __________ more of our waste and glass

A.tricylce **B.** bicycle **C.** recycle **D.** cyclone

6. It is not __________ to be drunk in the street.

A. respecting **B.** respectably **C.** respectful **D.** respectable

7. He lost in the election because he is a weak and __________ leader

A. undeciding **B.** undecided **C.** undecisive **D.** indecisive

8. My teacher is very __________.

A. unknowledged **B.** knowledged **C.** knowledgeable **D.** known

9. Don't worry ! Our new product will keep your bathroom clean and __________.

A. odourless **B.** odour **C.** odourful **D.** odourlessly

10. All his plans for starting his own business fell __________.

A. in **B.** through **C.** down **D.** away

11. The police car collided with a fire __________.

A. engine **B.** enginer **C.** engineer **D.** engineering

12. A: I'd like to change some money

B:______

A. Five tens, please **B.** Which currency?

C. You haven't signed it. **D.** What's your account number?

13. I had a _______, which I couldn't explain, that something terrible was going to happen.

A. feeling **B.** view **C.** sense **D.** thought

14. Mr. Smith is a __________ person. If he says he will do something, you know that he will do.

A. dependent **B.** independent **C.** depending **D.** dependable

15. He will do the work and then send you the __________ for it

A. addition **B.** sum **C.** note **D.** bill

16. There is too much __________ in this world.

A. greediness **B.** greed **C.** greedy **D.** greedness

17. Customer: Can I have a look at that pullover, please?

Salesgirl: __________.

A. It's much cheaper **B.** Which one? This one?

C. Sorry, it is out of stock. **D.** Can I help you?

18. They had to walk up a very __________ hill every day.

A. stepped **B.** sharp **C.** steep **D.** straight

19. A: Can I help you, madam?

B: __________.

A. Yes, it's in our summer sale. **B.** It's very cheap.

C. No, thanks. I'm just looking **D.** Right. It looks a bit small.

20. The man who lives opposite us sometimes comes __________ for a cup of coffee.

A. over **B.** off **C.** on **D.** to

21. She was singing an old Spanish folksong, a favourite of __________.

A. her **B.** her own **C.** hers **D.** herself

22. The elderly tourists do not find the thought of climbing the hill __________.

A. appealed **B.** appealing **C.** unappealing **D.** appeal

23. The hotel receptionist said she would ___ what she could do about the dripping tap immediately.

A. look **B.** find **C.** try **D.** see

24. A: Would you like to meet Mrs. Bruce? -

B: __________.

A. I can make an appointment with her

B. I'd love to

C. I find it very interesting

D. I don't know where she is living

25. TV advertising in the late afternoon tends to __________ young children.

A. target **B.** point **C.** focus **D.** aim

26. __________ there are black holes in space.

A. Theorily **B.** Theorically **C.** Theoretically **D.** Theoricly

27. Please accept this cheque as a __________ of your services.

A. recognisement **B.** recognition

C. recognising **D.** recognisation

28. _____ are unpleasant, but it will be nice when we get into the new house.

A. Removals **B.** Movements **C.** Removements **D.** Moves

29. We're in good time; there's __________ to hurry

A. no purpose **B.** no need **C.** unnecessary **D.** impossible

30. The __________ horse ran away from the fire.

A. fright **B.** frightful **C.** frightened **D.** frightening

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

31. There were over two hundred people at Carl's trial, most of whom believed that he was not guilty of the crime.

A. Carl had not committed the crime, and so more than 200 people came to his trial to show their support

B. When it was announced that Carl had been found not guilty of the crime, there were over
200 people in the audience at his trial.

C. Over 200 people coming to Carl's trial must have influenced the fact that he was not found guilty of the crime.

D. The majority of the more than 200 people at Carl's trial didn't think that he had committed the crime.

32. It couldn't have been Mary that you heard shouting last night, as she is vacationing in Vermont at the moment.

A. I think Mary is on holiday in Vermont now, so you may be wrong in thinking that you heard her yelling last night.

B. Right now, Mary is having a holiday in Vermont, so it is impossible that it was she whose shouting you heard last night.

C. Are you sure it was Mary who shoted to you last night, because, as far as I know, she is on vacation in Vermont at the moment?

D. If it was Mary that you heard yelling last night, then she can't be taking a vacation in Vermont at the moment.

33. Until I saw her for myself, I didn't think that Naomi had been badly wounded.

A. As soon as I saw Naomi, I knew that her injuries were very serious

B. Naomi hadn't been hurt very badly, and I became aware of that at the time that I saw her.

C. It was only when I saw Naomi that I realized how seriously she had been injured

D. Before I had seen Naomi's wounds, I had supposed that they were extremely bad.

34. It is much easier to walk home from here than get on a crowded minibus.

A. If the minibus is full, I will probably just choose to walk home from here.

B. While it's not easy to get on a crowded minibus, it's better than going home on foot.

C. It is a lot more difficult to squeeze into a full minibus than to go home from here on foot.

D. People generally walk home from here rather than use the minibuses, because they are always full.

35. Despite having few passengers, the coach to Dover will still leave according to schedule.

A. The coach that goes to Dover only carries a small number of passengers.

B. There are quite a few people travelling on the bus to Dover, so it will be departing soon.

C. The coach to Dover is going to depart as planned, even though thre aren't many people on it.

D. If the bus for Dover leaves right now, there won't be a lot of people travelling on it.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36. The Concorde can fly across the Atlantic without re-fueling and carrying 11 tons of freight.

A. carrying	**B.** of freight	**C.** without	**D.** across

37. As a child grows on, its physical health is affected by many elements in the air, water and food.

A. is affected	**B.** on	**C.** by	**D.**many elements

38. Usually the climate in mountainous areas becomes much windy at higher altitudes.

A. much windy	**B.** the	**C.** Usually	**D.** at higher

39. The novel and the short story are the literary forms most commonly called "fiction", but contemporary narrative poetry and drama were also forms of fiction.

A. most	**B.** forms	**C.** narrative	**D.** were

40. Children enjoy telling and listening to shosts stories, especially on Halloween night.

A. ghosts stories	**B.** on Halloween night
C. Telling and listening	**D.** especially

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Recent technological advances in manned and unmanned vehicles, along with breakthroughs in satellite technology and computer equipment, have overcome some of the limitations of divers and diving equipment for scientists doing research on the great oceans of the world. Without a vehicle, divers often became **sluggish**, and their mental concentration was severely limited. Because undersea pressure affects their speech organs, communication among divers has always been difficult or impossible. But today, most oceanographers avoid the use of vulnerable human divers, preferring to reduce the risk to human life and make direct observations by means of instruments that are lowered into the ocean, from samples take from the water, or from photographs made by orbiting satellites. Direct observations of the ocean floor can be made not only by divers but also by deep-diving submarines in the water and even by the technology of sophisticated aerial photography from vantage points above the surface of more than seven miles and **cruise** at depths of fifteen thousand feet. In addition, radio - equipped buoys can be operated by remote control in order to transmit **information** back to land-based laboratories via satellite. Particularly important for ocean study are data about water temperature, currents, and weather. Satellite photographs can show the distribution ofsea ice, oil slicks, and cloud formations over the ocean, Maps created from satellite pictures can represent the temperature and the color of the ocean's surface, enabling researchers to study the ocean currents from laboratories on dry land. Furthermore, computers help oceanographers to collect, organize, and analyze data from submarines and satellites. By creating a model of the ocean's movement and characteristics, scientists can predict the patterns and possible effects of the ocean on the environment.

Recently, many oceanographers have been relying more on satellites and computers than on research ships or even submarine vehicles because they can supply a greater range of information more quickly and more effectively. Some of humankind's most serious problems, especially **those** concerning energy and food, may be solved with the help of observations made possible by this new technology.

41. With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?
   A. Communication among drivers
   B. Direct observation of the ocean floor
   C. Undersea vehicles
   D. Technological advances in oceanography

42. The word **"sluggish"** is closest in meaning to __________.
   A. very weak **B.** nervous **C.** confused **D.** slow moving

43. This passage suggests that the successful exploration of the ocean depends upon__________
   A. vehicles as well as divers
   B. controlling currents and the weather
   C. radios that divers use to communicate
   D. the limitations of diving equipment

44. Divers have had problems in communicating underwater because _____.
   A. they did not pronounce clearly
   B. the water destroyed their speech organs
   C. the pressure affected their speech organs
   D. the vehicles they used have not been perfected

45. The word **"cruise"** could best be replaced by __________.
   A. travel at a constant speed **B.** function without problems
   C. stay in communication **D.** remain still

46. Undersea vehicles __________.
   A. have the same limitations that divers have
   B. are too small for a man to fit inside
   C. make direct observations of the ocean floor
   D. are very slow to respond

47. The word **"information"** is closest in meaning to __________.
   A. samples **B.** photographs **C.** data **D.** articles

48. How is a radio-equipped buoy operated?
   A. by operators outside the vehicle on a diving platform
   B. by operators outside the vehicle in a laboratory on shore
   C. by operators inside the vehicle in the part underwater
   D. By operators outside the vehicle on ship

49. Which of the following are NOT shown in satellite photographs?
   A. The location of sea ice
   B. Cloud formations over the ocean
   C. The temperature of the ocean's surface
   D. A model of the ocean's movements

50. The words "those" refers to __________.
   A. vehicles **B.** problems **C.** ships **D.** computers

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

51. **A.** learned **B.** naked **C.** baked **D.** blessed
52. **A.** unity **B.** suite **C.** studious **D.** volume
53. **A.** busy **B.** lettuce **C.** bury **D.** minute
54. **A.** chorus **B.** duchess **C.** duke **D.** stomach
55. **A.** conserve **B.** amuse **C.** dissolve **D.** resident

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 56 to 65

Set in the red desert of central Australia is the mining town of Coober Pedy. At first sight, the town looks similar to many other such communities, but Coober Pedy is different. Sixty per cent of its population of some 4,000 people live underground. There are today about 800 underground houses as well as shops, hotels and even churches in the town and the (56)__________ hills. Once a site has been chosen, special tunnelling machines are (57)_______ in to create passages and rooms in the sandstone. Rock pillars are left to (58)______ the roof, and doors and windows are cut into the front. Houses are of all shapes and (59) __________, the largest having twenty rooms, and some even have their own swimming poll.

Living underground may sound strange but in fact it has a number of advantages. In summer, the temperature outside can reach an astonishing 47oC, and in winter the nights can be (60)__________ cold. However, inside the houses it remains a steady 25°C all year (61)_____. Many people sy that living underground makes them feel very secure. There is no problem with noise from the neighbours and the houses are not (62) __________. By the fierce dust storms that regularly (63) __________ through the area. And of course, if your family (64) ______or lots of friends come to stay, you can (65) __________ dig another room.

56. **A.** near **B.** enclosing **C.** close **D.** surrounding
57. **A.** brought **B.** entered **C.** placed **D.** worked
58. **A.** lift **B.** support **C.** push **D.** rise
59. **A.** sizes **B.** areas **C.** volumes **D.** numbers
60. **A.** strongly **B.** heavily **C.** extremely **D.** sharply
61. **A.** along **B.** round **C.** across **D.** wide
62. **A.** spoiled **B.** disturbed **C.** unfluenced **D.** affected
63. **A.** pour **B.** sweep **C.** flood **D.** hurry
64. **A.** grows **B.** rises **C.** stretches **D.** explodes
65. **A.** only **B.** always **C.** regularly **D.** ever

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

COLORS AND EMOTIONS

Colors are one of the most exciting experiences in life. I love them, and they a re just as important to me as emotions are. Have you ever wondered how the two are so intimately related?

Color directly affects your emotions. Color both reflects the current state of your emotions, and is something that you can use to improve or change your emotions. The color that you choose to wear either reflects your current state of being, or reflects the color or emotion that you need.

The colors that you wear affect you much more than they affect the people around you. Of course thay also affect anyone who comes in contract with you, but you are the one saturated with the color all day! I even choose items around me based on their color. In the morning, I choose my clothes

based on the color or emotion that I need for the day. So you can consciously use color to control the emotions that you are exposed to, which can help you to feel better.

Color, sound, and emotions are all vibrations. Emotions are literally energy in motion; they are meant to move and flow. This is the reason that real feelings are the fastest way to get your energy in motion. Also, flowing energy is exactly what creates healthy cells in your body. So, the fastest way to be healthy is to be open to your real feelings. Alternately, the fastest way to create disease is to inhibit your emotions.

66. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Colorful clothes can change your mood
B. Emotions and colors are closely related to each other.
C. Colors can help you become healthy.
D. Colors are one of the most exciting.

67. Which of the following can be affected by color?
A. Your need for thrills **B.** your friend's feelings
C. your appetite **D.** your mood

68. Who is more influenced by colors you wear?
A. The people around you are more influenced
B. neither A nor C **C.** You are more influenced
D. Both A and C

69. According to the passage, what do color, sound, and emotion all have in common?
A. They all affect the cells of the body
B. They are all forms of motion
C. They are all related to health
D. none of the above

70. According to this passage, what creates disease?
A. wearing the color black
B. exposing yourself to bright colors
C. being open to your emotions
D. ignoring your emotions

71. The term "**intimately**" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to
A. clearly **B.** closely **C.** obviously **D.** simply

72. The term "**they**" in paragraph 3 refers to
A. emotions **B.** people
C. colors **D.** none of the above

73. Why does the author mention that color and emotions are both vibrations?
A. to show how color can affect energy levels in the body.

B. Because they both affect how we feel.
C. to prove the relationship between emotions and color.
D. Because vibrations make you healthy.

74. The phrase "**saturated with**" in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to
A. bored with **B.** in need of **C.** covered with **D.** lacking in

75. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. to persuade the reader that colors can influence emotions and give a person more energy
B. to show that colors are important for a healthy life
C. to give an objective account of how colors affect emotions
D. to prove the relationship between color and emotion

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best way to complete each of the following sentence.

76. ________, "Alice in the Wonderland" appeals to many adult readers, too.
A. Though for children written **B.** Though written for children
C. Though it written for children **D.** It was written for children

77. Not all historical sites that are found ___________.
A. highly publicized **B.** of high publicity
C. to be highly publicized **D.** are highly publicized

78. ___________ is not clear to researchers.
A. Did dinosaurs become extinct
B. Why dinosaurs having become extinct
C. Dinosaurs became extinct
D. Why dinosaurs became extinct

79. No one cares about the starving people ___________
A. whose aid is intended for **B.** whom the aid is intended
C. that the aid is intended forq **D.** for the aid is intended

80. On the battle field ___________.
A. lay the tanks **B.** the tanks lay
C. lied the tanks **D.** did the tanks lie

ĐỀ SỐ 20
TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN TX QUẢNG TRỊ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I NĂM 2011

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest or whose stress pattern is different from the others in each of the following questions.

1.A.tough **B.**much **C.**thorough **D.**enough
2.A.subsidies **B.**stagnant **C.**ethnic **D.**substantial
3.A.renovate **B.**policy **C.**dissolve **D.**congress
4.A.uses **B.**purses **C.**agrees **D.**pleases
5.A.astronaut **B.**technique **C.**domestic **D.**incredible

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6..The weather, recently, has been ……….mild for December.
A.surprisedly **B.**surprising **C.**surprisingly **D.**surprised

7.'Will be there a lot of people at the concert tonight?' '…. There aren't usually very many.'
A.I don't expect so. **B.**I expect not.
C.I expect so. **D.**I think not.

8. 'Thanks a lot.' '……………'
A.Don't mention it. **B.**Oh, that's too ba**D.**
C.Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. **D.**Of course.

9.You ……give me a lift. I can easily catch a bus.
A.don't have **B.**needn't **C.**don't need **D.**musn't

10.I always dream of having a sports car…………
A.in my possession **B.**on my own **C.**of my own **D.**of me

11. The water workers'claim for a ten percent pay rise has been under ……by the Government.
A.consideration **B.**inquiry **C.**regard **D.**application

12. He ….. a rare disease when he was working in the hospital.
A.took **B.**suffered **C.**infected **D.**caught

13. If you ……..to my advice in the first place, you ……..in this mess now.
A.listened/wouldn't be **B.**had listened/wouldn't be
C.had listened/wouldn't have been **D.**are/will be

14.I'm not at all put out by their decision. …….,I welcome it.
A.All the same **B.**On the contrary
C.In contrast **D.**On the other hand

15.You'd rather stay at home tonight, ……you?

A.hadn/t **B**.didn't **C**.wouldn't **D**.won't

16.I was passing their house, so I …..Claire and Michael.

A.got on with **B**.came up with **C**.dropped in on **D**.ran into

17.In elections, politicians try to get old people to vote for them, it's called the ….vote.

A.white **B**.blue **C**.old **D**.grey

18.In the end, I just lost my ……..and started gabbling incoherently.

A.head **B**.mind **C**.brain **D**.intelligence

19.We all ………working with you. You are so dynami**C**.

A.think **B**.judge **C**.believe **D**.appreciate

20. …….his dangerous driving, Barry has never been caught by the police.

A.In spite **B**.Although **C**.Despite **D**.However

21.The Government hopes to ………its plans for introducing cable T.V.

A.carry out **B**.turn out **C**.carry on **D**.keep on

22. To give an effective speech, …….is the delivery that is most important.

A.it **B**.which **C**.there **D**.that

23…….parents of Thomas claimed that he was at ……home at the time of …….robbery.

A.X-X-the **B**.The –the-the **C**.X-X- a **D**.The –X- the

24.Martin tried on three jackets, ……….fitted him.

A.none **B**.none of which **C**.none of them **D**.which

25.Hello! Aviation Electronics? Could I speak to Mr.John on ……..8183, please.

A.branch **B**.extension **C**.system **D**.exchange

26.Joe had his car ….last month and then ……it.

A.fix/sell **B**.fixed/sell **C**.fixed/sold **D**.to fix/to sell

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks .

LISTENING

Human beings have a strong need to 27…….their experiences and problems into words. That is why everyone 28………a 'friendly ear'-someone who is 29……to listen to their troubles and joys. But few people 30…….. what a complex skill listening is. To be a good listener requires great 31…….of concentration, which can only be gained through practice.

There are two reasons why listening is often such hard 32….. . The first is simply that people much prefer to speak. How often have you 33…….what someone has said because you were thinking about what you were going to say in 34……….? The second reason is that people speak too slowly. The average speed is about 125 words per minute, 35………is not fast enough for the human brain. It 36……..too much time for the concentration to fail, as the brain tries to 37…….itself busy with other , irrelevant thoughts.

Next time you are in a listening 38………, try to predict what the speaker is going to say. Ask yourself s about what is being said, and 39……..if the speaker answers them. Finally, make quick summaries in your head of the main 40…….that have been made. All of these things will 41…….you to concentrate and make you a better listener.

27.**A**.say **B**.put **C**.tell **D**.place

28.**A**.approves **B**.applauds **C**.appreciates **D**.attracts

29.**A**.agreed **B**.wanting **C**.capable **D**.willing

30.**A**.realise **B**.believe **C**.relate **D**.detect

31.**A**.forces **B**.skills **C**.powers **D**.energy

32.**A**.job **B**.work **C**.task **D**.act

33.**A**.lost **B**.dropped **C**.slipped **D**.missed

34.**A**.report **B**.answer **C**.reply **D**.turn

35.**A**.that **B**.what **C**.this **D**.which

36.**A**.lets **B**.allows **C**.makes **D**.admits

37.**A**.keep **B**.stop **C**.maintain **D**.hold

38.**A**.station **B**.circumstance **C**.atmosphere **D**.situation

39.**A**.look **B**.watch **C**.see **D**.tell

40.**A**.marks **B**.points **C**.topics **D**.ideas

41.**A**.aid **B**.serve **C**.give **D**.help

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Statistics regarding cigarette smoking are anything but encouraging. The Federal Trade Commission recently announced that in 1980 Americans purchased 628.2 billion cigarettes, an appallingly greater number than ever before. The average smoker consumed 11,633 cigarettes, of which 44.8 percent were low-tar cigarettes containing less than 15 milligrams of tar. In 1968 the average tar content was 22 milligrams.

Despite the fact that every cigarette pack has a printed warning from the Surgeon General, those who still smoke are smoking more heavily. Many people have forsworn smoking in fear of lung cancer. The American Cancer Society reports that death rates from lung cancer have escalated, whereas those for other major cancers have leveled off or declined. Last year

111,000 Americans died of lung cancer, while it is estimated that 117,000 will succumb this year. Lung cancer heads the list in killing 35 percent of males who die from cancer. Lung cancer accounts for 17 percent of women's cancer deaths. An estimated 440,000 deaths from cancer will occur this year, 9,000 more than the previous year. Lung cancer accounts for two thirds of the increase. Although many cancer patients have survived the disease, the prognosis for lung cancer patients is most disheartening. Ninety one percent of all diagnosed cases of lung cancer do not survive.

42. You may infer that low-tar cigarettes

A.reduce the dangers of smoking

B.appeal to a majority of smokers

C.cause lung cancer

D.have the Surgeon General's approval

43. Statistics show average smokers smoke

A.less than they did in the past **B.**more than they did in the past

C.the same as they did in the past **D.**none of the above

44. It is predicted that the number of deaths from lung cancer this year will be

A.reduced from the number last year **B.**the same as the number last year

C.6,000 more than last year **D.**111,000

45. The percentage of the women's lung cancer deaths is

A.equal to that of men's lung cancer deaths

B.rising annually

C.about half the percentage of men's cancer deaths

D.an indication that women are not susceptible to lung cancer.

46. You may infer from the passage that lung cancer

A.can be treated effectively

B.is always related to smoking

C.will cause cigarettes to be taken off the market

D.currently has no infallible cure

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

47.(A)It's time you (B)went home, but (C)I'd rather you (D)stay here.

48.(A)However well he did at school, he (B)never seemed (C)to be satisfied (D)at the result.

49.I (A)hadn't understood his directions. (B) However, I (C)asked him to repeat what (D)he'd said.

50.(A)Which of (B) these two computers (C)is the (D)most modern?

51. The children forgot (A)picking up the (B)note from the office and (C) now they (D)are worried.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

A pilot cannot fly a plane by sight alone. In many conditions, such as flying at night and landing in ***dense*** fog, a pilot must use radar, an alternative way of navigating. Since human eyes are not very good at determining speeds of approaching objects, radar can show a pilot how fast nearby planes are moving. The basic principle of radar is exemplified by what happens when one shouts in a cave. The echo of the sounds against the walls helps a person determine the size of the cave. With radar, however, the waves are radio waves instead of sound waves. Radio waves travel at the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers in one second. A radar sends out a short ***burst*** of radio waves. Then ***it*** receives the echoes produced when the waves bounce off the objects. By determining the time it takes for the echoes to return to the radar set, a trained technician can determine the distance between the radar set and the objects. The word 'radar' , in fact, gets its name from the term 'radio detection and ranging'. 'Ranging' is the term for detection of the distance between an object and the radar set. Besides being of ***critical*** importance to pilots, radar is essential for air traffic control, tracking ships at sea, and for tracking weather systems and storms.

52. What is the main topic of the passage?

A.the nature of radar **B.**types of ranging

C.alternatives to radar **D.**history of radar

53. The word 'dense' could be replaced by ….

A.cold **B.**thick **C.**wet **D.**dark

54. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?

A.argumentative **B.**imaginative **C.**explanatory **D.**humourous

55. The phrase 'a burst' is closest meaning to ….

A.an attachment **B.**a discharge **C.**a stream **D.**a ray

56. The word 'it' refers to …

A.a radar set **B.**a short burst **C.**a radio wave **D.**light

57. Which types of waves does radar use?

A.sound **B.**heat **C.**radio **D.**light

58. The word 'critical' is closest meaning to…..

A.serious **B.**severe **C.**heavy **D.**crucial

59. The way radar works is compared to …

A.a burst of the river banks **B.**the depth of a cave

C.the echo of sound against the walls **D.**the eyesight in dense fog

60. What might be inferred abour radar?

A.It takes the place of a radio
B.It gave birth to the invention of the airplane
C.It developed from a study of sound waves
D.It has improved navigational safety

61. Which may be the topic of the next paragraph?

A.other uses of radar **B.**uses of sonar technology
C.other technology used by pilots **D.**a history of flying

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer for each of the blanks .

You have 62…….heard someone say that the reason you caught a cold was that you were run-down. People generally accept that if you are under press or run-down, you are more 63………to gèt ill. But is this really true or is it just an old wives' 64………?

The problem 65……..old sayings like this is that it is often difficult to prove 66……..they are true or not. If you ask people with colds if they are feeling run-down, they are almost certain 67…….yes. People without colds are more likely to say no. So, 68……..you can tell if it's the cold that is making them feel run-down or the fact that they are run-down that is making them more likely to catch a cold?

Scientists at the Common Cold Research Centre ran a series of tests. They got 69…….without colds to attend the centre, 70……..they were first given a aire to complete. The s measured the 71……of stress each of them was under. They were then deliberately injected with a cold virus 72……..left to see whether they developed a cold. After many people had been tested, the researchers looked for a link 73…….the measured stress level and the chances of catching a cold. They found that 74……the stress, the more likely the person was to catch a cold.

At the moment, it is not known why stress makes someone more likely to become ill, but now that the link has been found, researchers might be able to investigate 75……. . They may even find different ways of combating diseases.

62.A.sometime **B.**never **C.**ever **D.**physically
63.A.likely **B.**able **C.**capable **D.**possible
64.A.story **B.**saying **C.**tale **D.**proverb
65.A.for **B.**with **C.**in **D.**of
66.A.that **B.**whether **C.**when **D.**why

67.A.saying **B.**to be saying **C.**say **D.**to say
68.A.why **B.**whether **C.**that **D.**how
69.A.pioneers **B.**characters **C.**volunteers **D.**beginners
70.A.which **B.**where **C.**that **D.**because
71.A.number **B.**amount **C.**quantity **D.**total
72.A.and **B.**which **C.**therefore **D.**but
73.A.for **B.**between **C.**from **D.**with
74.A.highly **B.**the highest **C.**higher **D.**the higher
75.A.mostly **B.**farther **C.**better **D.**further

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

76.*He was driving so fast that he could have had an accident.*

A.he didn't have an accident although he was driving very fast.
B.an accident happened, and it was caused by his very fast driving.
C.if he had been driving very fast, he would have had an accident.
D.he wasn't driving fast enough to avoid an accident.

77.*Bill has no business going to Paris next December.*

A.Bill went to Paris in December.
B.Bill runs a business in Paris next December.
C.Bill shouldn't go to Paris next December.
D.Bill will open a business in Paris next December

78.*In the class of twenty, Jack is the third best student.*

A.No other students in the class is as smart as Jack.
B.Two students in the class are smarter than Jack.
C.The class has only three smart students.
D.Jack is not as smart as most of the other students.

79.*As far as I am concerned,you can do whatever you like.*

A.You can do what you like providing that it is not too far.
B.In my opinion, you can do what you like.
C.What you like is not as much as what I am concerned about.
D.I am concerned about what you like.

80.*Jenny is so creative that we all can rely on her for original ideas.*

A.Being creative, we can all rely on Jenny for original ideas.
B.Creative as Jenny is, we can rely on her for original ideas.
C.Jenny is such creative girl that we all can rely on her for original ideas.
D.So creative is Jenny that we all can rely on her for original ideas.

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ĐỀ SỐ 21
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 4 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 406

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU HỎI SỐ 1 ĐẾN CÂU HỎI SỐ 80 DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH)

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the answer that is the most appropriate for the blanks in each of the following sentences.

1. A: Would you mind closing the door?
B: ______________
A. I'll do it. **B.** I can **C.** No problem **D.** No, I wouldn't

2. The following day she felt______________
A. suffice **B.** sufficient **C.** sufficiently **D.** sufficiency

3. Nowadays it is not easy to find a ______________job.
A. good-pay **B.** well-paid **C.** good-paid **D.** well-pay

4. A: Would you like me to take yo to school?
B: ____________________
A. That's very nice of you. **B.** No, please.
C. Yes. **D.** All the other answers are correct.

5. Do you think English is a __________________ easy language to learn?
A. comparable **B.** comparably
C. comparative **D.** comparatively

6. Bob has left home and is independent_______________ his parents.
A. on **B.** of **C.** from **D.** in

7. Are you sure Britain is a wheat_______________ country?
A. produced **B.** product
C. producing **D.** production

8. A: Thank you very much.
B: _________________
A. Thanks. **B.** Don't mention it.
C. No at all. **D.** Fine.

9. It is _____________ of you to say that. You know it isn't true.
A. honestless **B.** inhonest **C.** dishonest **D.** unhonest.

10. In some areas water has to be boiled to________________it.
A. purity **B.** impure **C.** purify **D.** enpure

11. A: Who do you think will win this beauty contest?
B: __________________
A. No idea **B.** I really couldn't
C. It doesn't matter **D.** It's not important

12. I think the most ______________ idea is to go by car.
A. sensible **B.** sensitive **C.** senseless **D.** sentional

13. He couldn't afford to ________________ his car repaired.
A. pay **B.** make **C.** do **D.** get

14. A: Do you think it's going to rain?
B: _________________
A. I hope not **B.** I don't hope
C. I don't hope that **D.** I don't hope so.

15. A; Can give me some information?
B: ______________
A. No, thanks **B.** Yes, I can
C. Certainly, sir **D.** I'd love to.

16. Nobody answered the door,____________?
A. weren't they **B.** were they
C. did they **D.** didn't they.

17. The number of the months in a year ______________twelve.
A. was **B.** were **C.** are **D.** is

18. It's about time we ________________ something to stop road accidents.
A. do **B.** did **C.** had done **D.** have done

19. It is widely believed that______________human beings are descended from one common ancestor.
A. every **B.** all **C.** every of **D.** all of

20. ________a difficult problem can only be tackled over a number of years.
A. Such a **B.** Such **C.** So that **D.** So

21. Why don't you buy bananas when they are much____________ apples?
A. less expensive than **B.** not expensive than
C. expensive than **D.** lesser expensive than.

22. Mr. Brown is the landlord_______________we rent the house.
A. who **B.** from whom **C.** whom **D.** whose

23. The more you talk about the matter. _______________.
A. The situation seems worse
B. The worse seems the situation
C. The worse the situation seems
D. The situation seems the worse.

24. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than________.
A. man **B.** the man's **C.** the one of man's**D.** that of man

25. The sun was warm. _____________a cool breeze blew in from the sea.
A. if **B.** so that **C.** but **D.** however.

26. Suppose flights___________ on that day - which other day could we go?
A. are fully booked **B.** will be fully booked
C. would be fully booked **D.** have been fully booked

27. ____________or would you prefer one with a shower?
A. Is this room doing **B.** Does this room do
C. Has this room do **D.** Will this room do

28. Listen Donna, I don't care if you____________the bus this morning. You late to work too many times. You are tired!
A. have missed, have been **B.** missed, have been
C. missed, were **D.** were missing, were

29. Joseph's English______________, isn't it?
He_______________American television programs every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.
A is really improving, has been watching
B. has really improved, has watched
C. really improver, watches
D. is really improving, watches

30. _________he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. If he studied more
B. If he were studying to a greater degree
C. Studying more
D. Had he studied more.

Reading the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 31 to 40.

DREAMS

Everyone can dream. Indeed, everyone does dream. Those who (31) ________that they never dream at all actually dream just as frequently as the rest of us, (32) _________they may not remember (34) ___________nigh very seldom remember those dreams in great detail but merely retain an untidy mixture of seemingly unrelated impressions. Dreams are not simply visual - we dream with all our (35) _______, so that we appear to experience sound, touch, smell and taste.

One of the world's oldest (36) _________written document is Egyptian Book of Dreams have a special significance even then. Many ancient civilizations believed that you should never wake a (38) _________time if the sleeper were suddenly awoken.

From ancient times to the present day, people have been (39) _______attempts to interpret dreams and to explain their significance. There are many books available on the subject of dream interpretation, although unfortunately there are almost as many meanings for a particular dream (40) ______there are books.

31. **A.** demand **B.** promise **C.** agree **D.** claim
32. **A.** though **B.** besides **C.** however **D.** despite
33. **A.** familiar **B.** accustomed **C.** aware **D.** used

34. **A.** after **B.** on **C.** through **D.** over
35. **A.** feelings **B.** emotions **C.** impressions **D.** senses
36. **A.** considered **B.** known **C.** regarded **D.** estimated
37. **A.** see **B.** feel **C.** ensure **D.** think
38. **A.** by **B.** in **C.** with **D.** for
39. **A.** doing **B.** putting **C.** making **D.** taking
40. **A,** as **B,** like **C.** so **D.** such

Reading the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 41 to 50.

Line Jupiter is the largest and most massive planet and is fifth in order of distance from the sun. It is well placed for observation for several months in every year and on average is brightest of the planets apart from Venus, though for relatively brief periods Mars may outshine it. Jupiter's less than 10-hour rotation period gives it the shortest day in the solar system insofar as the principal perpendicular of the orbital plane is only just over 3° -less than that for any other planet.

The most famous mark on Jupiter is the Great Red Spot. It has shown variations in both intensity and color, and at times it has been invisible, but it always returns after a few years. At its greatest extent it may be 40,000 kilometers long and 14,000 kilometers wide, so its surface area is greater than that of Earth. Though the latitude of the Red Spot varies little, it drifts about in longitude. Over the past century the total longitudinal drift has amounted to approximately 1200°. The latitude is generally very close to -22°. It was once thought that the Red Spot might be a solid or semisolid body floating in Jupiter's outer gas. However, the Pioneer and Voyager result have refuted that idea and proven the Red Spot to be a phenomenon of Jovian meteorology. Its longevity may well be due to its exceptional size, but there are signs that it is decreasing in size, and it may not be permanent. Several smaller red spots have been seen occasionally but have not lasted.

41. The main purpose of the passage is
A. to explain why the Great Red Spot changes
B. to show which of the planets shines the brightest
C. to give an introduction to Jupiter and its Red Spot
D. to prove that Jupiter is shrinking

42. According to the passage, Jupiter has shortest day among the principal planets because
A. its rotation period is shorter than 10 hours
B. the axial inclination is only just over 3°
C. it is on the average the brightest of all the planets
D. there is the interference of the Great Red Spot

43. The author's tone in this passage is

A. argumentative **B.** supportive **C.** enthusiastic **D.** neutral

44. According to the passage, Mars outshines Jupiter

A. on a regular basis

B. from time to time

C. every several months

D. less often than any other planet.

45. This passage would be of most interest to

A. students of anthropology **B.** geologists

C. mathematicians **D.** amateur astronomers

46. It can be inferred from this passage that Jupiter's Great Red Spot

A. will become brighter with time

B. will one day vanish

C. will continue expanding

D. is made of floating gases

47. The word "intensity" in line 8 could best be replaced with

A. visibility **B.** density **C.** brilliance **D.** surface area

48. According to the passage, all of the following are true about Jupiter EXCEPT

A. there are four planets closer to the sun

B. it is 14,000 kilometers wide

C. there is still much to be learned about the Red Spot

D. Pioneer and Voyager have added to our knowledge of Jupiter

49. Where in the passage does the author mention the theory about the Red Spot that has been disproved?

A. lines 5-6 **B.** lines 7-8. **C.** lines 12-14 **D.** lines 16-17

50. As used in line 3, the word "it" refers to

A. Mars **B.** Venus **C.** Jupiter **D.** the sun

Mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the stress pattern of each of the following questions.

51. **A.** canal **B.** cassette **C.** dinner **D.** resource

52. **A.** examinee **B.** university **C.** understanding **D.** microscopic

53. **A.** romantic **B.** accompany **C.** presentation **D.** successfully

54. **A.** romantic **B.** popular **C.** financial **D.** reduction

55. **A.** essential **B.** average **C.** promotion **D.** deliver

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, D on your answer sheet to indicate correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65

Watching for wildlife in the forest, we rarely see past the surface of things. Standing on the ground floor, we scan the leafy rafters, entirely overlooking the leaving world in the soil beneath our feet.

The forest's basement is a secret world. As different from our own world as world as water is from air, the soil seems quiet, even dead. But life **bustles** down below: a cubic inch of topsoil may contain billions of creatures.

Predators and prey roam beneath as well as above the forest floor. Furthermore, those upstairs or downstairs forest denizens live closely **linked** lives. Soil- dwelling bacteria fungi break down dead organic matter into molecules that above ground plants use for food. Those plants, as well as animal mature and die, leaving more organic matter to fuel the folks downstairs.

Like a well-insulated house, the soil protects its tenants from extreme temparatures, and from rain and snow. It also provides a **bulwark** against predators surface world. But the dense, protecting soil also limits mobility. Soil creatues must be specially equipped in order to travel easily through their dark, constricting realm.

Earthworms and ants are the champion earth-movers, creating channels that allow air and water to enter the soil. While ants travel relatively far from their nests, earthworms work small area, **reprocessing** wast amounts of soil into fertile "waste". In a single year, as much as 36 tons of soil may pass through the alimentary tracts of all the earthworms living in an acre of soil.

56. The main topic of this passage is ____________.

A. life in the forest soil

B. the life cycle of ants and worms

C. a description of a forest scene

D. the habits of the forest animals

57. The word **"bustles"** in line 5 is closest in meaning to______________.

A. continues **B.** is very active **C.** threatens **D.** waits

58. It can be inferred from the passage that the forest soil is_____________.

A. densely inhabited **B.** sparsely inhabited

C. devoid of life **D.** unknown to man

59. The word **"linked"** in line 8 is closest in meaning to______________

A. related **B.** chained **C.** mechanical **D.** measured

60. According to the passage, what is the main function of bacteria and fungi?

A. to help acrate the soil **B.** to provide food for plant life

C. to kill mature plants **D.** to build walls in the soil

61. The word **"bulwark"** in line 13 is closest in meaning to_________

A. barrier **B.** gateway **C.** radar **D.** tomb

62. According to the passage, the soil offers creatures that live underground protection from all the following EXCEPT________

A. enemies **B.** bad weather

C. bacteria and fungi **D.** extreme heat and cold

63. According to the passage, it could be expected that ants_____________

A. move more earth than earthworms

B. are more mobile than earthworms

C. live only above ground
D. perform similar functions to fungi

64. The word **"reprocessing"** in line 19 is closes in meaning to____________

A. transporting **B.** arranging **C.** converting **D.** eliminating

65. Which analogy does the author use to discuss the soil of the forest?

A. laboratory **B.** a tunnel **C.** a vehicle **D.** a building

Mark the letter A, B,C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

66. The behavior of animals appears to depend on patterns of reactions which they are born.

A. appears to **B.** patterns of
C. reactions which **D.** they are

67. When the minerals needed for corn to grow are fack, the husks may be stunted.

A, needed for **B.** to grow **C.** are lack **D.** be stunted

68. When one person intentional takes the property of another without legal instification, the crime is called theft.

A. intentional **B.** another **C.** justification **D.** called

69. The water temperature in a spring depends on that of the soil through where the water flows.

A, a spring **B.** on that **C.** where **D.** flows

70. Computers programs, catalogues, directories, and collections of data are protected by copyright laws.

A. Computers **B.** catalogues **C.** collections **D.** protected

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

71. I remember Jane telling him about the meeting, even though he says she didn't

A. He denies having been told about the meeting, but I recall hearing Jane tell him about it.

B. He says that I didn't remember to tell Jane about the meeting, but I did.

C. I reminded Jane to tell him about the meeting, even if he claims she didn't do it.

D. I remember Jane, who told him about the meeting, but he says he doesn't

72. Arguing with the boss has considerably reduced his chances of promotion.

A. He would definitely have been promoted by now if he hadn't quarrelled with the boss.

B. The likelihood of his being promoted has significantly decreased because of his arguments with the boss.

C. His promotion was certain until he had a dispute with the boss.

D. He argued with the boss about why he wasn't considered for promotion.

73. It was under a fortnight before his final exams when Jim began to regret not having studied sufficiently.

A. Although he worked hard for almost two weeks before the finals, Jim still didn't pass them.

B. Jim felt sorry because he hadn't done any work until two weeks before the final exams.

C. There was less than a fortnight's time before the finals, but Jim hadn't even started studying for them.

D. Jim started to wish, less than two weeks before he took them, that he had done more work for his finals.

74. It's no use talking to her because she'll do as she pleases whatever we say

A. Nothing we can say will make her change her ways, so it's pointless for us to say anything.

B. It makes no difference who talks to her because she refuses to listen to either of us.

C. We've told her it's not important, and we don't need to say anything more about it.

D. She only cares about herself and never talks to either of us.

75. His giving in his resignation took his work colleagues completely by surprise.

A. He surprised all of his work colleagues by taking so long to resign.

B. According to his co- workers, his resigning from his job at all.

C. His co- workers hadn't expected him to resign from his job at all.

D. None of his work colleagues could understand the actual reason for his resignation.

76. Apart from being conveniently located near the beach, that hotel has nothing about it to make me recommend it to you.

A. The only feature of that hotel that I can recommend to you is that it's close to the beach.

B. The hotel I've recommended to you is very comfortable as it is near the beach .

C. As regards a hotel, nothing is more important for me than its being close to beach.

D. The beach near that hotel doesn't have anything special that I can recommend to you.

77. For reasons of hygiene, it's forbidden to try on the earrings in the jewellery department.

A, Customers who care for hygiene are advised in the jewellery department not to try on any earrings.

B. Earrings are considered unhygienic and so forbidden for sale in this jewellery department.

C. Because it is not hygienic, customers in the jewellery department are not allowed to try on the earrings.
D. Being hygienic in the jewellery department is the decision of the customer and not the management.

78. Sometimes having professional assistance with your CV can increase your chance of finding a job.
A. Having your CV professional prepared determines whether you'll get the job or not.
B. The prospects for finding employment can possibly be enhanced by a professionally- produced CV.
C. Having a professional help you with your CV is a sure way to find a job.
D. Without a professional CV, it is impossible to find a job.

79. The sound of our voices was completely drowned by the roar of the machinery.
A. We tried hard to hear each other above the deafening machines.
B. We knew that the machines would drown out our conversation, so we didn't try to speak.
C. Because the machines were so deafening, our voices seemed rather faint.
D. The machines were making such a loud noise that we couldn't hear each other.

80. She never lets her daughter participate in an activity unless it is under the supervision of an adult.
A, She always takes her daughter to activities which are supervised by grown-ups.
B. As long as she herself is present at the activity, she permits her daughter to join in.
C. The only activities in which she allows her daughters to take part are those watched over by a grown-up.
D. If an older person is in attendance, she usually agrees to her daughter's participation in activities.

ĐỀ SỐ 22
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011
Mã đề: 134

PART I: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

1: A. figure **B.** ever **C.** apply **D.** happy
2: A. salary **B.** essential **C.** industry **D.** interview

3: A. colony **B.** assistant **C.** possible **D.** holiday
4: A. become **B.** improve **C.** forward **D.** between
5: A. sincerely **B.** faithfully **C.** completely **D.** extremely

PART II: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6: _______your time! We don't have to be there until after eight.
A. Pass **B.** Take **C.** Have **D.** Run

7: Who was the last one _______ the classroom yesterday?
A. to leave **B.** had left. **C.** left **D.** leaving

8: The front gate gave way under the _______ of the crowd.
A. pressure **B.** task **C.** pull **D.** force

9: "Would you like a glass of beer?" "Not while I'm __________"
A. on duty **B.** under control **C.** in order **D.** in the act

10: Tom: Which is more important? Luck or effort?
Mary: Luck is _______ effort.
A. on the same importance **B.** of the same importance as
C. the same importance as **D.** as the same importance as

11: My _______ were very kind to me when I was seriously ill.
A. heart and soul **B.** by and large
C. flesh and blood **D.** rank and file

12: We _______with a swim in the lake.
A. got out **B.** took up. **C.** cooled off **D.** gave in

13: Tom: Do you know where Barb is?
Mary: Strange _______ sound, she is in South Africa.
A. may it **B.** as it may **C.** like it may **D.** does it

14: They seemed to be ______ to the criticism and just carried on as before.
A. disinterested **B.** sensitive **C.** uncaring **D.** indifferent

15: -"He's not interested in physics, is he?" -" _______."
A. No problem **B.** Yes, he is not at all
C. I promise he isn't **D.** No, he isn't, I'm afraid

16: All three TV channels provide extensive _______of sporting events.
A. broadcast **B.** network **C.** coverage **D.** vision

17: I have no idea how to_______ this kind of business.
A. make **B.** turn **C.** take **D.** run.

18: Can you please tell me some information _______ to the job?
A. that indicates **B.** that are relating**C.** that relate **D.** relating

19: Most of the ____ in this country do not work very seriously or productively.
A. tooth and nail **B.** rank and file **C.** eager beavers **D.** old hand

20: The criminal knows the _______ of successful robberies.
A. trash and treasure **B.** part and parcel
C. ins and outs **D.** close call

21: Although he was under no _______the shopkeeper replaced the defective battery free of charge.
A. urgency **B.** guarantee **C.** insistence **D.** obligation

22: This is the latest news from Timbuktu. Two-thirds of the city ____ in a fire.
A. has been destroyed **B.** were destroyed
C. was destroyed **D.** have been destroyed

23: Tom: I saw you studying at the library last night.
Mary: You _______seen me; I wasn't there.
A. wouldn't have **B.** shouldn't have
C. can't have **D.** mightn't have

24: ______ I am aware, there were no problems during the first six months.
A. As far as **B.** So much as
C. Much more than **D.** Except that

25: A competitor may submit any number of entries_____ each one is accompanied by a packet top.
A. notwithstanding **B.** provided **C.** assuredly **D.** supposing

26: Liz. "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
Jennifer. "_______"
A. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
B. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.
C. Not at all. Don't mention it.
D. Welcome! It's very nice of you.

27: Chinese ______is very popular in America.
A. cuisine **B.** dish **C.** kitchen **D.** meal

28: Our industrial output__ from $2 million in 2002 to $4 million this year.
A. rises **B.** rose **C.** was rising **D.** has risen.

29: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a _______ day.
A. windy **B.** cloudy **C.** snowy **D.** rainy

30: Tom: Is your government salary good?
Mary: Yes, but I don't make as much _______worked in private industry.
A. as I would if I **B.** if I would have **C.** I would if **D.** as I

31: The sixth time he called me at night was the _______.
A. lost cause **B.** last straw **C.** touch and go **D.** hot air

32: Not only John but his brothers ______ also in debt.
A. have **B.** were **C.** was **D.** is

33: - Helen: "Thank you very much for being with us tonight "
- Jame: "_______"
A. You are welcome. **B.** Yes.
C. No, nothing is right! **D.** Thanks.

34: I________ *"Chicken Soup for the Soul"* but I haven't finished it yet.
A. have been reading **B.** was reading
C. am reading **D.** read

35: Tom: Who did you invite to dinner?
Mary: No one _______ than Frank and his family.
A. rather **B.** other **C.** except **D.** besides

PART V: Choose the best sentence (A, B, C or D) that is best made from the given prompts.

44: ***regard/ your application/ regret/ inform/ vacancy/ already/ fill.***
A. As regards your application, I regret informing you that the vacancy has already been filled.
B. As regards your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already been filled.
C. As regards your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already filled.
D. As regards to your application, I regret to inform you that the vacancy has already been filled.

45: ***addition/ have/ considerable experience/ new/ secretary/ bilingual.***
A. In addition to have considerable experience, the new secretary is also bilingual.
B. In addition to having considerable experiences, the new secretary is also bilingual.
C. In addition to having considerable experience, the new secretary is also bilingual.
D. In addition to have considerable experiences the, new secretary is also bilingual.

PART VI: Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the one that best completes each sentence.

46: ***Having been served lunch,*** _____.
A. the committee members discussed the problem

B. it was discussed by the committee members the problem
C. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee
D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee

47: ***The doctor recommended ______.***
A. that my father eat more fish and not drink wine
B. my father that eating more fish and no drinking wine
C. my father that to eat more fish and not to drink wine
D. that my father eating more fish and no drinking wine

48: ***The chairman requested that ______.***
A. with more carefulness the problem could be studied
B. the members study the problem more carefully
C. the members studied more carefully the problem
D. the problem was more carefulness studied

49: ***Did you apologize to Mary, ______?***
A. who you spilt some coffee on her dress
B. you spilt some coffee on her dress
C. whose dress you spilt some coffee
D. whose dress you spilt some coffee on

50: ***I would prefer you not to smoke in here.***
Which sentence expresses the same idea as the given one?
A. I'd rather you didn't smoke in here.
B. I'd rather you don't smoke in here.
C. I'd rather you shouldn't smoke in here.
D. I'd rather you not to smoke in here.

PART VII: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 51 to 60.

GLOBAL WARMING

Few people now the reality of global warming and its effects on the world's climate. Many scientists (51) ______ the blame for recent natural disasters on the increase (52) ______ the world's temperatures and are convinced that, more than ever before, the Earth is at (53) ______ from the forces of the wind, rain and sun. According to them, global warming is making extreme weather events, (54) ______ as hurricanes and droughts, even more (55) ______ and causing sea levels all around the world to (56) ______. Environmental groups are putting (57) ______ on governments to take action to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide which is given (58) ______ by factories and power plants, thus attacking the problem at its source. They are in (59) ______ of more money being spent on research into solar, wind and wave energy devices, which could then replace existing power (60)___. Some scientists, however, believe that even if we stopped releasing carbon dioxide and other gases into the atmosphere tomorrow, we would have to wait several hundred years to notice the results. Global warming, it seems, is to stay.

51: A. give **B.** put **C.** takes **D.** has
52: A. in **B.** at **C.** by **D.** to
53: A. danger **B.** harm **C.** risk **D.** threat
54: A. just **B.** well **C.** such **D.** even
55: A. strong **B.** strict **C.** heavy **D.** severe
56: A. raise **B.** lift **C.** rise **D.** arise
57: A. Pressure **B.** force **C.** Persuasion **D.** encouragement
58: A. off **B.** up **C.** over **D.** away
59: A. request **B.** suggestion **C.** belief **D.** favor
60: A. houses **B.** factories **C.** stations **D.** generations

PART VIII: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

Over a period of time, many habitats change with respect to the types of plants and animals that live there. This change is known as succession.

Succession occurs because plants and animals cause a change in the environment in which they live. The first weeds and grasses that appear on a bare field, for example, change the environment by ***shielding*** the soil from the direct sunlight. As these plants spread, the ground surface becomes cooler and moisture than it was ***originally***. Thus, the environment at the ground surface has been changed. The new surface conditions favor the ***sprouting*** of shrubs. As shrubs grow, they kill the grasses by preventing light from reaching them and also build up the soil in the area. In addition, they attract animals that also enhance the soil. Pine seedlings soon take hold and as they grow, they in turn shade out the shrubs. They are not able to shade out oak and hickory seedlings; however, they have found the forest floor suitable. These seedlings grow into that eventually shade out the pines.

61: *What is the best title of this passage?*
A. The importance of weeds and grasses **B.** Animal and plant habitat
C. The success of oak and hickory **D.** How environmental habitats change

62: *Which is the correct order of plant succession in the example in the passage?*

A. Weeds, shrubs, pines, oak **B.** Shrubs, weeds, pines, oaks
C. Oak, pines, shrubs, weeds **D.** Weeds, pine, shrubs, oak

63: *According to the passage, how do weeds and grasses affect the soil?*

A. They attract animals to it. **B.** They add nutrients to it.
C. They make it cooler and wetter. **D.** They spread seeds on it.

64: *It can be inferred from the passage that______.*

A. birds discourage the growth of shrubs
B. weeds and grasses prefer cold climate
C. pines and grasses can exist together
D. oak and hickory trees grow taller than pines

65: *Which of the followings is a stage of succession as described in the passage?*

A. Animals being tamed by children.
B. A flood washing away a crop of wheat.
C. Wildflowers growing in an unused parking lot.
D. A forest cut down to build an airport.

66: *Which of the following encourages the life of animals?*

A. large trees **B.** shrubs **C.** pine seedlings **D.** grasses

67: *The word **'originally'** is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. specially **B.** for a short time
C. at the first source **D.** in the first place

68: *The word **'sprouting'** is closest in meaning to ______.*

A. blossoming **B.** nourishing
C. starting to grow **D.** flourishing

69: *The word **'shielding'** can be replaced by ______.*

A. hiding **B.** protecting **C.** changing **D.** exposing

70: *Compared to pines, hickories are______.*

A. higher **B.** shorter
C. more suitable for the forest floor **D.** of the same height

PART IX: Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

Fog is a cloud in contact with or just above the surface of land or seA. It can be a major environmental hazard. Fog on highways can cause chain-reaction accidents involving dozens of cars. Delays and shutdowns at airports can cause economic losses to airlines and inconveniences to thousands of travelers. Fog at sea has always been a danger to navigation. Today, with supertankers carrying vast quantities of oil, fog increases the possibility of ***catastrophic*** oil spills.

The most common type of fog, radiation fog, forms at night, when moist air near the ground loses warmth through radiation on a clear night. This type of fog often occurs in valleys, such as California's San Joaquin Valley. Another common type, advection fog, results from the movement of warm, wet air over cold ground. The air loses temperature to the ground and condensation sets in. This type of fog often occurs along the California coast and the shores of the Great Lakes. Advection fog also forms when air associated with a warm ocean current blows across the surface of a cold current. The thick fogs of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, Canada, are largely of this origin; because here the Labrador Current comes in contact with the warm Gulf Stream. Two other types of fog are somewhat more unusual. Frontal fog occurs when two fronts of different temperatures meet, and rain from the warm front falls into the colder one, saturating the air. Steam fog appears when cold air picks up moisture by moving other warmer water.

71: *The first paragraph focuses on which aspect of fog?*

A. its composition **B.** its dangers **C.** its causes **D.** its beauty

72: *The word **"catastrophic'** is closest in meaning to______.*

A. inevitable **B.** accidental **C.** unexpected **D.** disastrous

73: *According to the article, fog that occurs along the California coast is generally____.*

A. frontal fog **B.** radiation fog **C.** steam fog **D.** advection fog

74: *It can be inferred from the passage that the Labrador Current is_____.*

A. cold **B.** polluted **C.** wea **D.** warm

75: *The author organizes the discussion of the different types of fog according to ____.*

A. their relative density**B.** the types of problems they cause
C. their relative frequency **D.** their geographic locations

76: *The author of the passage is probably an expert in the field of______.*

A. transportation **B.** physics **C.** meteorology **D.** economics

77: *According to the article, fog that forms through radiation process of moist air is generally ______.*

A. steam fog **B.** frontal fog **C.** advection fog **D.** radiation fog

78: *Which is NOT true of the frontal fog?*

A. The warm front has rain falling into the colder front.

B. The air is soaked.
C. It forms when two fronts of different temperatures meet.
D. It is quite common.

79: *Which of the following is NOT caused by fog?*

A. Shutdowns at airports.	**B.** Temperature losses.
C. Tankers' crash.	**D.** Pile-up accidents.

80: *Grand Banks of Newfoundland, Canada, is mainly affected by______.*

A. frontal fog	**B.** advection fog
C. radiation fog	**D.** steam fog

ĐỀ SỐ 23
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN
Mã đề: 412

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

Halloween is meant to be a time of fun. The scary monsters are make-believe and therefore not too __1__. Scary is OK when it's not for __2__. Unfortunately, there are some real __3__ associated with the holiday. In order to really have fun, you must be aware of them and take the __4__ precautions. If you go out trick-or-treating, you don't have to worry about being hurt by werewolves or ghosts. You do have to worry about vehicles that could accidentally hit you as you walk along a __5__ road. If possible, stick to sidewalks. Wear bright costumes or reflecting tape so that drivers can easily __6__ you. Carry a flashlight to make __7__ even more __8__. Tragically, the real monsters of this world are a small percentage of humans who would deliberately hurt you. Children should always be accompanied by an __9__as they go from house to house. It's best to go to the homes of people you know and trust. When you get home, carefully __10__ the treats you've gathered to make sure that they haven't been tampered with. Halloween can be an enjoyable and safe holiday if you know the difference between the imaginary and real dangers of the night.

1:A.large	**B.**interesting	**C.**simple	**D.**frightening
2:A.sale	**B.**friends	**C.**real	**D.**parties
3:A.costumes	**B.**treats	**C.**people	**D.**dangers
4:A.least	**B.**silly	**C.**necessary	**D.**awful
5:A.wet	**B.**dusty	**C.**long	**D.**dark
6:A.see	**B.**hear	**C.**smell	**D.**touch
7: A.automobiles	**B.**yourself	**C.**stars	**D.**something
8: A.heavy	**B.**visible	**C.**scary	**D.**unpopular
9: A.ambulance	**B.**actor	**C.**apple	**D.**adult
10: A.discard	**B.**prepare	**C.**count	**D.**inspect

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 20.

According to sociologists, there are several different ways inwhich a person may become recognized as the leader of a social group in the United States. In the family, traditional cultural patterns confer leadership on one or both of the parents. In other cases, such as friendship groups, one or more persons may gradually emerge as leaders, although there is no formal process of selection. In larger groups, leaders are usually chosen formally through election or recruitment.

Although leaders are often thought to be people with unusual personal ability, decades of research have failed to produce consistent evidence that there is any category of "natural leaders." It seems that there is no set of personal qualities that all leaders have in common; rather, virtually any person may be recognized as a leader if the person has qualities that meet the needs of that particular group.

Furthermore, although it is commonly supposed that social groups have a single leader, research suggests that there are typically two different leadership roles that are held by different individuals. Instrumental leadership is leadership that emphasizes the completion of tasks by a social group. Group members look to instrumental leaders to "get things" done. " Expressive leadership", on the other hand, is leadership that emphasizes the collective well-being of a social group's member. Expressive leader are less concerned with the overall goals of the group than with providing emotional support to group members and attempting to minimize tension and conflict among them. Group members expect expressive leaders to maintain stable relationships within the group and provide support to individual members.

Instrumental leaders are likely to have a rather secondary relationship to other groupmembers. They give orders and may discipline group members who inhibit attainment of the group's goals. Expressive leaders cultivate a more personal or primary relationship to others in the group. They offer sympathy when someone experiences difficulties or is subjected to discipline, are quick to lighten a serious moment with humor, and try to resolve issues that threaten to divide the group. As the differences in these two roles suggest, expressive leaders generally receive more personal affection from group members; instrumental leaders, if they are successful in promoting group goals, may enjoy a more distant respect.

11: *What does the passage mainly discuss?*

A. The problems faced by leaders

B. How leadership differs in small and large groups

C. How social groups determine who will lead them

D. The role of leaders in social groups

12: The passage mentions all of the following ways by which people can become leaders EXCEPT

A. recruitment **C.** specific leadership training

B. formal election process **D.** traditional cultural patterns

13: *In mentioning "natural leaders" in line 7, the author is making the point that*

A.few people qualify as "natural leaders"

B.there is no proof that "natural leaders" exist

C."natural leaders' are easily accepted by the members of a social group

D."natural leaders" share a similar set of characteristics

14: *Which of the following statements about leadership can be inferred from paragraph 2?*

A. A person who is an effective leader of a particular group may not be an effective leader in another group.

B. Few people succeed in sharing a leadership role with another person.

C. A person can best learn how to be an effective leader by studying research on leadership.

D. Most people desire to be leaders but can produce little evidence of their qualifications.

15: *The passage indicates that instrumental leaders generally focus on*

A. ensuring harmonious relationships

B. sharing responsibility with group members

C. identifying new leaders

D. achieving a goal

16: *The word "collective" in line 15 is closest in meaning to*

A. necessary **C.** group **B.**typical **D.** particular

17: *The word "them" in line 17 refers to*

A. expressive leaders **C.** group members

B. goals of the group **D.** tension and conflict

18: *A "secondary relationship" mentioned in line 20 between a leader and the members of a group could best be characterized as*

A. distant **C.** unreliable **B.** enthusiastic **D.** personal

19: *The word "resolve" in line 24 is closest in meaning to*

A. avoid repeating **C.** avoid thinking about

B. talk about **D.** find a solution for

20: *Paragraph 3 and 4 organize the discussion of leadership primarily in term of*

A. examples that illustrate a problem

C. narration of events

B. cause and effect analysis

D. comparison and contrast

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 21 to 30.

MARRIED IN A KIMONO, HAPPY IN SWITZERLAND

We interviewed Mayumi, a 36-year-old Japanese woman who has lived in the Swiss town of Bevaix
for two years with her husband-an Englishman whom she met on the banks of Lake Neuchatel in Switzerland.

"In Japan, to answer someone with a 'no' is very impolite. We almost never say it!" said Mayumi. She is thinking back to how she kept this custom even upon her arrival in Switzerland. 'The Japanese
manage not to ask direct s in order not to embarrass the person they are speaking with. But here, people ask very directly, 'Do you want a glass of wine?' 'Would you like some coffee?' Well, I always felt I had to say 'yes'!"

Mayumi first set herself up in the -city of Montreux, that spectacular resort town on the banks of Lake Geneva. She wanted to finish her education as a tour guide, and she thought that she would be able to communicate with Swiss people in English. "But here, relatively few people speak English!" she told us. However, she was able to find someone who indeed spoke English very well-her future husband, who was an Englishman

The couple has been married for two years. They live in an extremely modern house in Bevaix, where Mayumi spends most of her time. She has become a mother, and she interrupted her studies to have her second child, a little girl whose name translates as "purity." Naming a child isn't taken lightly in Japan, and Mayumi had her mother consult a specialist to make sure her choice of name was a good one. Mayumi's roots are in the city of Izumo, west of Osaka. Her brother and her parents still live in the same place, under the same roof.

In Japan, tradition says that the eldest son and his wife should come to live in his parents' house with his parents. Mayumi certainly could have been married back in Japan. She refused three proposals of marriage there.

Her mother, on the other hand, was married before she was 20. According to the institution of arranged marriages, she knew from when she was a little girl that her parents, Mayumi's grandparents, would choose a husband for her. Mayumi is both modern and traditional. She raises her children to have Japanese manners. Her son, at 20 months of age, modestly bows his head with his hands folded before every meal. Mayumi told us, "It is a way of showing respect for the family that provided the food. The elder members of the family sit at the top of the Japanese family. In Japan, people who work hard to support the family are shown respect." Mayumi can remember her brother coming home from work each night at 10:00 P.M. "We have very few vacation days, and it's very rare to have a week off," says Mayumi. When her brother attended her wedding in Switzerland, he had to leave the very next day. On her wedding day, she dressed up in a kimono of beautiful Japanese fabric. Mayumi doesn't think about going back to live in Japan. "I prefer to raise my children here. In Japan, education is so competitive and severe. Furthermore, my husband would never want to live there-there would be too many new rules to learn!" However, Mayumi holds things associated with Japan close to her heart. During her teen years, she studied calligraphy (the art of writing), the tea ceremony, as well as the Japanese version of flower arranging. She is also an expert cook, and she shows off her Japanese dishes to her Swiss friends who are eager to learn from her.

21: *Why is this passage titled "Married in a Kimono, Happy in Switzerland"?*

A.Clothing is important in both Japan and Switzerland.
B.Mayumi respects Japanese traditions, but she likes living in Switzerland.
C.Swiss and Japanese traditions are growing closer.
D.Mayumi was a very stylish bride at her Swiss wedding.

22: *Why did Mayumi always say "yes"?*
A. She learned in Japan that it was impolite to say "no."
B. She enjoys coffee and wine very much.
C. She wanted to follow the customs of Switzerland.
D. Because in Japan, "yes" means "no."

23: *Why does Mayumi's brother still live with her parents?*
A. He was never able to find a job he liked.
B. His wife's parents didn't have room in their house.
C. It's traditional in Japan for the eldest son to live at home.
D. His parents didn't want him to move to Switzerland.

24: *Which statement is true about Mayumi's mother?*
A. She refused three marriage proposals.
B. Her parents chose her husband for her.
C. Her mother was married after the age of 20.
D. She was married in Switzerland.

25: *According to the passage, why does Mayumi's son bow his head before meals?*
A. He is giving thanks to God.
B. He is showing respect for the food.
C. He is remembering the hungry children of the world.
D. He is showing respect for his family.

26: *What can we infer from the fact that Mayumi's brother left the day after her wedding?*
A. He doesn't like Switzerland very much.
B. He had a fight with Mayumi's new husband.
C. He couldn't change his flight.
D. He couldn't take any more time off work.

27: *Which statement best describes Mayumi's attitude to her home country of Japan?*
A. She loves everything about it and is sorry she can't go back.
B. She is very glad she left it and doesn't want to go back.
C. She likes many things about it but doesn't want to go back.
D: She likes some things about it and wants to go back.

28: *The word "traditional" in line 25 is closest in meaning to*
A. radical **B.** conventional **C.** outdated **D.** typical

29: *The word "one" in line 18 refers to*
A. a specialist **B.** a child **C.** the choice **D.** the name

30: *The word "severe" in line 33 can be best replaced with*
A. harsh **C.** brutal **B.**rigorous **D.** cruel

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

31: More and 90 percent of the calcium in the human body is in the skeleton.
A B C D

32: Perhaps the most popular film in movie history, *Star Wars*
A B C
was written and direction by George Lucas.
D

33: Some animal activities, such as mating, migration, and
A B
hibernate have a nearly cycle.
C D

34: Geographers were once concerned largely with exploring
A
areas unknown to them and from describing distinctive features of
B C
individual places.
D

35: In his animated films, Walt Disney created animals that talk
A
and act like people while retaining its animal traits.
B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

36: I am sure they will be very……….. at your success.
A. delight **B.** delighted **C.** delighting **D.** delightful

37: If you want to put up a tent, you will have to look for a nice flat piece of ………….
A. ground **B.** soil **C.** earth **D.** floor

38: If you book in advance you will …………. certainly have a better table at our restaurant.

A. mostly **B.** almost **C.** most **D.** the most

39: …………… , he was unharmed after being hit by lightnin
A. Consequently **B.** Finally **C.** Cautiously **D.** Miraculously

40: I think it's a bit …….. to hope that we can beat them easily. They are much younger and better.
A. reality **B.** really **C.** realized **D.** unreal

41: Nobody can approve of his ………. to work. He is so irresponsible.
A. character **B.** behavior **C.** attitude **D.** manner

42: The old man is …….. of walking 100 meters by himself.
A. inexperienced **B.** incapable **C.** unable **D.** immature

43: I ……….. an important phone call from AmericA. Could you tell me when it comes?
A. had expected **B.** have been expecting
C. expected **D.** am expecting

44: I …………… a better job, and I am going to accept it.
A. was offering **C.** was going to be offered
B. have been offered **D.** am offering

45: Why are you whispering to each other? If you have something important ………..., say it aloud to all of us.
A. to say **B.** said **C.** saying **D.** say

46: You look so tired! You ………….out too late last night.
A. had to be **B.** should have been
C. had been **D.** must have been

47: Each of the 4 types of human ………….suited for a specific purpose.
A. tooth are **B.** teeth is **C.** tooth is **D.** teeth are

48: ……….my friends has watched the film yet.
A. No **B.** Not any of **C.** None **D.** None of

49: In many countries there are national companies belonging to the state …….private companies.
A. including **B.** as well **C.** together with **D.** but also

50: The existence of many stars in the sky …………… us to suspect that there may be life on another planet.
A. lead **B.** leading **C.** have led **D.** leads

51: We are considering having…………………..for the coming New Year.
A. redecorated our flat **B.** to redecorate our flat
C. our flat to be redecorated **D.** our flat redecorated

52: In the primary school, a child is in the ………….. simple setting.
A. comparison **B.** comparative **C.** comparatively **D.** comparable

53: He had to explain the lesson very clearly ___________
A. in order that his students can understand
B. so that his students to understand it
C. in order to his students to understand t
D. for his students in order to understand it

54: The progress made in computer technology …… the early 1960s is remarkable.
A. in **B.** for **C.** since **D.** During

55: Did you apologize to Mary, ……………..?
A. who you spilt some coffee on her dress
B. you spilt some coffee on her dress
C. whose dress you spilt some coffee
D. whose dress you spilt some coffee on

56: Be careful with your gun! You may ………… somebody
A. injure **B.** wound **C.** hurt **D.** ache

57: Some of the passengers spoke to reporters about their ……. in the burning plane.
A. knowledge **B.** experience **C.** occasion **D.** event

58: After the enormous dinner he had to ………. his belt.
A. broaden **B.** enlarge **C.** widen **D.** loosen

59: These people …………… for the most successful company in the town.
A. are seeming to work **B.** seem working
C. seem to be working **D.** are seeming to be working

60: …………in the hospital for 4 years, he has decided to give up his work.
A. To work **B.** Working **C.** Being working **D.** Worked

61: When his alarm went off, he shut it off and slept for ……..15 minutes.
A. other **B.** others **C.** another **D.** the others

62: A few months ago I moved into a very small flat after …….. for years with my parents.
A. be living **B.** having lived
C. being lived **D.** have living

63: On being told about her sack, ……………… .
A. her boss felt sorry for Mary **B.** Mary was shocked
C. Mary's face turned pale **D.** all are correct

64: …………… down to dinner than the telephone rang again.
A. No sooner I sat **B.** No sooner had I sat
C. Not only I sat **D.** Not only had I sat

65: Not until late 1960s _______________on the moon

A. that Americans walked **B.** did Americans walk
C. when did Americans walk **D.** when Americans walked

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

66: I dislike it when people criticized me unfairly
A. I object to people criticizing me unfairly
B. They criticized me because I was not fair
C. They criticized me unfairly
D. I don't like to be criticized

67: *No sooner had Alice registered for the course than she received the scholarship*
A. Alice registered for the course soon after receiving the scholarship
B. Rather than receive the scholarship, Alice registered for the course
C. As soon as Alice registered for the course, she received the scholarship
D. Registering for the course helped Alice receive the scholarship

68: *The singer has given up performing live.*
A. The singer is accustomed to performing live.
B. The singers live performance has been cancelled.
C. The singer used to perform live.
D. The singer's performance has always been live

69: *The boy was not intelligent enough to have solved such complex problems alone.*
A. The complex problems couldn't be solved because the boy was so stupid.
B. The boy was not intelligent but he managed to solve such complex problems.
C. The boy, though quite intelligent, couldn't solve the complex problems.
D. The boy together with someone else solved the complex problems.

70: *Had the advertisement for our product been better, more people would have bought it.*
A. Not many people bought our product because it was so bad.
B.Our product was of better quality so that more people would buy it.
C. Fewer people bought our product due to its bad quality.
D. Since our advertisement for our product was so bad, fewer people bought it.

71: *Tom told his girlfriend, "Let me tell him if you can't".*
A. Tom volunteered to tell him if his girlfriend couldn't.
B. Tom advised his girlfriend to tell him if you couldn't.
C. Tom suggested that I should tell him if his girlfriend couldn't.
D. Tom asked his girlfriend to tell him if you couldn't.

72: *Mary loves her mother more than her father.*
A. Mary loves her mother more than her father does.
B. Her father loves her mother but Mary loves her more.
C. Her father doesn't love her mother as much as Mary.
D. Mary's love for her mother is greater than for her father.

73: *The book costs $15. 50 but I have only $14. 50.*
A. I have more than enough money to pay for the book.
B. The book costs a little more than I have with me.
C. I have just enough money to pay for the book.
D. I need a few more dollars to pay for the book.

74: *My father likes nothing better than fishing on a hot, summer day.*
A. My father doesn't like fishing on a hot, summer day.
B. Although he likes fishing he doesn't want to do it on a hot, summer day.
C. Fishing is my father's favorite enjoyment on a hot, summer day.
D. Fishing is better than doing nothing on a hot, summer day.

75: *If I hadn't had so much work to do I would have gone to the movies.*
A. I never go to the movies if I have work to do.
B. I would go to the movies when I had done so much work.
C. A lot of work couldn't prevent me from going to the movies.
D. Because I had to do so much work I couldn't go to the movies.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

76:A. private **B.** belong **C.** indeed **D.** emit
77. A. property **B.** nitrogen **C.** surgery **D.** furthermore
78: A. solidify **B.** miraculous **C.** intimacy **D.** appropriate
79:A. apprehension **B.** preferential **C.** convention**D.** calculation
80:A. satisfactory **B.** alterative **C.** military **D.** generously

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ĐỀ SỐ 24
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN
MÃ ĐỀ THI 262

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 1 to 10.

NATURE'S CLOCKS

Our biological clocks govern almost every aspect of our lives. Our sensitivity to stimuli (1)______over the course of the day, and our ability to perform certain functions is subject to fluctuations. Consequently, there is a peak time for tasks such as making decisions: around the middle of the day. Anything that (2)_______Physical co-ordination, on the other hand, is best attempted in the early evening. What is more, there is a dramatic drop in performance if these activities are (3)_______out at other times. The risk of accident in afactory, for example, is 20% higher during the night (4)______

Primitive humans lived their lives in tune with the daily cycle of light and dark. Today, we are firmly convinced that we can impose schedule on our lives at (5)_______. Sooner or later, however, we pay a price for ignoring our natural rhythms. A good example is jet lag, caused when we confuse our body's biological clocks by (6)_several time zones. People suffering from jet lag can take several days to (7)_________to new time zones, and have a reduced ability to make decisions, which is a worrying thought, as serious errors of judgement can be made. And this may be just the (8)_____________of the iceberg. An increasing (9)____of people suffer from seasonal affective disorder (SAD), a form of depression that can be (10)_by living

1: **A.**modifies **B.**ranges **C.**varies **D.**waves
2: **A.**requests **B.**demands **C.**dictates **D.**stipulates
3: **A.**made **B.**done **C.**carried **D.**performed
4: **A.**labour **B.**work **C.**duty **D.**shift
5: **A.**whim **B.**determination **C.**will **D.**desire
6: **A.**landing **B.**penetrating **C.**crossing **D.**travelling
7: **A.**accustom **B.**adjust **C.**change **D.**alter
8: **A.**peak **B.**pinnacle **C.**top **D.**tip
9: **A.**amount **B.**quantity **C.**number **D.**proportions
10: **A.**triggered **B.**developed **C.**created **D.**launched

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 11 to 17.

ENDANGERED ANIMAL SUCCESS STORIES

In 2006, the United States government declared May 11 to be Endangered Species Day. This day was created to encourage people to raise their awareness and understanding of the problem of endangered species. Indeed, the government has shown itself to be a true friend of endangered species. In 1973, the United States government passed into law the

Endangered Species Act. Its three major goals were as follows: to protect plantsand animals from extinction by listing them as endangered; to preserve the habitat of these species; and to help populations of listed species recover. Today, we celebrate dozens of success stories of animals brought back from near extinction. Here are three such success stories.

It is fitting that we begin with the story of the bald eagle, the national symbol of the United States. Before the arrival of the Europeans in North America, it is estimated that the population of bald eagles in the United States, excluding Alaska, was about 100,000 birds. By 1963, the population had dropped to less than 1,000 individuals-an appalling trend. Hunting was certainly a major factor in this decline, as was the destruction of habitat, but another factor was a chemical used in the control of insects, DDT. It had a strange effect on the eagles' eggs. It made their shells very thin so that they broke easily, and the baby birds inside were frail.

The single most important factor in the recovery of the bald eagle was a 1972 ban on DDT. Being listed as an endangered species gave the birds additional protection. Bald eagle populations are now carefully watched, and baby eagles are raised under human protection to be later released into the wild. Thanks to these efforts, the number of eagles in the United States, excluding Alaska, has grown to about 14,000.

Another classic symbol of North American wildlife is the grizzly gear. In the era before the Europeans arrived, more than 50,000 grizzlies wandered the American West. Today that number is closer to 1,000. Because grizzly bears have babies at a very slow rate, it takes many years for the population to grow.

Most of the grizzly bears in the United States, excluding Alaska, live in the protection of Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. Hunting them has been completely outlawed. As bear populations grow, it becomes very important to prevent encounters between humans and bears: 20 to 40 bears are killed each year in such encounters. Garbage management is an important factor in keeping bears away from humans.

In the Florida Keys, a chain of islands off the coast of Florida, there lives a small population of tiny deer called Key deer. They once lived on a number of islands, but they have gradually been limited to mainly one. The Key deer very nearly died out-at one point there were only 25 remaining. In the past, hunting was a big problem. Recently, deer are rarely killed intentionally, but exploitation of their island's land for homes, roads, and tourism has destroyed much of their habitat. Automobiles also kill a number of deer each year.

The Key deer was one of the first animals to be listed as endangered. In 1957, a sanctuary was created for the deer. There, a staff conducts health checks on them. Thanks to these efforts, their population has returned to about 500.

We hope that the government continues to be on the side of endangered species. Each unique species enriches our environment and is certainly worth protecting. By protecting endangered species, we also express our respect for the place in which we live. At the same time, we present a gift of great value to future generations of people

11: *What was the author's main purpose in writing this passage?*

A. to celebrate government successes in helping endangered animals

B. to instruct people in the United States about how to save animals

C. to point out the causes of animal endangerment

D. `to encourage people to send money to help animals

12: *What is NOT mentioned in the passage as a goal of the Endangered Species Act?*

A. listing animals and plants as endangered

B. preserving plant and animal habitat

C. assisting endangered species populations to grow

D. creating national parks

13: *What was the single most destructive factor for bald eagle populations?*

A. hunting **B.** loss of habitat **C.** the use of DDT

D.the naturally slow rate of producing baby eagles

14: *According to the passage, for which animal is garbage management important?*

A. the bald eagle **B.** the grizzly bear

C. The key deer **D.** all of the above

15: *According to the passage, what kills a number of Key deer each year?*

A. grizzly bears **B.** bald eagles **C.** DDT **D.** cars

16: *What is today's population of Key deer?*

A. about25 **B.** about500 **C.** about 1,000 **D.** about 14,000

17: *According to the passage, why is it important to protect endangered species?*

A. They enrich our environment.

B. It shows our respect for our environment.

C. We can leave a gift for future people.

D. all of the above

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet (18 ÷ 22) to indicate the sentence that is the best-built from the prompts given

18: *You/ get lost/ mountains/ take/ map*

A. unless you should get lost in those mountains, you had better to take a map
B. In case you get lost in those mountains, you should take a map..
C. In case you get lost of those mountains, you ought to take a map.
D. If you don't get lost in those mountains, you'd better take a map.

19: *Students/ deserve/ severe/ punish/ riotous behavior.*
A. The students deserve to be severely punishing for their riotous behavior.
B. The students were deserved severe punishment for their riotous behavior.
C. The students deserved to be severely punishment for their riotous behavior.
D. The students deserved severe punishment for their riotous behavior.

20: *Switches/ turn off/ leave/ workshop.*
A. All the switches must be turned off before leaving the workshop.
B. All the switches have got to be turned off before we leave the workshop.
C. All the switches have to be turned off before leaving the workshop.
D. We should be turned off all the switches before we leave the workshop.

21: *His legs/ break/ crash/ manage/ car/ before/ explode.*
A. Although his legs were broken in the crash, he managed to get into the car before it exploded.
B. Despite his legs were broken in the crash, he managed to get into the car before it exploded.
C. In spite of breaking legs in the crash, he managed to drive the car before it exploded.
D. Even though his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

22: *None/ applicants/ command/ English*
A. None of the applicants have good commanding for English.
B. None of the applicants had very good command to English.
C. None of the applicants have a good command of English.
D. None of the applicants had to command with English.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 23 to 30.

MODERN FASHION TRENDS

Fashions today are changing faster than ever, influenced by a variety of forces. Clearly, many of these changes are dictated by music-related cultural movements like hip-hop, boy bands, or grunge. The stars of these music genres are idolized, and their clothing choices directly influence the fashion of their fans who wish to imitate ***them***. Another undeniable influence on what fashion is "cool" is technology. Technology that can be

worn is now and will become an ever more important part of the "look" of fashionable young people. There are many other trends, among them retro or vintage fashion, and so-called disposable fashion

The hip-hop revolution of the 1970s and '80s brought a whole new look to ourattention, a look for an American city culture that made a statement. Modern hip-hop clothes, however, are often produced by successful, big-name fashion designers, and are quite expensive. In fact,many hiphop artists such as Eminem, Kanye West, and others have their own lines of hip-hop clothing. The essentials of the modern hip-hop look are gold chains, boots or *kicks* (slang for sneakers), a bandana tied around the head, often with a cap on top, and large T-shirts. The baggy look of decades gone by has been replaced by
a look that includes polo shirts and tighter denim jeans.

Another trendy, cutting-edge movement in the world of fashion is technology you wear, and the blending of technology with clothing. More and more, people are afraid to be without a cell phone, a computer, or Internet access at any time of the day or night. Wearable technology helps people keep those crucial connections to the world open, while at the same time giving them a distinctive look. Clip-on MP3 players with headphones, "hands-free" phones and earpieces, and personal digital assistants (PDAs) are just a few of the ever more visible portable technology components that are part of the look.
The ultimate in technology-friendly clothing, the solar- powered jacket can now provide the electricity needed to keep **all** these gadgets running.
The retro or vintage style of clothing brings trends from past decades back into style. Grunge was a style of music born in the Seattle area in the 1990s. Grunge fans stayed away from synthetic fabrics, preferring flannel shirts, stone-washed jeans, and rock T-shirts. They preferred dark colors like greens, dark purples, or browns. For footwear, grunge fans wore Dr. Martens-style shoes and boots or high-top sneakers. Although the grunge music craze also ended in the '90s, a modern retro fashion trend is taking its cue from grunge-era clothing. Modern grunge fashion is similar in many ways, but it's much less baggy and sloppy than it was in the '90s.
H&M, a chain of Swedish clothing stores, is the name most often connected with the new trend in youth fashion known as disposable fashion. It's clothing so cheap that you don't mind buying it and wearing it only several times, perhaps, before discarding it. Disposable fashion is often brightly colored and stylish, but low in price. The trend, which reportedly

started in Japan, grew popular in Europe, and is taking root in America, shows no signs of slowing down.

What will the future of fashion look like? Well, technology is sure to remain a growing part of fashion, with ever smaller cell phones, computers, PDAs, and other wearable gadgets. All around the world, more people are wearing hip-hop fashions than ever before. No longer exclusive to urban youth or even the United States, hip-hop will remain a popular global fashion for years to come. Retro fashions from the '80s and '90s, including the grunge look, seem to be growing in popularity, and disposable fashion is a big hit that won't end soon. And, I'm sure that we will see new fashion surprises as music, fashion, and technology move forward together into the future.

23: *What is the main purpose of the passage?*

A. to explain why certain fashions are popular internationally
B. to show the best fashions to wear in order to look "cool"
C. to inform us about current and future fashion trends
D. to explain the history of certain fashion trends

24: *Which fashion trend is NOT mentioned in the article?*

A. grunge **B.** hip-hop **C.** retro **D.** business casual

25: *According to paragraph 2, how has hip-hop changed?*

A. Hip-hop clothes are now sold by big-name designers and are less baggy.
B. Boots used to be popular, but now *kicks* are worn.
C. Hip-hop moved from other countries to the United States.
D. The baggy hip-hop look has replaced tighter jeans and polo shirts.

26: *What trend has been brought back by the retro style?*

A. hip-hop **B.** wearable technology
C. grunge **D.** disposable fashion

27: *Which fashion trend would most likely be the most popular with someone who didn't have much money to spend?*

A. hip-hop **B.** wearable technology
C. retro **D.** disposable fashion

28: *Why might disposable fashion clothes not go well with the grunge look?*

A. because disposable fashion is cheap
B. because grunge is from Seattle
C. because disposable fashion is often brightly colored
D. because the grunge music craze ended in the '90s

29: *According to paragraph 6, which of the following is a likely future trend?*

A. Wearable technology will involve smaller devices.
B. Hip-hop will become exclusive to the United States.

C. Retro fashions will go out of style.
D. Disposable fashions will increase in price.

30: *What does the pronoun* **'them'** *in line 5 refer to?*

A. Fans **B.** choices **C.** genres **D.** stars

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

31: There are more than eighty-four million specimens in the
A B
National Museum of Natural History's collection of biological, geological, archeological and anthropology treasures.
C D

32: After George Washington married widow Martha Custis, the
A B
couple comes to reside at Mount Vernon
C D

33: It took the major over an hour explanation to the other members of
A B C
the board why h

34: The National Basketball Association will not let any athlete to continue playing in Addiction
D B C A

35: The first postage stamp, issued on May 6th 1860 inEngland, it was the
A B C
Penny Black, which featured a profile of Queen Victoria
D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

36: One ....of the scheme is the very high cost.

A. shortcoming **B.** shortage **C.** advantage **D.** drawback

37: ....with the size of the whole Earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.

A. Compare them **B.** A comparison
C. If you compare **D.** When compared

38: She ....her success to hard work.

A. prescribed **B.** described **C.** subscribed **D.** ascribed

39: The secretary apologized ....waiting so long.

A. to me for **B.** for me
C. for me keeping **D.** for keeping me

40: No sooner _______the house than the phone started to ring.

A. had she entered **B.** she had entered

C. entered she **D.** had entered she

41: Lucy was late for school this morning because the alarm didn't ....as usual.

A. take off **B.** go off **C.** get off **D.** ring off

42: Although some people earn a lot of money, they are not...........with their lives.

A. pleasant **B.** concerned **C.** satisfy **D.** contented

43: The robbers were...............to two years' imprisonment.

A. sent **B.** sentenced **C.** allowed **D.** given

44: . We ....Catherine yesterday when we were shopping.

A. came across **B.** ran to **C.** bumped into **D.** fell into

45: . Have you considered ....for that position of sales manager?

A. to apply **B.** apply **C.** to be apply **D.** applying

46: Tim looks so frightened and upset. He ....something terrible.

A. must have experienced **B.** should have experienced

C. can have experienced **D.** must experience

47: I really can't ....the twins apart. They look so alike.

A. take **B.** talk **C.** tell **D.** say

48: . ...did Arthur realize there was danger.

A. Upon entering the store. **B.** When he entered the store.

C. Only after entering the store. **D.** After he had entered the store.

49: . It is very important for a firm or a company to..................changes in the market.

A. keep tract with **B.** keep in touch with

C. keep pace with **D.** keep pace of

50: I agree with most of what you said, but I can't ....your idea of letting children leave school at 14.

A. go along with **B.** keep up with

C. catch up with **D.** put up with

51: I don't think she can get her message ....to the students. She seems too nervous.

A. across **B.** around **C.** over **D.** out

52: . There are insufficient ....left to pay medical ai**D.**

A. stores **B.** accounts **C.** funds **D.** numbers

53: . I don't like people who tend to ....other people's kindness.

A. take advantage **B.** take advantage in

C. take advantages of **D.** take advantage of

54: ....range in color from pale yellow to bright orange.

A. Canaries that **B.** Canaries which**C.** That canaries **D.** Canaries

55: He would certainly have attended the party ....

A. had the tyre not flattened itself. **B.** if he didn't get a flat tyre.

C. if the flat tyre hadn't happene**D.** **D.** had he not had a flat tyre.

56: Bats avoids ....objects by emitting high-frequency sounds and listening for echoes.

A. to run onto **B.** to run into **C.** running onto **D.** running into

57: When I told the doctor that I had had earache for nearly a month, he gave me a ....for ear-drops.

A. receipt **B.** recipe **C.** ticket **D.** prescription

58: You look tired ....hard all day?

A. Do you work **B.** Have you been working

C. Did you work **D.** Are you working

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C. Did you work **D.** Are you working

62: Of the two new teachers, one is experienced and……………

A. the others are not **B.** the other is not

C. another is inexperienced **D.** other lacks experience

63: ……is a general category that includes all mental states and activities.

A. What do psychologists call cognition

B. Psychologists call it cognition

C. What psychologists call cognition

D. Cognition, as it called by psychologists, which

64: I don't want lots excuses, I just want to hear the………….truth.

A. clear **B.** plain **C.** pure **D.** right

65: ……………the phone rang later that night did Ann remember the appointment.

A. Not only **B.** No sooner **C.** Only **D.** Just before

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence

that is closest in meaning to each of the following sentences.

66: *It is sad, but unemployment is unlikely to go down this year.*
A. Sad as is it, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year
B. Sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year
C. Sad like it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year
D. How sad as it is, unemployment is unlikely to go down this year

67: *It is believed that the man escaped in a stolen car.*
A. The man was believed to have escaped in a stolen car.
B. The man is believed that to have escaped in a stolen car.
C. The man is believed to have escaped in a stolen car.
D. The man is believed have escaped in a stolen car.

68: *Since we had nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.*
A. Having nothing to do, we decided to go for a walk.
B. Have nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
C. Since having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.
D. Because having nothing else to do, we decided to go for a walk.

69: I couldn't concentrate fully because of the noise from the machine
A. The machine was so noisy, that made me unable to concentrate fully.
B. The noise made machine stopped me to concentrate fully.
C. The noise machine prevented my concentrate fully.
D. The noise from the machine made it hard for me to concentrate fully.

70: *If only I had not met you.*
A. I wish I had met you **B.** I regret to meet you.
C. I hoped I would not meet you. **D.** I regret meeting you

71: *He decided not to go to university and went to work in a restaurant.*
A. Despite of going to university he went to work in a restaurant.
B. He went to work in a restaurant instead of going to university.
C. Instead of going to university, he went to work in a restaurant.
D. He decided to go to work in a restaurant because he liked it.

72: *The workers only complain because of their unfair treatment.*
A. Were the workers fairly treated, they wouldn't complain.
B. The workers complain because their employees are unfair.
C. If the workers are treated fairly, they will not complain.
D. Are the workers treated fairly, they will not complain.

73: *I expect you were fully satisfied with the results by the end of the display.*
A. By the end of the display you must have been fully satisfied.
B. You must be completely satisfied with the results by the end of the display.
C. By the end of the display you must have been quite happy.
D. You were fully satisfied when the display came to an end.

74: *The next door neighbor is a singer and he often comes back home very late at night.*
A. The next door neighbor, a singer, used to come home very late at night.
B. As a singer, the next door can come home very late at night.
C. The next door neighbor who is a singer often comes very late at night.
D. The next door neighbor often comes home very late at night is a singer.

75. *In the hope finding the money they didn't call the police.*
A. They found the money, so there was no need to call the police.
B. They thought they might find the money, so the police weren't called.
C. They knew they would find the money, so they didn't call the police
D. If they found the money or not, they wouldn't call the police.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

76:A. disappear **B.** memorial **C.** diplomatic **D.**presidential
77:A. artificial **B.** pioneer **C.** destination **D.** essential
78:A. doctor **B.** courtesy **C.** percent **D.** weather
79:A. burglary **B.** detective **C.** perfect **D.** hopeful
80:A. dramatic **B.** resemble **C.** inconsistent **D.** amazing

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ĐỀ SỐ 25
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VĨNH PHÚC
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 3/ 2011
MÃ ĐỀ THI 137

Which word is stressed differently from the others?

1: **A.** politician **B.** violation **C.** dissolution **D.** futility
2: **A.** orchestra **B.** distinguish **C.** banister **D.** syllable
3: **A.** comic **B.** arrest **C.** surround **D.** support
4: **A.** together **B.** punishment **C.** gratitude **D.** vandalism
5: **A.** figure **B.** prison **C.** jury **D.** apply

Which underlined part is pronounced differently?

6: **A.** published **B.** watched **C.** worked **D.** signed
7: **A.** blocks **B.** banisters **C.** stars **D.** juries
8: **A.** pearl **B.** research **C.** swear **D.** search
9: **A.** suggest **B.** mug **C.** suppose **D.** suspect
10: **A.** armed **B.** wandered **C.** disappeared **D.** punished

Choose the word (A, B, C, or D) that best completes each sentence.

11: The accident _____while he was driving to the office.
A. occurred **B.** was occurred
C. was occurring **D.** was being occurred

12: If I _____________in a hurry, I wouldn't have spilled the milk.
A. haven't been **B.** hadn't been
C. weren't **D.** hasn't been

13: There is now much _____________water in the lake than there was last year.
A. less **B.** lesser **C.** fewer **D.** smaller

14: He kept his job ___the manager had threatened to sack him.
A.because of **B.** in spite of **C.** because **D.** although

15: "How many pages _____________
"Ten"so far?"
A. have you studied **B.** had you studied
C. did you study **D.** do you study

16: I loved my visit to Japan. The people were nice _____we went.
A. whatever **B.** wherever **C.** whenever **D.** whoever

17: Please answer the phone for me. I don't want to speak to _____it is
A. whatever **B.** whoever **C.** wherever **D.** whenever

18: Our players were making the pposing team on defense rather than attack.
A. concentrate **B.** concentrating **C.** concentrated **D.** to concentrate

19: How long _______here by the end of next year?
A. you will have worked **B.** will you work
C. will you have been working **D.** are you working

20: Come round and see me __________you like.
A. whatever **B.** whenever **C.** whoever **D.** wherever

21: Hurry up if you want to buy something because there is ______left.
A. hardly anything **B.** a great deal
C. hardly little **D.** hardly something

22: _____________him a few words of English? The waiter.
A. Who taught **B.** Whom did he teach
C. Who did he teach **D.** What did he teach

23: If only motorists __drive more carefully!
A. might **B.** shall **C.** would **D.** should

24: After ____________that chapter carefully, they began their experiments.
A. read **B.** have read
C. having been read **D.** reading

25: I'm going to buy myself a Rolls Royce, ___________long it takes me!
A. whoever **B.** whenever **C.** however **D.** whatever

26: Your sister used to visit you quite often, ___________?
A. doesn't she **B.** wouldn't she **C.** didn't she **D.** hadn't she

27: I spend half a year _____________this boat.
A. on building **B.** B&C **C.** to build **D.** building

28: He denied _______in the hotel at 7 p.m.
A. himself **B.** to be **C.** it's him **D.** being

29: The adventure proved ___________.
A. fascinate **B.** fascination **C.** fascinated **D.** fascinating

30: "When can you come?"
"I'll come as soon as my work".
A. I finished **B.** I'd finished **C.** I will finish **D.** I've finished

Identify one underlined word or phrase that is incorrect.

31: After driving for 20 miles, he suddenly realized that he has been driving in the wrong direction.
A B C D

32: They have become very snobbish since then they moved into their expensive apartment.
A B C D

33: The Nobel Prize winning candidate, accompanied (A)___by his wife and children, (B)_____are staying in Sweden (C)until (D)after the presentation.

34: Get a builder put in a lift and then you won't have to climb up all these stairs.
A B C D

35: The Department of Foreign Languages are not located in the new building opposite the old one.
A B C D

http://sachxua.thuviensoo.info

36: All the information you will need can find in the employees' manual.
A B C D

37: When I last saw Janet, she hurried to her next class on the other side of
A B C
thecampus and did not have time to talk.
D

38: We were made learn fifty new words every week.
A B C D

39: He has been hope for a raise for the last four months, but his boss
A B
is reluctant to give him one.
C D

40: Nobody (A) had known before (B) the presentation that Sue and her sister (C) will receive (D) the awards for outstanding scholarship.

CLOZE PASSAGE

Read the following passage and then choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best completes each blank.

ANGER ON THE ROADS

The anger that descends on people when they get behind the steering wheel of a car used to be (41)______________as a joke. But the laughter is getting noticeably quieter (42)________that the problem has become increasingly widespread.

Stuck in a traffic jam, with family cars inching their (43)_past, the driver of a fast sports car begin to lose his temper. (44)_________the capabilities of his car, there is nothing he can do. The outcome is anger.

Many people live in (45)____________of losing control. This is true of many situations but driving is a good example. People think that the car might not start, it might break (46)______or, someone might run into it. Before anything even happens, people have worked themselves up into a (47)________________of anxiety. And when something does happen, they are (48)_______________to explode. In fact, it's their anxiety about losing control that makes them lose control.

This isn't to say that all offenders have psychological problems or drive powerful sports cars. In fact, most of them are (49)______ordinary human beings who have no history of violence. There is (50)_____something deep in our nature that awakens when we start up a car engine.

41:	**A.** treated	**B.** intended	**C.** thought	**D.** found

42:	**A.** even	**B.** once	**C.** since	**D.** now
43:	**A.** route	**B.** way	**C.** path	**D.** course
44:	**A.** Although	**B.** However	**C.** Besides	**D.** Despite
45:	**A.** fright	**B.** worry	**C.** concern	**D.** fear
46:	**A.** out	**B.** off	**C.** up	**D.** down
47:	**A.** case	**B.** feeling	**C.** state	**D.** condition
48:	**A.** near	**B.** good	**C.** ready	**D.** prepared
49:	**A.** fully	**B.** exactly	**C.** perfectly	**D.** purely
50:	**A.** directly	**B.** openly	**C.** frankly	**D.** clearly

COMPREHENSION READING

Read the following passage. For questions 51 – 55, you are to choose one best answer (A, B, C or D) to each .

Hatred is a fundamental human emotion that has deep roots in society and culture. Psychologists believe that group identity and cohesion depend to a large extent on having a common enemy. It seems that the existence of "bad guys" is an important element in defining who we are within a larger realm. It could be said that human beings love to hate.

The first signs appear early in life when a child, faced with blame for some mistake, immediately accuses another child or an inanimate object such as a teddy bear. Later, on the schoolyard playground, children in rival groups vie for attention and influence. These basic responses translate into more powerful emotions later in life.

One area where deep-rooted hatred is exhibited is in the ethnic clashes that constantly occur around the globe. These conflicts are not only over territory but also involve emotional issues of group identity and unity of purpose. For many, there is no "us" without a "them" to hate. In a world where conflict between superpowers is on the decline, it may be that humanity will have difficulty adapting to a state of mutual respect and cooperation.

51: Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Social and Cultural Problems **B.** Roots of Society
C. Group Unity **D.** A Basic Emotion

52: According to the passage, what is believed to be an important aspect of defining group identity?
A. Accepting blame for past actions **B.** Being reluctant to hate
C. Facing a common enemy **D.** Ignoring a larger realm

53: In line 7, the word **"vie"** could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. cooperate **B.** defend **C.** compete **D.** manipulate

54: According to the passage, early childhood responses to blame ______.
A. are complex expressions of emotion
B. demonstrate how human beings love to hate
C. are not related to stronger feelings in adulthood
D. are not well understood by psychologists

55: The author suggests that when children make mistakes, they__.
A. rarely accept responsibility for their actions
B. need emotional support from personal objects like teddy bears
C. readily admit to their errors
D. join rival gangs on schoolyard playgrounds

Read the following passage and then choose the word (A, B, C or D) that best completes each blank.

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made (56)___of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral (57)__. When there is a language (58)______communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions (59)_______for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to (60)_______to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language (61)___ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod (62)______approval, while shaking the head (63)__a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be (64)______in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people. (65)___verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

56:	**A.** employment	**B.** usage	**C.** use	**D.** utility
57:	**A.** utterance	**B.** speech	**C.** address	**D.** claims
58:	**A.** barrier	**B.** obstacles	**C.** divisions	**D.** separation
59:	**A.** point	**B.** signify	**C.** imply	**D.** stand
60:	**A.** rotate	**B.** revolve	**C.** resort	**D.** refer
61:	**A.** transmits	**B.** emits	**C.**	**D.** remits
62:	**A.** registers	**B.** signifies	**C.** presents	**D.** signs
63:	**A.** predicates	**B.** indicates	**C.** abdicates	**D.** implicates

64:	**A.** trailed	**B.** found	**C.** traced	**D.** explored
65:	**A.** Until	**B.** Because	**C.** As	**D.** While

Read the following passage. For questions 66 – 70, you are to choose one best answer (A, B, C or D) to each .

There are many varieties of spider in the American Southwest, but none receives more respect than the western black widow, Latrodectus Hesperus. This poisonous spider, also called the "hour-glass" or "shoe-button" spider for the shape of the red markings on its abdomen, produces a venom 15 times more powerful than that of a rattlesnake. However, few deaths can be blamed on this insect because bites are rare and only a small amount of poison enters the body.

The female adult black widow may reach a length of 1 ¼ inches, while the smaller male averages ¼ inch long. The adult female has a shiny black bulb-shaped abdomen, which distinguishes it from the male of the species. The male is generally brown with red and white markings on its flat *underside*.

The female adult deposits its eggs in specially constructed sacs that hold from 50 to 250 eggs. The tiny pale spiderlings hatch within a few months and gradually develop into adults in one to two years. Some females live up to three years. The male does not fare so well, as it sometimes suffers the fate of being consumed by the female after the summer mating season.

66: What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. Characteristics of Latrodectus Hesperus
B. the abdomens of black widow spiders
C. Poisonous animals of the American Southwest
D. Varieties of spider in the southwestern U.S.

67: It can be inferred from the passage that rattlesnakes
A. cause more deaths than black widows
B. are limited in geographical range
C. do not have markings on their bodies
D. have more powerful venom than black widows

68: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a difference between a male and female black widow?
A. Its life span **B.** The potency of its venom
C. Its body length **D.** The shape of its body

69: In line 7, the word "underside" refers to
A. the legs

B. the upper back
C. the portion of the head closest to the ground
D. the abdomen

70: According to the passage, the maturation of baby black widow spiders occurs
A. during the summer mating season **B.** within several months
C. over a couple of years **D.** very rapidly

Read the passage then choose the best answer from a, b, c or D.

I have had just about enough of being treated like a second-class citizen, simply because I happen to be that put upon member of society-a customer. The more I go into shops and hotels, banks and post offices, railway stations, airports and the like, the more I'm convinced that things are being run solely to suit the firm, the system, or the union.There seems to be an insidious new motto for so-called 'service' organizations - Staff Before Service. How often, for example, have you queued for what seems like hours at the Post Office or the supermarket because there weren't enough staff on duty to man all the service grilles or checkout counters? Surely in these days of high unemployment it must be possible to recruit cashiers and counter staff? Yet supermarkets, hinting darkly at higher prices, claim that unshrouding all their cash registers at any one time would increase overheads. And the Post Office says we can not expect all their service grilles to be occupied ' at times when demand is low'. It's the same with hotels. Because waiters and kitchen staff must finish when it suits them, dinning rooms close earlier or menu choice is curtailed. As for us guests (and how the meaning of that word has been whittled away), we just have to put up with it. There's also the nonsense of so many friendly hotel night porters having been phased out in the interests of ' efficiency' (i.e. profits) and replaced by coin-guzzling machines which dispense everything from lager to laxatives. Not to mention the creeping menace of the tea-making kit in your room: a kettle with an assortment of tea bags, plastic milk cartons and lump sugar. Who wants to wake up to a raw teabag? I don't, especially when I am paying for ' service'. Can it be halted, this erosion of service, this growing attitude that the customer is always a nuisance? I fervently hope so because it's happening, sadly, in all walks of life. Our only hope is to hammer home our indignation whenever and wherever we can and, if all else fails, resurrect that other, older slogan-and Take Our Custom Elsewhere.

71: The writer feels that nowadays a customer is
A. unworthy of proper consideration

B. the victim of modern organizations.
C. the recipient of privileged treatment
D. classifified by society as inferior

72: In the writer's opinion, the quality of service is changing because
A. the staff receive more consideration than the customers.
B. the customers' needs have increased.
C. the staff are less considerate than their employers.
D. the customers' demands have changed.

73: According to the writer, long queues at counters are caused by
A. staff being made redundant.
B. lack of co-operation staff.
C. difficulties in recruiting staff.
D. inadequate staffing arrangements.

74: Service organizations claim that keeping the checkout counters manned would result in
A. a rise in the price for providing services.
B. demands by cashiers for more money
C. insignificant benefits for the customers.
D. the need to purchase expensive equipment.

75: The disapperance of old style hotel porters can be attributed to the fact that
A. automation has provided cheaper alternatives.
B. few people are willing to do this type of work.
C. the personal touch is appreciated less nowadays.
D. machines are more reliable than human beings.

Read the passage then choose the best answer from a, b, c or D.

There have been three periods in the history of post-war broadcast interviewing. The first, 'the age of deference', when it was an honour to have you, the interviewee, on the program, lasted until the middle 50s. The second, 'the age of ascendacy', when politicians in particular looked upon the interviewers as agenda-setting rivals who make them feel uncomfortable by their knowledge and rigour of ing, came to an end at the beginning of this decade. Now we are in 'the age of evasion', when most prominent interviewees have acquired the art of seeming to answer a whilst bypassing its essential thrust. Why should this be? From the complexity of causes responsible for the present mediocrity of the interview form, a few are worth singling out, such as the revolt against rationality and the enthronement of feeling in its place. To the young of the 60s, the painskating search for understanding of a given political problem may have appeared less fruitful and satisfying than the unfettered ventilation of emotion which the same problem generated. Sooner or later, broadcasting was bound to reflect this. This bias against understanding has continued. To this we must add the professional causes that have played their part. The convention of the broadcast interview has undergone little change or radical development since its rise in the 50s. When a broadcasting form causes to develop, its practitioners tend to take it for granted and are likely to say ' how' rather than ask 'why'. Furthermore, these partly psychological, partly professional tendencies were greatly accelerated by the huge expansion of news and current affairs output over the last 15 years. When you have many additional hours of current affairs broadcasting, interviewing turned out to be a far cheaper convention than straight reporting, which is costly in terms of permanent reporters and time preparation. The temptation to combine an expanded news and current affairs service with a relatively small additional financial ouylay by making the interview ubiquitous proved overwhelming. To be fair, there are compensating virtues in interviewing, such as immediacy and authority, yet in all honesty I must say that the spread of the interviewing format has let to a corresponding diminution of quality broadcasting.

76: According to the author, in the past politicians thought that television interviewers

A. gave them a difficult time in interview.

B. knew more about politics than they did.

C. really aspired to be politicians too.

D. should be honoured to meet them.

77: In the 60s young people

A. found political problems too difficult to understand.

B. were dissatisfied with the standard of interviewing.

C. preferred the expression of feeling to logical argument.

D. talked about problems instead of solving them.

78: From a professional standpoint, one reason for the decline in the quality of the interview is that

A. people are not so radical as in the 60s.

B. interviewing techniques have remained much the same.

C. people are not so interested in politics.

D. broadcasters consider the interview format outmoded.

79: Compared with other forms of current affairs programs, interviews are

A. shorter and more efficient. **B.** more carefully prepared.

C. more authentic and direct. **D.** fairer in their approach.

80: the writer believes that because of the increasing use of interviews

A. there are too many current affairs programs.

B. the cost of broadcasting has increased.

C. broadcasters have become less popular.

D. standards in broadcasting have declined.

ĐỀ SỐ 26

TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔNG HIẾU – T.P NGHỆ AN

MÃ ĐỀ THI 598

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu:

1. **A.** sandals **B.** dental **C.** canal **D.** rental

2. **A.** evaluate **B.** category **C.** investigate **D.** exception

3. **A.** journalese **B.** entertain **C.** Portuguese **D.** refusal

4. **A.** career **B.** machine **C.** guitar **D.** pupil

5. **A.** understand **B.** engineer **C.** comprehend **D.** mountainous

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

6. Nobody can fool me. I'm never_______ in

A. taken **B.** taking **C.** given **D.** giving

7. ___ of all of us who are here tonight, I would like to thank Mr. Jones for his talk.

A. On behalf **B.** On account

C. In person **D.** Instead

8. Out _______ from its tiny cage.

A. does the bird fly **B.** fly the bird

C. did the bird fly **D.** flew the bird

9. Sometimes __ wears people out and is worse than the lack of sleep itself.

A. to sleep the desire **B.** to desire to sleep is

C. the desire to sleep **D.** the desire to sleep who

10. Carrie doesn't do her own washing, she _______ her little sister to do it for her.

A. makes **B.** gets **C.** lets **D.** has

11. Parents often fail to realize the extent _______ which they can influence the career choices of their children.

A. at **B.** in **C.** on **D.** to

12. It never ceases to amaze me how little notice some people now take _______ rules in public places.

A. in B. about C. at D. of

13. Marine reptiles are among the few creatures that are known to have a possible life span greater than _______.

A. man B. the man

C. the one of the man's D. that of man

14. They go to the seaside _______ they should be disturbed by the noise of the city.

A. in order that B. for C. so that D. lest

15. By the time Brown's daughter graduates, he _______ retired.

A. will being B. has C. will D. will have

16. In bacteria and in other organisms, _______ is the nucleic acid DNA that provides the genetic information.

A. both B. which C. it D. and

17. Richard Wright enjoyed the success and influence _______ among Black American writers of his era.

A. were unparalleled B. unparalleled

C. are unparalleled D. whose unparalleled

18. If Jim _______ the plane, he _______ by now.

A. hadn't missed/ would have been B. didn't miss/ would have been

C. hadn't missed/ would be D. hadn't missed/ had been

19. On _______ he had won, he jumped for joy.

A. telling B. being told C. he has told D. having told

20. It was very kind _______ you to help Mary with his homework.

A. of B. with C. for D. to

21. My friends gave me a surprising party, _______ was good of them.

A. which B. this C. that D. what

22. It's no _______ waiting for a bus, they don't run on public days.

A. good B. point C. worth D. reason

23. She's not very _______. She is never quite sure what she wants to do.

A. decisive B. active C. lively D. energetic

24. _______ his advice, I would never have got the job

A. Except B. But for C. Apart from D. As for

25. Some people feel that television should give less _______ to sport.

A. programs B. coverage C. concern D. involvement

26. Laura: "What a lovely hat you have!" Maria: "_______"

A. Of course not, it's not costly. B. I think so. C. No problem.

D. Thank you. A present from my father.

27. " Could I borrow your calculator?" –" _______".

A. Yes, you could B. Yes, you can

C. Yes, you will. D. Yes, you do.

28. " Would you say that English is a global language?" – "_______".

A. Yes, it has. B. I like it.

C. I don't understand the difference. D. Oh, absolutely.

29. " I can't thank you enough for your help." – "_______".

A. I'd rather not. B. My pleasure.

C. I don't minD. D. My goodness.

30. " Excuse me. Is this the math class?" –" _______"

A. Yes, they are your math teachers.

B. Yes, it is. And I'm your teacher.

C. Not really, he's the man over there.

D. No, he isn't here.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.

31. Though he tried hard, he didn't succeed.

A. However hard he tried, he didn't succeed.

B. However he tried hard, he didn't succeed.

C. However he didn't succeed hard, he tried hard.

D. However he tried hard, but he didn't succeed.

32. He got over his illness in three months.

A. It took to get over his illness in three months.

B. It took three months to him to get over his illness.

C. It took him three months to get over his illness.

D. It took three months for his illness to get over.

33. You will have to pay at least 100 pounds to get this camera.

A, You'll be impossible to get this camera for less than 100 pounds.

B. You'll find it impossible to get this camera for less than 100 pounds.

C. You'll be impossible to get this camera less than 100 pounds.

D. You'll have to be paid at least 100 pounds to get this camera.

34. " The match was postponed because of bad weather"

A. Bad weather put off the match.

B. Bad weather forced the match to be postponed.

C. Bad weather caused the match to be postponed.

D. Bad weather made the match be postponed.

35. There is absolutely no truth in that rumor.

A. That rumor is true to some extent.
B. That rumor is absolutely true.
C. That rumor is absolutely false.
D. There is some absolutely true rumor.

36. *"You stole my best cassette, Bob!" said Willy.*
A. Willy accused Bob for having stolen his best cassette.
B. Willy accused Bob of having stolen his best cassette.
C. Willy accused Bob on having stolen his best cassette.
D. Willy accused Bob to have stolen his best cassette.

37. *"Why didn't I get a computer before?" thought Jane.*
A. Jane wondered why she hadn't got a computer in the previous time.
B. Jane wondered why hadn't she got a computer in the previous time.
C. Jane wondered why she didn't get a computer in the previous time.
D. Jane wondered why not she got a computer in the previous time.

38. Had the advertisement for our product been better, more people would have bought it.
A, Not many people bought our product because it was so bad.
B. Our product was of better quality so that more people would buy it.
C. Fewer people bought our product due to its bad quality.
D. Since our advertisement for our product was so bad, fewer people bought it.

39. *Bill was on the verge of speeding when he saw the patrolman.*
A. Bill was given a speeding ticket by the patrolman.
B. Bill was speeding when he saw the patrolman.
C. Bill was about to speed when he saw the patrolman.
D. Bill told the patrolman that he had not been speeding.

40. *Lan didn't apply for the job in the library and regrets it now.*
A. Lan wishes she had applied for the job in the library.
B. Lan wishes she hadn't applied for the job in the library.
C. Lan wishes she would apply for the job in the library.
D. Lan wishes she applies for the job in the library.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau:

41. Having finished his term paper before the deadline, it was delivered
A B C
to the professor before the class.
D

42. In my opinion, I think the problem should be solved as soon as possible.
A B C D

43. Lack of sanitation in restaurants are a major cause of disease
A B C
in some areas of the country.
D

44. The professor was considering postponing the examination until
A B
the following week because the students' confusion.
C D

45. Animals and man use the energy finding in food to operate their
A B C
body and muscles.
D

Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

46. The two friends, _______, met by chance on a packet tour.
A. for many years they had not seen each other
B. had not seen each other for many years
C. who had not seen each other for many years
D. for many they haven't seen each other

47. That book is by a famous anthropologist. It's about the people in Samoa _______ for two years.
A. that she lived
B. that she lived among them
C. among whom she lived
D. where she lived among them

48_______ disappear from the public eye shortly after the games are over.
A. Many Olympic athletes who
B. Many Olympic athletes
C. That many Olympic athletes
D. Many Olympic athletes to

49. Under no circumstances ________ in areas where poisonous snakes are known to live.
A. one should not climb rocks
B. one should be climbing rocks
C. should one climb rocks
D. should be climbing rocks

50. After carrying out a large number of experiments, _______
A. Alfred Nobel finding the formula for dynamite in 1866.
B. the formula for dynamite was found in 1866.
C. it was in 1866 that the formula for dynamite was found by Alfred Nobel.
D. Alfred Nobel found the formula for dynamite in 1866.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 60.

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

It is very difficult to succeed in the music business; nine out of ten bands that *release* a first record fail to produce a second. Surviving in the music industry requires luck and patience, but most of all it requires an intricate knowledge of how a record company functions. The process begins when a representative of a company's Artist and Repertoire (A &R) department visits bars and night clubs, scouting for young, talented bands. After the representative identifies a promising band, he or she will work to negotiate a contract with that band. The signing of this recording contract is a slow process. A company will spend a long time investigating the band itself as well as current trends in popular music. During *this period*, it is important that a band reciprocate with an investigation of its own, learning as much as possible about the record company and making personal connections within the different departments that will *handle* their recordings. Once a band has signed the contract and, has finished recording an album, the Publicity and Promotions department *takes over*. This department decides whether or not to mass produce and market the band's album. Most bands fail to make personal contacts in this second department, thus losing their voice in the important final process of producing and marketing their album. This loss of nice often contributes to the band's failure as a recording group.

51. Which word can be best replaced for *'release'*?

A. distribute **B.** pay for **C.** overturn **D.** itemize

52.Which word can be best replaced for 'takes over'?

A. takes charge **B.** take pleasure **C.** take advice **D.** takes blame

53. What will a recording company investigate once they have identified a band at a bar or a night club?

A. the Publicity Promotions

B. the band itself and current trends in popular music

C. the singers' personal relationships

D. the signing of this recording contract

54. According to the passage, the initial contact between a band and a recording company is made by________

A. the band's manager. **B.** a band member.

C. an A&R representative. **D.** the Publicity Promotions department.

55. The author mentions that a band's success is dependent on all of the following factors EXCEPT

A. having patience.

B. making personal contacts with people in the company.

C. understanding how a record company functions .

D. playing music that sounds like music of famous bands.

56. According to the passage, the Publicity and Promotions department

A. has the final decision in producing an album.

B. handles the recording arrangements for the band.

C. sends representatives to look for new talented bands.

D. visits bars and night clubs.

57. It can be inferred from the passage that________

A. the music industry is full of opportunities for young band.

B. the A& R department has a large staff.

C. most bands do not fully understand how record companies operate.

D. the cost of recording an album is very expensive.

58.The phrase *'this period'* refers to........

A. waiting for the signing of a recording contract

B. scouting for young, talented bands

C. waiting to represent the A & R department

D. preparing to have the second album

59.Which of the following words is most similar in meaning to 'handle'?

A. touch **B.** control **C.** manipulate **D.** protect

60.Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

A. Nine out of ten bands fail to produce a second record.

B. It is important for a band to have an intricate knowledge of how a recording company functions.

C. Making personal connections will help the band in the final decisions about the promotion of their album.

D. The main factors in a band's success are luck and patience.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 61 đến 70.

Martin Luther King, Jf., is well- known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among which is his moving " I have a dream" speech. But fewer people know much about King's childhood. M.L., as he was called, was born in 1929 in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M.L.'s grandfather purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, twenty years before M.L was born. His grandfather allowed the house to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M.L. grew up in the atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M.L.'s childhood was not especially eventfully. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta's segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a huge barrier keeping black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

61. What is the passage mainly about?
A. The prejudice that existed in Atlanta.
B. M.L.'s grandfather
C. Martin Luther King's childhood.
D. The neighborhood King grew up in

62. When was M.L. born?
A. 1909 **B.** 1929 **C.** 1949 **D.** 20 years after his parents had met.

63. According to the author, King was influenced by ________
A. community spirit. **B.** black lawyers.
C. his mother. **D.** his speeches.

64. What is Martin Luthur King well- known for?
A. His publications. **B.** His neighborhood.
C. His childhood. **D.** His work in civil rights.

65. According to the author, M.L. ________.
A. had a difficult childhood.
B. was a good musician as a child
C. loved to listen to his grandfather speak.
D. grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta.

66. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Auburn was a commercial areas.
B. M.L.'s grandfather built their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909.
C. M. L. grew up in a rich, black neighborhood.
D. M.L.'s childhood was uneventful.

67. What prevented blacks from mingling with whites in Atlanta at that time?
A. Their social status. **B.** Their poverty.

C. Their illiteracy. **D.** The racial prejudice.

68. From the passage we can infer that:
A. M.L.'s father was a church member.
B. people gathered at M.L.'s to perform religious rituals.
C. M.L.'s father purchased their home on Auburn Avenue.
D. M.L. had a bitter childhood.

69. M.L. was _______ by the atmosphere in which he grew up.
A. not affected at all **B.**doubted
C. certainly influenced **D.** prejudiced

70. M.L. was of _______ origin.
A. American **B.** Asian **C.** African **D.** European

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 71 đến 80.

Any change in one part of an ecosystem can cause changes in other parts. Droughts,. storms and fires can change ecosystems. Some changes ____71___ ecosystems. If there is too ____72___ rainfall, plants will not have enough water to live. If a kind of plant dies off, the animals that ____73___ it may also die or move away. Some changes are good for ecosystems. Some pine forests need ____74___ for the pine trees to reproduce. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. Heat from a forest fire melts the seal and lets the seeds ____75___. Polluting the air, soil, and water can harm ecosystems. Building ____76___ on rivers for electric power and irrigation can harm ecosystems ____77___ the rivers. Bulldozing wetlands and cutting down ___78____ destroy ecosystems. Ecologists are working with companies and governments to find better ways of ___79____ fish, cutting down trees, and building dams. They are looking for ways to get food, lumber, and other products for people ____80___ causing harm to ecosystems.

71. A harms **B.** harmful **C.** harmless **D.** harm
72. **A.** little **B.** a little **C.** few **D.** a few
73. **A.** fed **B.** feed **C.** feed on **D.** food
74. **A.** flame **B.** fires **C.** blaze **D.** burning
75. **A.** out **B.** in **C.** go **D.** fly
76. **A.** moats **B.** ditches **C.** bridges **D.** dams
77. **A.** on **B.** around **C.** over **D.** under
78. **A.** hills **B.** jungles **C.** forests **D.** woods
79. **A.** catching **B.** holding **C.** carrying **D.** taking
80. **A.** avoid **B.** without **C.** not **D.** no

ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

ĐỀ SỐ 27
TRƯỜNG THPT HUỲNH THÚC KHÁNG – T.P NGHỆ AN
ĐỀ THI THỬ LẦN I / MÃ ĐỀ THI 132

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

1: People today use aspirin to relieve pain, alike past generations,
A B
who used the bark of the white willow tree in powder form.
C D

2: Experiments show that, for a bird, doing a bird nest is as instinctive
A B C
as feeding.
D

3: Putting together a toy can be made easier by looking at the diagram,
A B
reading the instructions, and then making what is required step by step.
C D

4: Most of more than 50 different blends of imported coffee to the
A B C
United States come from Central and South American countries.
D

5: In order for a doctor to practice medicine in any hospital, it must be
A
proved that thedoctor has the qualifiers to do so.
B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

6: She went ________a bad cold just before Christmas.
A. over **B.** down with **C.** through **D.** in for

7: I don't think that purple shirt ______with your yellow skirt.
A. suits **B.** goes **C.** wears **D.** fits

8: . "Thank you for giving me a lift" "_".
A. Nonsense **B.** All right
C. No problems **D.** You are welcome

9: In order to finance the project the Council will have to get a large __from the bank.
A. profit **B.** interest **C.** loan **D.** gain

10: "Why is the ground so wet?" – "It _last night."
A. would rain **B.** would have rained
C. should have rained **D.** must have rained

11: He is decorating the house with a view__________it.
A. to sell **B.** to selling **C.** for selling **D.** to be sold

12: The police decided to___________the department store after they had received a bomb warning.
A. abandon **B.** evacuate **C.** evict **D.** expel

13: He enjoyed the dessert so much that he accepted a second____when it was offered.
A. sharing **B.** helping **C.** pile **D.** load

14: It's high time you ___________to study seriously
A. began **B.** would begin **C.** did begin **D.** begin

15: Mary was surprised when her guests___________late for the party.
A. turned up **B.** came up **C.** looked up **D.** put up

16: You must be very careful when you wash this ______silk blouse.
A. delicate **B.** feeble **C.** weak **D.** sensitive

17: The children were all upset, and some were________tears.
A. with **B.** on **C.** in **D.** at

18: Jane __________in such a trouble if she had been more careful.
A. will not be **B.** wouldn't have been
C. wouldn't be **D.** would have been

19: None of the students__________to class yet.
A. are coming **B.** has come **C.** haven't come **D.** have come

20: Her grades have improved, but only___________
A. some **B.** very slightly **C.** in a small amount**D.** minimum

21: For me, _________is not important.
A. what a person wearing **B.** what does a person wear
C. what a person wears **D.** what will a person wear

22: Joe seemed to be in a good mood, _he snapped at me angrily when I asked him to join us.
A. for **B.** yet **C.** and **D.** so

23: I feel very tire**D.** _times I consider giving up work.
A. For **B.** During **C.** Some **D.** At

24: She isn't _______well with the new manager.
A. getting on **B.** keeping on **C.** taking on **D.** going on

25: "Don't stay up late any longer, ____?"
A. do you **B.** won't you **C.** will you **D.** should you

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ 100B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

26: The manual coming with the appliance says "______any problem with merchandise, contact your local leader."
A. You should have **B.** Had you have
C. Do you have **D.** Should you have

27: The teachers at the school__________with flu one after the other.
A. went out **B.** went under **C.** went off **D.** went down

28: We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are____.
A. out of work **B.** out of practice
C. out of reach **D.** out of stock

29: Old houses have a_______________to be draughty.
A. character **B.** problem **C.** habit **D.** tendency

30: "Don't fail to look after yourself, Mary!" "________."
A. Of course, I'm an adult. **B.** Oh, I knew about that
C. Thanks, me too **D.** Thanks, I will

31: I hope you won't take ____________if I tell you the truth.
A. annoyance **B.** resentment **C.** irritation **D.** offence

32: An important part of conservation is the prevention of_and the fight against______________.
A. refuse / polluting **B.** waste / pollution
C. dirt / pollution **D.** garbage / pollutant

33: _______________that he only started learning it two years ago, his English is excellent.
A. Wondering **B.** Accounting **C.** Considering **D.** Thinking

34: When it's very hot, you may_______the top button of your shirt.
A. undress **B.** unwrap **C.** untie **D.** undo

35: ________________students in our class is 43.
A. A large amount of **B.** A lot of
C. A number of **D.** The number of

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks.

It was once believed that being overweight was healthy, but nowadays few people (36) ---- to this view point. While many people are fighting the battle to reduce weight, studies are being conducted concerning the appetite and how it is controlled by both emotional and biochemical factors. Some of the conclusions of these studies may give (37) ---- into how to deal with weight problems. For example, when several hundred people were asked about their eating habits in times of stress, 44 percent said they reacted to stressful situations by eating. (38) ---- investigations with both humans and animals indicated that it is not food which relieves tension but (39) ---- the act of chewing.

A test in which subjects were (40) ---- showed that obese people have a keener sense of taste and (41) ---- more flavorful food than non-obese people. When deprived of the variety and intensity of taste, obese people are not satisfied and consequently eat more to (42) ---- this need. Blood samples taken from people after they were shown a picture of food revealed that overweight people reacted with an increase in blood insulin, a chemical (43) ---- with appetite. This did not happen to average-weight people.

In another experiment, results showed that certain people have a specific, biologically induced

hungry for carbohydrates. Eating carbohydrates raises the level of serotonin, a neurotransmitter in the brain. Enough serotonin produces a sense of satiation, and hunger for carbohydrates subsides.

Exercise has been recommended as an important part of a weight-loss program. However, it has been found that mild exercise, such as using the stairs instead of the elevator, is better in the long run than taking on a (44) ---- program, such as jogging, which many people find difficult to continue over long periods of time and which also increases (45) ---- .

36: **A.** agree **B.** subscribe **C.** concur **D.** share
37: **A.** comprehension **B.** concept **C.** insights **D.**understanding
38: **A.** Others **B.** Another **C.** Meanwhile **D.** Further
39: **A.** pretty **B.** fairly **C.** quite **D.** rather
40: **A.** bended **B.** closed **C.** blindfolded **D.** covered
41: **A.** season **B.** devour **C.** absorb **D.** desire
42: **A.** deliver **B.** fulfill **C.** standby **D.** hold
43: **A.** associated **B.** connected **C.** attached **D.** related
44: **A.** sensitive **B.** strenuous **C.** delicate **D.** difficult
45: **A.** appetite **B.** lust **C.** craving **D.** temptation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 46 to 55.

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is a bacterial organism that has been isolated from sea level , shellfish,

finfish, plankton, and salt springs. It has been a major cause of food poisoning in Japan, compelling the Japanese to do several studies on it.

and central Pacific, with the highest abundance in **inshore** waters, particularly in or near large harbors.

A man named Nishio studied the relationship between the chloride content of sea water and the seasonal distribution of Vibrio parahaemolyticus and concluded that while the **isolation** of the organism was independent of the sodium chloride content , the distribution of the bacteria in sea water was dependent on the water temperature. In fact, **it** has been isolated in high frequencies during summer, from June to September, but was not isolated with the same frequency in winter.

Within four or five days after eating **contaminated** foods, a person will begin to experience diarrhea, the most common symptom. **This** will very often be accompanied by stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Headache and fever, with or without chills, may also be experienced.

46: Which of the following locations would be most likely to have a high concentration of Vibrio parahaemolyticus?
A. The middle of the ocean **B.** Sediment
C. A sea **D.** A bay

47: The word "**inshore**" is closest in meaning to______
A. near the coast **B.** active **C.** deep **D.** cold

48: The word "**it**" refers to __________
A. sodium chloride content **B.** sea water
C. Vibrio parahaemolyticus **D.** water temperature

49: The safest time for eating seafood in the north Pacific is probably __
A. November **B.** July **C.** August **D.** September

50: The most common symptom of Vibrio parahaemolyticus poisoning is ____
A. nausea **B.** vomiting
C. Headache and fever **D.** diarrhea

51: The word "**this**" refers to ________
A. symptom **B.** contaminated foods
C. diarrhea **D.** a person

52: The incubation period for this illness is __________
A. 3 to 4 hours **B.** several months
C. 4 to 5 days **D.** 2 to 3 days

53: The word " **contaminated**" is closest in meaning to_
A. cooked **B.** ocean **C.** salty **D.** tainted

54: Nishio's study showed that the presence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus was .....

A. independent of both the water temperature and the salt content
B. dependent on the water temperature
C. dependent only on the salt content
D. dependent on neither the salt content nor the water temperature

55: The word "**isolation**" is closest in meaning to______
A. discovery **B.** impurity **C.** separation **D.** conjunction

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 to 65.

Before man had flown in space it was thought that his physical and mental capabilities might be affected by long periods of weightlessness, and that he might be endangered by high levels of radiation. Yuri Gagarin's first space flight in April 1961 showed that man could live in space and, although this journey lasted only for 108 minutes, it gave encouragement to those interested in the future of manned space flight. In fact most of the early fears about man's health in space have proved groundless, and although several odd medical effects have been observed, none has seriously affected man's ability for useful work. All astronauts undergo ***strenuous*** training to prepare them for the experience of space flight but, despite this, most astronauts suffer from space sickness early in their flights. This effect, similar to sea sickness, soon ***wears off***, and there appears to be no medical reason why man cannot live in space for long periods of time. A constant check is kept on the health of all astronauts during their mission. Small medical detectors which monitor their heartbeats, pulse rates, breathing and temperature are taped to their bodies.

All food eaten in space so far has been prepared on earth. The alternative possibilities of making food from waste products or growing it in space have received little serious consideration. The first space foods were simply baby foods. In the first American space flights, astronauts ate natural foods in dried bite-sized squares or in a form that could be mixed with cold water and squeezed into the mouth. The squares were coated to prevent them breaking up into small pieces, and their corners were rounded to prevent them cutting the astronauts' mouths. Later astronauts ate " sticky" foods with a spoon, and hot as well as cold water was available for making up the dried meals. These two developments have made eating in space much more pleasant.

56: The word " strenuous" is closest in meaning to _____
A. careful **B.** serious **C.** laborious **D.** hardly

57: How is the health of human beings affected in space?
A. The effects can be unpleasant but harmless.
B. Longer space flights are more dangerous to health.
C. Space sickness lasts through the flight.
D. There is a slight risk of heart problems.

58: How has space food improved since the first space flights?
A. The food is now produced in bite-sized squares.
B. There is a greater variety of foods available.
C. Baby food has been cut from the diet.
D. Some normal food is now available

59: All of the following sentences are true except______
A. Man's health in space is not unsolvable problem.
B. Before flying in space, all astronauts had to practise very hard.
C. Yuri's flight encouraged people who were interested in the future of manned space flight.
D. Most astronauts suffer from space sickness during their flights.

60: Before Yuri Gagarin's first space flight, __________
A. it showed that man's health was not affected by weightlessness.
B. he was afraid of being endangered by high levels of radiation.
C. he thought that man couldn't live in space for long periods of time.
D. man thought that his physical and mental capabilities might be affected by many factors that were not present on earth.

61: For most astronauts, space sickness _____________
A. appears at the first stage of their flights.
B. has no effect at all.
C. affects their health seriously
D. has been considered a part of their flights

62: What do we learn of early space food?
A. It was eaten cold.
B. It was inconvenient because it dissolved
C. It was surprisingly tasty.
D. The edges cut the astronauts' mouths.

63: The word " wear off" is closest in meaning to______
A. disappear **B.** put off **C.** come up **D.** appear

64: Astronauts' health is constantly checked by ________
A. some medical devices. **B.** some modern machines
C. a small monitor **D.** a medical specialist

65: Yuri Gagarin's first flight showed_
A. all the scientific equipment worked well.
B. human beings could survive well in space.
C. astronauts would not suffer from space sickness.
D. scientists could develop weapons in space.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

66: **A.** conclusion **B.** enormous **C.** comfortable **D.** impatient
67: **A.** character **B.** property **C.** ambitious **D.** excellent
68: **A.** philosopher **B.** biology **C.** industry **D.** industrial
69: **A.** relativity **B.** environment **C.** laboratory **D.** evaporate
70: **A.** government **B.** complaint **C.** experiment **D.** appointment

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

71: *Thanks to his support I was able to finish the project.*
A. If there weren't his support, I wasn't able to finish the project.
B. Had it not been for his support, I wouldn't have been able to finish the project.
C. Unless he had helped me, I would have been able to finish the project.
D. If it were not for his support, I wouldn't be able to finish the project.

72: *The students did not take to their lecturer.*
A. The students did not understand what the new lecturer said.
B. The new lecturer was unpopular with his students.
C. The new lecturer did not care his students.
D. The students did not follow the new lecturer.

73: *People say he did it for his own sake.*
A. He is said that he did it for his own sake.
B. It is said to do it for his own sake
C. He is said to have done it for his own sake.
D. He is said to do it for his own sake.

74: *The trick made its first appearance twenty years ago.*
A. The trick made twenty years ago appeared on first stage.
B. The trick appeared to be made twenty years ago.
C. The first stage of the trick appeared twenty years ago.
D. The trick was first seen on stage twenty years ago.

75: *At no time did the two sides look likely to reach an agreement.*
A. The two sides had no time to reach an agreement.

B. The two sides never looked likely to reach an agreement.
C. If the two sides had had time, they would have reached an agreement.
D. The two sides never look like each other.

76: *I'd quite like to be able to have as much time off work as Mary does.*
A. I wouldn't mind being able to have as much time off work as Mary does.
B. I'd quite to spend as much time working as Mary does
C. I'd like to be able to work as much as Mary does.
D. I'd quite like to be at work as much as Mary does.

77: *I don't really think that he will accept our invitation.*
A. It is unlikely that he accepts our invitation.
B. He is unlikely to accept our invitation.
C. He will be unlikely to accept our invitation.
D. It is unlike for him to accept our invitation.

78: *It was only because I owned Bill a favor that I agreed to help him.*
A. I agreed to do Bill a favor by helping him.
B. I only agreed to help Bill because I owned him some money.
C. If I hadn't owned Bill a favor, I wouldn't have agreed to help him.
D. I agreed to help Bill only as a favor.

79: *It's too late to change it, so leave it the way it is.*
A. We should change it before it's too late.
B. We should change it before we leave
C. It can't be altered at this point.
D. We can't leave it the way it is.

80: *I'm nothing like as patient as I used to be.*
A. I'm more patient now than I was.
B. I used to have a little more patience.
C. I used to have a lot more patience.
D. I'm more patient than ever

ĐỀ SỐ 28

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ HỮU TRÁC 2 – T.P HÀ TĨNH

MÃ ĐỀ THI 126

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1: We _____ for three hours and are very tired.

A. are walking **B.** have been walking
C. were walking **D.** had been walking

2: The policeman explained to us__________________get to the market.
A. how **B.** how could **C.** how we could **D.** how could we

3: ____________________ from Bill, all the students said they would go.
A. Except **B.** Only **C.** Apart **D.** Separate

4: Not until a monkey is several years old__________to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
A. beginning **B.** does it begin **C.** and begin **D.** it begins

5: At the election you must mark your paper, fold it and drop it in to the ….box
A. voting **B.** ballot **C.** selection **D.** nomination

6: Had the drought not lowered the reservoir the ancient village__________
A. wouldn't be discovered **B.** wouldn't have been discovered
C. can't have been discovered **D.** can't be discovered

7: "Never say that again, ________________________"
A. won't you **B.** do you **C.** don't you **D.** will you

8: ***Mary:*** " Do you think it will rain ? " ***Jenny***: "Oh ! ________"
A. I don't hope. **B.** I hope not.
C. I don't hope so **D.** It's hopeless

9: It is believed _____________ causes insomnia.
A. too much caffeine which **B.** that too much caffeine
C. it in too much caffeine **D.** too much caffeine that

10: The train accident ________ the other train's departure by a few hours.
A. sent back **B.** called off
C. delayed **D.** retained

11: Not only________ much bigger than any other planets, but unlike the planets, it consists completely of gaseous material.
A. Sun is **B.** the Sun, which is
C. is the Sun **D.** that the Sun

12: - " More coffee?, Anybody?"
- "______________________________."
A. I don't agree, I'm afraid **B.** Yes, I'd love to
C. Yes, please **D.** It's right, I think

13: . ______ to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the geyser.
A. Being not **B.** Not having been
C. Have not been **D.** Having not been

14: She has to pass all her exams or _________she would have no holiday.

A. instead **B.** else **C.** therefore **D.** though

15: We have had the roof of our house ____________________

A. to replace **B.** replace **C.** replaced **D.** been replaced

16: From the hotel there is a good ______________ of the mountains.

A. vision **B.** view **C.** sight **D.** picture

17: If you require any more _______ about the holiday, please telephone us.

A. description **B.** information **C.** news **D.** fact

18: He ______________ me to believe that they had left the district.

A. made **B.** led **C.** assured **D.** confirmed

19: He was completely________________ by her tale of hardship.

A. taken away **B.** taken down **C.** taken in **D.** taken up

20: He lost his job___________________ no fault of his own.

A. through **B.** by **C.** with **D.** over

21: Sarah is a young girl with________ and a straight nose.

A. almond-shaped eyes **B.** almond-eyed shape

C. eyes shaped almond **D.** almond-shape eyed

22: You shouldn't ___________ to your teacher like that. It was very rude.

A. have talked **B.** talk **C.** have be talked **D.** talked

23: Old houses have a_________________ to be draughty.

A. tendency **B.** habit **C.** problem **D.** characteristic

24: Oh, no! My wallet has been ______________________

A. robbed **B.** picked **C.** stolen **D.** theft

25: There's someone at the door ______________________ it.

A. I'm answering **B.** I answer **C.** I'll answer **D.** I answered

26: Bill Gates is probably the best known and most successful_______ in computer software.

A. pioneer **B.** navigator **C.** generator **D.** volunteer

27: - " Can I use your motorbike this evening?"

- " ______________________________ "

A. Of course, you can **B.** Of course, you might

C. It's my pleasure **D.** Do it if you can

28: His father left New York. The doctor suggested he________ there.

A. not stayed **B.** won't saty

C. not stay **D.** not go to stay

29: No one died in the accident,________?

A. didn't they **B.** did he **C.** didn't he **D.** did they

30: The students got the librarian________ books for them.

A. buy **B.** to buy **C.** bought **D.** buying

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

The White House, the official home of the United States president, was not built in time for George Washington to live in it. It was begun in 1792 and was ready for its first **inhabitants**. President and Mrs.John Adams, who moved in on November 1, 1800. When the Adamses moved in, the White House was not yet complete, and the Adamses suffered many inconveniences; for example, the main **staircase** was incomplete, which hindered movement from floor to floor, and the future laundry yard was merely a pool of mud, so wet laundry was hung in the unfinished East Room to dry. Thomas Jefferson, the third president, improved the comfort of the White House in many respects and added new architectural features such as the terraces on the east and west ends.

When the British **forces** burned the White House on August 24, 1814, President Madison was forced to leave.All the remained after the fire was the exterior walls, the interior was completly destroyed. It was not until December of 1817 that the following president, James Monroe, was able to move into a rebuilt residence. Since then, the White House has continued to be modified but has been continuously occupied by each succeeding U.S president.

31: Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for this text?

A. George Washington's life in the White House.

B.The Early History of the White House.

C. The burning of the White House.

D. Presidential Policies of Early U.S.Presidents.

32: Why did George Washington not love in the White House?

A. It had been burned by the British.

B. He did not like the architectural features.

C. He did not want to suffer the inconveniences that the Adamses had suffered.

D. Construction had not yet been completed.

33: The word " inhabitant" in line 2 is closest meaning to:

A. modifications **B.** moves **C.** celebrations **D.** residents

34: It can be inferred from the passage that John Adams was:

A. the first president of the United States.

B. the second president of the United States.

C. the third president of the United States.

D. the fourth president of the United States.

35: What of the White House was not yet complete when the Adamses moved in?

A. main staircase **B.** laundry yard **C.** pool **D.** A and B

36: The author most likely discusses the " staircase" in line 5 in order to:

A. show the elegance of the new White House

B. explain the architectural features added by Jefferson.

C. provide an example of an inconvenience in the White House.

D. demonstrate what had to be rebuilt after the fire.

37: The word " forces" in line 9 could best be replaced by:

A. military **B.**effort **C.** power **D.** energy

38: According to the passage, which of the following best describes Thomas Jefferson's tenure in the White House?

A. He worked to improve the appearance and convenience of the White House.

B. He had to flee the White House because of the war with the British.

C. He removed the terraces that had been added by Adams.

D. He was accepting of the many inconveniences.

39: According to the passage, when James monroe came to the White House, it had been:

A. repressed **B.** reconstructed **C.** relocated **D.** reserved

40: The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses:

A. the details of the destruction of the White House by the British.

B. James Monroe's policies as presidents.

C. modifications by presidents who followe**D.**

D. other presidents who were unable to occupy the White House.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

41:	**A.** generous	**B.** electricity	**C.** horrible	**D.** famous
42:	**A.** mathematics	**B.** history	**C.** literature	**D.** physics
43:	**A.** overweight	**B.** popular	**C.** beautiful	**D.** tomorrow
44:	**A.** invention	**B.** complexion	**C.** tradition	**D.**
45:	**A.** economy	**B.** village	**C.** interest	**D.** industry

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

46: She is no longer young to enter a beautiful contest.
A **B** **C** **D**

47: Supposed that you failed your driving test, would you take it again?
A **B** **C** **D**

48: I hadn't understood his directions. However, I asked him to repeat what he'd said.
A **B** **C** **D**

49: Although there were a lot of opposition initially, many people now accept that infertile couples have the right to medical help.
A **B** **C** **D**

50: With the development of the Internet and the World Wide Web, businessmen do not hardly have as much traveling as they used to.
A **B** **C** **D**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVISTS

Paul Watson is an environmental activist. He is a man who believes that he must do something, not just talk about doing something. Paul believes in protecting endangered animals, and he protects them in controversial ways. Some people think that Watson is a hero and admire him very much. Other people think that he is a criminal.

On July 16th, 1979, Paul Watson and his crew were on his ship, which is called the Sea Shepherd. Watson and the people who work on the Sea Shepherd were hunting on the Atlantic Ocean near Portugal. However, they had a strange prey; instead of hunting for animals, their prey was a ship, the Sierra. The Sea Shepherd found the Sierra, ran into it and sank it. As a result, the Sierra never returned to the sea. The Sea Shepherd, on the other hand, returned to its home in Canada. Paul Watson and his workers thought that they had been successful.

The Sierra had been a whaling ship, which had operated illegally. The captain and the crew of the Sierra did not obey any of the international laws that restrict whaling. Instead, they killed as many whales as they could, quickly cut off the meat, and froze it. Later, they sold the whale meat in countries where it is eaten.

Paul Watson tried to persuade the international whaling commission to stop the Sierra. However, the commission did very little, and Paul became impatient. He decided to stop the Sierra and other whaling ships in any way that he could. He offered to pay $25,000 to anyone who sank any illegal whaling ship, and he sank the Sierra. He acted because he believes that the whales must be protected. Still, he acted without the approval of the government; therefore, his actions were controversial.

Paul Watson is not the only environmental activist. Other men and women are also fighting to protect the Earth. Like Watson, they do not always have the approval of their governments, and like Watson, they have become impatient. Yet, because of their concern for the environment, they will act to protect it.

51: According to the reading, an environmental activist is someone who ____

A. runs into whaling ship
B. does something to protect the Earth
C. talks about protecting endangered species
D. is a hero, like Paul Watson

52: When something is controversial , ____

A. everyone agrees with it
B. everyone disagrees with it
C. people have different ideas about it
D. people protect it

53: The members of a ship's crew are ____.

A. the men and women who work on the ship
B. the people who work on the airplanes
C. all of the people on a ship, including the passengers
D. the people who own the ship

54: The main idea of paragraph one is that ____

A. Paul Watson is a hero to some people
B. activists are people who do something
C. Paul Watson is a controversial environmental activist
D. Paul Watson does not believe in talking

55: The Sea Shepherd was hunting ____

A. the Atlantic Ocean **B.** whales
C. the Sierra **D.** Portugal

56: The author implies that Paul Watson lives in ____

A. Portugal **B.** a ship on the Atlantic
C. the Sierra **D.** Canada

57: The captain and the crew of the Sierra were acting illegally because ____.

A. they were not obeying international laws
B. they were whaling

C. they were killing and selling whales
D. All of the above are correct

58: In paragraph 3 the phrase "and froze it" refers to ____.

A. whale meat **B.** the Sierra **C.** whales **D.** the Sierra crew

59: The main idea of paragraph 3 is that ____.

A. the Sierra sold whale meat in some countries
B. the people on the Sierra didn't obey international laws.
C. the people on the Sierra killed as many whales as they could.
D. whaling is illegal according to international law.

60: Watson ran into the Sierra because ____ .

A. he wanted to stop the ship's crew from whaling
B. he was impatient with the government's actions
C. he wanted to protect the whales from the whalers
D. All of the above are correct

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following.

61: Although he was very tired, he agreed to help me with my homework.

A. Tired as he was, he agreed to help me with my homework.
B. Despite being very tired, but he agreed to help me with my homework.
C. Tired though he was, but he agreed to help me with my homework.
D. As tired as was he, he agreed to help me with my homework.

62: I'm sure it wasn't Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.

A. It couldn't be Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.
B. You mustn't have seen Mr. Phong because he's in Hanoi
C. It can't have been Mr. Phong you saw because he's in Hanoi.
D. Mr. Phong mightn't see you because he's in Hanoi.

63: I'm like my mum, whereas my brother looks like my dad.

A. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.
B. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes over my dad.
C. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes on my dad.
D. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes in my dad.

64: She had only just begun to speak when people started interrupting.

A. She hardly had begun to speak when people started interrupting.
B. Hardly she had begun to speak when people started interrupting.
C. Hardly had she begun to speak when people started interrupting.
D. She hadn't begun to speak when people started interrupting.

65: They would have never accepted his money if they had known his plan.

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÝ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

A. They knew what he wanted to do, so they refused his money.
B. They agreed with his wishes because they were glad to have his money.
C. They took the money he offered them without realizing his purposes.
D. They didn't know his plan and never took the money from him.

66: " Let's go to the cinema tonight" he suggested
A. He suggested them to go to the cinema that night
B. He suggested their going to the cinema that night
C. He suggested they went to the cinema that night
D. He suggested that let's them to go to the cinema that night

67: "You should have finished the report by now," the boss said to his secretary.
A. The boss suggested his secretary should have finished the report on time.
B. The boss scolded his secretary for not finishing the report on time.
C. The boss reminded his secretary of finishing the report on time.
D. The boss advised his secretary to finish the report on time.

68: I was on the point of leaving the house when he came.
A. No sooner had I left the house than he came.
B. I had hardly left the house when he came.
C.When he came I had just left the house.
D. I was just about to leave the house when he came.

69: "Why don't you get your hair cut, Gavin?" said Adam.
A. Adam advised Gavin to cut his hair.
B. Gavin was suggested to have a haircut.
C. It was suggestable that Adam get Gavin's haircut.
D. Adam suggested that Gavin should have his haircut.

70: Without skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.
A. Had it been for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.
B. He wouldn't have survived the operation if he hadn't had skilful surgery.
C. But for skilful surgery he would not have survived the operation.
D. With skilful surgery he would have survived the operation.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two s will help you identify your (71)______. An employer will consider you seriously for a (72)______ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (73)______ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (74)______ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength. You will need to (75)______ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for selfimprovement will lead to (76)______ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself: your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs. Ask (77)______ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (78)______ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends. If you are considering a career that (79)______ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (80)______ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

71.A. strong **B.** strength **C.** strengthen **D.** strengthened
72. A. position **B.** location **C.** spot **D.** room
73. A. upon **B.** in **C.** at **D.** for
74. A. meeting **B.** taking **C.** making **D.** interviewing
75. A. use **B.** make **C.** lose **D.** spend
76. A. success **B.** successful **C.** successfully **D.** succeed
77. A. you **B.** your **C.** yours **D.** yourself
78. A. interests **B.** fields **C.** opinions **D.** attendances
79. A. requires **B.** asks **C.** tells **D.** urges
80. A. a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** this

ĐỀ SỐ 29
TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM CÔNG BÌNH – T.P VĨNH PHÚC
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN THỨ 2
Mã đề thi: 078

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1: ______ vastness of the Grand Canyon, it is difficult to capture it in a single photograph..
A. Because of **B.** For the **C.** The **D.** While

2: ______ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.
A. In **B.** On **C.** Until **D.** By

3: A hockey player rushing up the ice, travelling at more than twenty-five miles per hour and slapping a puck at more than 125 miles per hour, makes the sport _______ than many other sports.

A. as more dangerous **B.** is more dangerous
C. more than dangerous **D.** more dangerous

4: Hardly _____ the captain of the team when he had to face the problems.

A. did he appoint **B.** was he appointing
C. had he been appointed **D.** was he being appointed

5: There was no ______ in waiting longer than an hour so we left.

A. worth **B.** point **C.** use **D.** good

6: The English colonization of Virginia was devised in 1606 by a group of merchants ______ the Virginia Company of London.

A. they formed **B.** what formed **C.** who formed **D.** whom formed

7: I am angry because you didn't tell me the truth. I don't like ....

A. to have deceived **B.** to deceive **C.** being deceived **D.** deceiving

8: _________ it not been for the intolerable heat in the hall, they would have stayed much longer.

A. Had **B.** If **C.** Should **D.** But

9: It is believed _____________ cause insomnia.

A. too much caffeine that **B.** that too much caffeine
C. it in too much caffeine **D.** too much caffeine which

10: He harbored ambitions ....becoming leader

A. of **B.** in **C.** to **D.** for

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

11: **A.** possible **B.** imagine **C.** permission **D.** enormous
12: **A.** activate **B.** terrify **C.** discover **D.** normally
13: **A.** toward **B.** above **C.** under **D.** behind
14: **A.** necessarily **B.** originally **C.** mysteriously **D.** elaborately
15: **A.** scientific **B.** intensity **C.** disappearance **D.** expectation

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer from 16 to 25

May 7th, 1840 was the birthday of one of the most famous Russian composers of the nineteenth century Peter Illich Tchaikovsky. The son of a mining inspector, Tchaikovsky studied music as a child and later studied composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. His greatest period of **productivity** occurred between 1876 and 1890, during which time he **enjoyed the patronage of** Madame Von Meck, a woman he never met, who gave him a living stipend of about $1,000.00 a year. Madame Von Meck later **terminated** her friendship with Tchaikovsky, as well as his living allowance when she, herself, was facing financial difficulties. It was during the time of Madame Von Meck's patronage, however, that Tchaikovsky created the music for which he is most famous, including the music for the ballets of "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty".

Tchaikovsky's music, well known for its rich melodic and sometimes melancholy passages, was one of the first that brought serious dramatic music to dance. Before this, little attention had been given to the music **behind** the dance. Tchaikovsky died on November 6th, 1893, ostensibly of cholera, though there are now some scholars who argue that he committed suicide.

16: According to the passage, for what is Tchaikovsky's music most well known?

A. Its lively, capricious melodies
B. The richness and melodic drama of the music
C. The ballet-like quality of the music
D. Its repetitive and monotonous tones

17: Which of the following could best replace the word "**terminated**"?

A. Exploited **B.** Resolved **C.** Discontinued **D.** Hated

18: According to the passage, "Swan Lake" and "The Sleeping Beauty" are ____.

A. plays **B.** songs **C.** operas **D.** dances

19: According to the passage, all of the following describe Madame Von Meck EXCEPT "_________".

A. She was never introduced to Tchaikovsky
B. She had economic troubles
C. She enjoyed Tchaikovsky's music
D. She was generous

20: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?

A. Tchaikovsky's unhappiness leading to suicide
B. Tchaikovsky's productivity in composing
C. Tchaikovsky's influence on ballet music
D. The patronage of Madame Von Meck

21: With what topic is the passage primarily concerned?

A. The life and music of Tchaikovsky
B. Development of Tchaikovsky's music for ballets
C. Tchaikovsky's relationship with Madame Von Meck

D. The cause of Tchaikovsky's death

22: The phrase "**enjoyed the patronage of**" probably means "________".

A. solicited the advice of

B. was financially dependent upon

C. liked the company of

D. was mentally attached to

23: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**productivity**"?

A. Affinity **B.** Creativity **C.** Maturity **D.** Fertility

24: It is known that before Tchaikovsky, _______.

A. serous dramatic music had been already brought to dance

B. music had been famous for its rich melodic passages

C. the music behind the dance had been taken seriously

D. the music behind the dance had been given very little attention

25: Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**behind**"?

A. In back of **B.** Concealing **C.** Going beyond **D.** Supporting

26: ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction***

Lawrence Robert Klein received the 1980 Nobel Prize in economics
A
for pioneering the useful of computers to forecast economic activities.
B C D

27: ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction***

59: George dislikes politics because he believes that they are corrupted
A B C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer from 28 to 37

Because writing has become so important in our culture, we sometimes think of it as more real than speech. A little thought, however, will show why speech is primary and writing is secondary to language. Human beings have been writing(as far as we can tell from surviving evidence) for at least 5000 years; but they have been talking for much longer, **doubtless** ever since there have been human beings.

When writing did develop, it was derived from and represented speech, although imperfectly. Even today, there are spoken languages that have no written form. Furthermore, we all learn to talk well before we learn to write; any human child who is not severely handicapped physically or mentally

will learn to talk: a normal human being can not be prevented from doing so. On the other hand, it takes a special effort to learn to write; in the past many intelligent and useful members of society did not **acquire** the skill, and even today many who speak languages with writing systems never learn to read or write, while some who learn the rudiments of those skills do so only imperfectly.

To affirm the primacy of speech over writing is not, however, to **disparage** the latter. One advantage writing has over speech is that it is more permanent and makes possible the records that any civilization must have. Thus, if speaking makes us human, writing makes us civilizes.

28: The word " **doubtless**" in the passage mostly means ....

A. " almost uncertainly" **B.** " almost certainly"

C. " almost impossibly" **D.** " almost doubtfully"

29: In order show that learning to write requires effort, the author gives the example of............

A. intelligent who could not write

B. people who learn the rudiments of speech

C. severely handicapped children

D. people who speak many languages

30: The following statements are true EXCEPT ....

A. writing was derived from speech

B. every spoken language has written form

C. we can talk before we can write

D. men have been writing for at least 5000 years

31: The author of the passage argues that......................

A. all languages should have a written form

B. everyone who learns to speak must learn to write

C. speech is more basic to language than writing

D. writing has become too important in today's society

32: The word **"disparage"** in the passage mostly means............... ?

A. "think that something is more important"

B. "make something seem more important"

C. "think about something carefully"

D. "suggest that something is not important or valuable"

33: According to the passage, writing ....

A. is represented perfectly by speech

B. represents speech, but not perfectly

C. developed from imperfect speech

D. is imperfect, but less so than speech

34: The word " **acquire**" in the passage mostly means ....

A. " help somebody learn something by giving information about it"

B. " gain something by our own efforts or ability"

C. " become aware of something by hearing about it"

D. " develop a natural ability or quality so that it improves"

35: in the passage, the author judges that ....?

A. speech conveys ideas less accurately than writing does

B. writing has more advantages than speech

C. writing is more real speech.

D. speech is essential but writing has important benefits

36: According to the author, one mark of society is that it ....

A. teaches its children to speak perfectly

B. keeps written records

C. affirms the primacy of writing over speech

D. affirms the primacy of speech over writing

37: According to the passage, speech began to exist in our life ....

A. just when human beings appeared

B. when writing became important in our culture

C. when human beings were able to communicate in writing

D. at least 5000 years ago

38: ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction***

The surface conditions on the planet Mars are the more like the
A B
Earth's than those of any other planet in the solar system
C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word from 39 to 48

The 22nd Southeast Asian Games successfully closed in Ha Noi. Prominent among 40.000 spectators at the closing ......*39*....... at My Dinh Stadium were Party Secretary General Nong Duc Manh, Vice President Truong My Hoa and leaders of the Asian Sport Federation.

A spectacular art ......*40*.......... program with the participation of 300 musicians and 500 artists was ......*41*.......... to welcome the success of the Games. Singaporean swimmer Yeojoscelin who won six gold medals and Vietnamese marksman Nguyen Manh Tuong who owned five gold medals during the Games were awarded the most (......*42*.......... athlete title.

Nguyen Danh Thai, Minister – Chairman of the State Committee for Physical Training and Sports, President of the 22nd SEA Games Council and Head of the 22nd SEA Games Organizing Committee, ...*43*.......... that the Games have successfully concluded after boisterous competition days. All activities took place ......*44*.......... scheduled in an ......*45*.......... of solidarity and friendship among Southeast Asian people.

With the Vietnamese Government and people's efforts and international support, the 22nd SEA Games have become a festival that impressed people ......*46*.......... the spirit of " solidarity, cooperation for peace and development". The 22nd SEA Games are not only a song of honesty and nobility in competition and organizing competition but ......*47*.......... a sign of a bright future for the development of regional sports

After Vietnamese singer My Linh and a Philippine singer sang the song " For the World of Tomorrow ", Minister Nguyen Danh Thai and Chairman of the Ha Noi People's committee Hoang Van Nghien handed over the SEA Games Flag to the Chairman of the Olympic Committee and the dead of the Philippine sport team, ...*48*.......... the host country of the SEA Games – the Philippines 2005.

39: A. forum	**B.** meeting	**C.** ceremony	**D.** celebration
40: A. performance	**B.** performances	**C.** performing	**D.** performed
41:A. organizes	**B.** A & D	**C.** put	**D.** held
42: A. outstanding	**B.** top	**C.** best	**D.** up most
43: A. stated	**B.** said	**C.** all are correct	**D.** affirmed
44: A. with	**B.** like	**C.** to	**D.** as
45: A. aspect	**B.** environment	**C.** surroundings	**D.** atmosphere
46: A. for	**B.** with	**C.** under	**D.** of
47: A. as	**B.** also	**C.** well	**D.** of
48: A. represent	**B.** represented	**C.** behalf of	**D.** representing

49: ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction***

Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the
A B
climbers decided not to cancel their climb
C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

50: I felt most ________ when they made me sit at a little table at the back.

A. confusing **B.** embarrassing **C.** shafeful **D.** insulted

51: Tuan: "I'm taking my driving test tomorrow" – Minh: "______________".

A. Yes, please **B.** congratulations **C.** Good luck!! **D.** Best wishes

52: "Oh, I'm really sorry!". - ", _______________ "

A. Thanks **B.** It was a pleasure
C. That's all right **D.** Yes, why?

53: Jane: "Nice to meet you." – Julia: "__________________".

A. That's great! Congratulations **B.** This is Peter
C. I'm fine, thanks **D.** Nice to meet you too

54: Judo is a sport that has achieved great __________ in many parts of the world.

A. popularity **B.** unpopular **C.** popularize **D.** popular

55: Travel can _________ the mind, and exchange visits give young people experience of a ________ way of life as well as a different language.

A. broadly/different **B.** broaden/different
C. broad/differently **D.** broaden/differ

56: Scientists have discovered a close ______ between smoking and several serious diseases.

A. union **B.** connection **C.** action **D.** combination

57: Leading experts says every aspect of human biology is __________ by daily rhythms.

A. influentially **B.** influenced **C.** influences **D.** influential

58: Brown: "___________________" – Smith: "Thanks, I will write to you when I come to Paris."

A. God bless you! **B.** Better luck next time!
C. Have a go! **D.** Have a nice trip!.

59: The ________ of what computers can do have changed over the years.

A. expectation **B.** expected **C.** expectations **D.** unexpected

60: ***Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction***

Having worked hard during the summer, his result was very
A B C
successful in the entrance examination
D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions from 61 to 70.

61: It was kind of Hoa to send flowers to me on my birthday.

A. Hoa was kind enough to send flowers to me on my birthday.
B. Hoa wasn't kind enough to send me flowers on my birthday.
C. Hoa was enough kind to send me flowers on my birthday.
D. Hoa was kind enough not to send flowers to me on my birthday.

62: I love classical music because it makes me happy.

A. Classical music makes me happy so I don't love it.
B. Classical music doesn't makes me happy so I don't love it.
C. Classical music makes me happy so I love it.
D. Classical music doesn't make me happy so I love it.

63: We haven't been to the cinema for years.

A. We go to the cinema every week.
B. We didn't go to the cinema every years.
C. We haven't seen any film for a long time.
D. We do not go to the cinema unless we have time.

64: Although his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.

A. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before it exploded.
B. Despite his legs were broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
C. Despite his legs to be broken, he managed to get out of the car before it exploded.
D. Despite his broken legs, he was able to get out of the car before exploding.

65: No sooner had we arrived than the performance began.

A. When we arrived the performance had already started.
B. The performance had started before we arrived.
C. The performance started sooner than we arrived.
D. Hardly had we arrived when the performance began.

66: When Hung comes, we will leave for the cinema immediately.

A. We left for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
B. We have left for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
C. We were leaving for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
D. We will leave for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.

67: The house was too expensive for them to buy.

A. The house was so expensive that they couldn't buy it
B. The house wasn't cheap enough for them to buy.
C. So expensive was the house that they couldn't buy it.
D. All are correct

68: I'm like my mum, whereas my brother looks like my dad.
A. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes off my dad.
B. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.
C. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes up my dad.
D. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes over dad.

69: "I'll certainly help you tomorrow," said Tom to Helen.
A. Tom asked if Helen wanted him to help her the day after.
B. Tom announced that he would help Helen the day after.
C. Tom told Helen to help him the day after.
D. Tom promised to help Helen the day after.

70: I don't have enough money with me now; otherwise I would buy that coat.
A. If I had enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.
B. If I had enough money with me now, I wouldn't buy that coat.
C. If I didn't have enough money now, I wouldn't buy
D. If I didn't have enough money with me now, I would buy that coat.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

71: The harder you try, ______________ .
A. the most you achieve **B.** you achieve the more
C. the more you achieve **D.** the better achieve you have

72: - "Have you seen the place .... the graduation ceremony will be held?"
- "Yes. It's big enough to hold 5,000 people."
A. where **B.** in that **C.** is where that **D.** which

73: ________ to the national park before, Sue was amazed to see the geyser.
A. Have not been **B.** Having not been
C. Not having been **D.** Being not

74: - " Can I use your motorbike this evening?"
- " ...."
A. Of course, you can **B.** Of course, you might
C. It's my pleasure **D.** Do it if you can

75: "Never say that again, ..."
A. don't you **B.** won't you **C.** do you **D.** will you

76: A human being is ______________ of many, often conflicting, desires.
A. created **B.** made up **C.** made **D.** consisted

77: .... of the shop, my friend came in
A. On coming out **B.** When coming out
C. Coming out **D.** As I came out

78: - "How's your class this term?"
- "Great. I have seventeen students, most of...... speak English very well."
A. those **B.** who **C.** whom **D.** which

79: . - " I thought it was rude, didn't you?"
- " Yes, it was very ...."
A. impolitic **B.** impolite **C.** polite **D.** politic

80: The police stated that the accident ______________ soon.
A. will be investigated **B.** had investigated
C. is being investigated **D.** would be investigated

ĐỀ SỐ 30
TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – T.P ĐÀ NẴNG
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I NĂM 2011
MÃ ĐỀ 209

1. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.
A. ***th***ink **B.** ***th***at **C.** ***th***ree **D.** ***th***ank

2. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.
A. devo***tion*** **B.** sugges***tion*** **C.** conges***tion*** **D.**

3. Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.
A. decid***ed*** **B.** hatr***ed*** **C.** sacr***ed*** **D.** warn***ed***

4. Choose the word which has the different stress from the others.
A. interest **B.** influential **C.** pleasure **D.** selfishness

5. Choose the word which has the different stress from the others .
A. between **B.** pursuit **C.** changeable **D.** concerned

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions or do as directed.

6. I ....badminton before. This is the first time I ....to play it.
A. have never played / tried **B.** have ever played / have tried
C. have played / have tried **D.** have never played / have tried

7. Are you learning your lesson ? No , I...............it.
A. finished **B.** finish
C. have finished **D.** have been finished

8. In one year's time , she ....in this company for 15 years.
A. will be working **B.** will have been working
C. will work **D.** has worked

9. He is tired now .He ....for a long time.
A. has been learning **B.** learns **C.** has learned **D.** learned

10. Hurry up or the train ....before you can catch it.
A. will leave **B.** leaves **C.** will have left **D.** has left

11. The bride and the groom entered the wedding hall .... by four nice children.
A. preceding **B.** precede **C.** precedes **D.** preceded

12. My sister is a woman of .... age.
A. marriage **B.** married **C.** marrying **D.** marriageable

13. Many animals are ....for their fur and other valuable parts of their bodies.
A. hunted **B.** chased **C.** run after **D.** followed

14. I'm sorry I haven't got any money. - I've............my wallet at home.
A. missed **B.** left **C.** let **D.** forgotten

15. The doctor gave the patient.............examination to discover the cause of his collapse.
A. a thorough **B.** a universal **C.** an exact **D.** a whole

16. In the West, the birth of a girl is welcomed with an enthusiasm...............to that of a boy.
A. equally **B.** equal **C.** they are equal **D.** and equal

17. –A: " You look nice in that red hat."
-B: "....................."
A. It's nice of you to say so. **B.** Am I? Thanks.
C. Oh, poor me. **D.** I am interesting to hear that.

18. Some of my friends are...............reporters.
A. newspapers' **B.** newspaper's **C.** newspapers **D.** newspaper

19. The government is expected to............steps against the unemployment.
A. use **B.** make **C.** take **D.** apply

20. I think I should have..................your mother while I was passing.
A. dropped in on **B.** come up with
C. got on with **D.** run into

21. But for his help, I.................... .
A. should not have succeeded **B.** had not succeeded
C. did not succeed **D.** would succeed

22. The dentist had to ....the tooth as it was badly decayed.
A. put off **B.** extract **C.** extricate **D.** eradicate

23. She ran a comb...................her hair.
A. on **B.** through **C.** in **D.** above

24. Mr. Dawson was given the award in.......of her services to the hospital.
A. spite **B.** charge **C.** recognition **D.** sight

25. It is imperative that this letter...............immediately.
A were sent **B.** sent **C.** was sent **D.** be sent

26. Elderly people, ..., require constant attention.
A. a large number's depending on government aid
B. and many of them depend on the government to finance them
C. who are dependent many of them on the financing from the government
D. many of whom are financially dependent on the government

27. My sister told me to pack some trousers and shirts for the trip,............, not to forget my toothbrush.
A. after all **B.** but more or less
C. before long **D.** but above all

28. I am not able to go anywhere this weekend because I am up to my.............in work.
A. neck **B.** nose **C.** head **D.** eyes

29. A: "................................"
B: " I have a terrible headache."
A. What's the matter with you? **B.** What's the problem to you?
C. What happens with you? **D.** What causes you?

30. Do you mind if I open the window?
A. Yes, it is, isn't it? **B.** Yea, of course.
C. Please, don't worry! **D.** I'd rather you didn't.

31. I'm sorry. I couldn't come to your party last night.
A. Excuse me. **B.** . That's all right.
C. You're welcome. **D.** What a pity!

32. Hung: ....
Hoa : Thanks. I'm glad you like it. My sister gave it to me yesterday.
A. What a fashionable dress you are wearing!
B. Oh! I like your fashionable dress.
C. I think you have a fashionable dress.
D. Your fashionable must be expensive.

33. The bank won't lend you the money without some........ that you will pay it back.

A. profit **B.** interest **C.** charge **D.** guarantee

34. ……………of all the staff, I would like to wish you a happy retirement.

A. Instead **B.** In place **C.** On behalf **D.** On account

35. Just keep……………….on the baby while I cook the supper, will you?

A. a look **B.** a glance **C.** an eye **D.** a care

Passage 1. Read the following passage and choose the letter (A, B, C or D) to fill in each blank.

The expression on your face can usually dramatically alter your feelings and perceptions, and it has been proved that (36)……………smiling or frowning can create corresponding emotional responses. The idea was first (37)……………by a French physiologist, Israel Waynbaum, in 1906. He believed that different facial (38)……………affected the flow of blood to the brain , and that this could create positive or negative feelings. A happy smile or irrepressible (39)……………increased the blood flow and contributed to joyful feelings. But sad, angry expressions decreased the flow of oxygen-carrying blood, and created a vicious (40)……………of gloom and depression by effectively starving the brain of essential fuel.

Psychologist Robert Zajonc rediscovered this early subject , and suggests that the temperature of the brain could affect the production and synthesis of neurotransmitters – which definitely influence our moods and energy levels. He argues that an impaired blood could not only deprive the brain of oxygen , but create further chemical imbalance (41)……………inhibiting these vital hormonal messages. Zajonc goes on to propose that our brains remember smiling associated with being happy, and that by deliberately smiling through your tears you can (42)……………your brain to release uplifting neurotransmitters replacing a depression condition (43)………a happier one. People suffering from psychosomatic (44)………., depression and anxiety states could (45)………from simply exercising their zygomatic muscles –which pull the corners of the mouth up and back to form a smile-several times an hour.

36 **A.** desperately **B.**inattentively **C.**deliberately **D.**decidedly

37 **A.** put off **B.**put down **C.** put by **D.** put forward

38 **A.** aspects **B.**looks **C.**expressions **D.**appearances

39 **A.**laughter **B.**sadness **C.** humour **D.** depression

40 **A.**cycle **B.**spiral **C.** circled. **D.** Ring

41 **A.**by **B.**without **C.** when **D.** from

42 **A.**make **B.**persuade **C.** allow **D.** decide

43 **A.**through **B.**by **C.** after **D.** with

44 **A.**disease **B.**illness **C.** infection **D.** ailment

45 **A.**recover **B.**improve **C.** benefit **D.** progress

Passage 2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)

After **two decades** of growing student enrollments and economic **prosperity** , business schools in the United States have started to face harder times. Only Harvard's MBA School has shown a substantial increase in enrollments in recent years. Both Princeton and Stanford have seen decreases in their enrollments. Since 1990, the number of people receiving Masters in Business Administration (MBA) degrees, has dropped about 3 percent to 75,000, and the **trend of** lower enrollment rates is expected to continue.

There are two factors causing this decrease in students **seeking** an MBA degree. The first one is that many graduates of four-year colleges are finding that an MBA degree does not guarantee a plush job on Wall Street or in other financial districts of major American cities . Many of the entry-level management jobs are for students graduating with Master of Arts degrees in English and the humanities as well as those holding MBA degrees. Students have asked the , " Is an MBA degree really what I need to be best prepared for getting a good job?" The second major factor has been the cutting of American payrolls and the lower number of entry-level jobs being offered. Business needs are changing , and MBA schools are **struggling** to meet the new demands.

46. What is the main focus of this passage?

A. Jobs on Wall Street

B. Types of graduate degrees

C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools

D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy

47. The phrase "**two decades**" in the first paragraph refers to a period of…

A. 10 years **B.** 20 years **C.** 50 years **D.** 100 years

48. The word "prosperity" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by….

A. success **B.** surplus **C.** Nurturing **D.** Education

49. Which of the following business schools has NOT shown a decrease in enrollment?

A. Princeton **B.** Harvard **C.** Stanford **D.** A and B are correct

50. The phrase " **trend of** " in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. reluctance of **B.** drawback to
C. movement toward **D.** extraction from

51. As used in the second paragraph, the word "**seeking**" could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. examining **B.** avoiding **C.** seizing **D.** pursuing

52. Which of the following descriptions most likely applies to Wall Street?

A. A centre for international affairs **B.** A major financial centre
C. A shopping district **D.** A neighborhood in New York

53. According to the passage, what are two causes of declining business school enrollment?

A. Lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession
B. Low salary and foreign competition
C. Fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs
D. Declining population and economic prosperity

54. The first paragraph is mainly concerned with which of the following?

A. factors contributing to the decline in MBA students
B. A current trend affecting the nation's business schools
C. The difference between Harvard, Princeton, and Stanford
D. Two decades of hard times for business schools

55. As used in the second paragraph, the word " struggling" is closest in meaning to............ .

A. evolving **B.** plunging **C.** starting **D.** striving

Passage 3. Read the following passage and choose the best answer (A, B, C or D)

Over the past 600 years, English has grown from a language of few speakers to become the dominant language of international communication. English as we know it today **emerged** around 1350, after having incorporated many elements of French that were introduced following the Norman invasion of 1066. Until the 1600s, English was, for the most part, spoken only in England and had not extended even as far as Wales, Scotland, or IrelanD. However, during the **course** of the next two centuries, English began to spread around the globe as a result of explosion, trade (including slave trade), colonization, and missionary work. Thus, slave **enclaves** of English speakers became established and grew in various parts of the world. As these communities **proliferated**, English gradually became the primary language of international business, banking, and diplomacy.

Currently, about 80 percent of the information **stored** on computer systems worldwide is in English. Two – thirds of the world's science writing is in English, and English is the main language of technology , advertising, media, international airports, and traffic controllers. Today there are more than 700 million English users in the world, and over half of these are nonnative speakers, **constituting** the largest number of nonnative users in the world.

56. What is the main topic of this passage?

A. the number of nonnative users of English
B. the French influence on the English language
C. the expansion of English as an international language
D. the use of English for science and technology

57. The word ' **emerged**' in the first paragraph could best be replaced by which of the following?

A. appeared **B.** hailed **C.** frequented **D.** engaged

58. Approximately when did English begin to be used beyond England?

A. in 1066 **B.** around 1350 **C.** before 1600 **D.** after 1600

59. According to the passage , all of the following contributed to the spread of English around the world EXCEPT................ .

A. the slave trade **B.** missionaries
C. colonization **D.** the Norman invasion

60. As used in the first paragraph , which of the following is closest in meaning to the word ' **course**'?

A. subject **B.** policy **C.** time **D.** track

61. As used in the first paragraph , which of the following is closest in meaning to the word ' **enclaves**'?

A. communities **B.** organizations **C.** regions **D.** countries

62. The word ' **proliferated**' in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. prospered **B.** organized **C.** disbanded **D.** expanded

63. The word ' **stored**' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. bought **B.** saved **C.** spent **D.** valued

64. The word ' constituting' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to which of the following?

A. looking over **B.** setting down **C.** doing in **D.** making up

65. According to the passage, approximately how many nonnative users of English are there in the world today?

A. a quarter million **B.** half a million **C.** 350 million **D.** 700 million

66. *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.*

-The discovery (A) of gold in the Klondike attracted (B)thousands (C) interested in (D) doing a fortune.

67. *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.*

- (A) Ballet takes years of (B) practise to master . So, children (C) begin studing (D) as early as eight years ol**D.**

68. *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.*

- The (A) most natural form of nutrition for (B) new-born (C) infant is (D) breast feeding.

69. *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.*

- (A) Physicists are scientists (B)whose study matter (C) and energy , as well as their (D) patterns of interaction.

70. *Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correcting.*

- Scientists are (A) still (B) uncertain of (C) what the universe originated (D) millions of years.

-Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence which has the same meaning as the original one. (71 – 75)

71. **Mr.Pike wants his wife to quit her job and look after their children.**

A. Mr.Pike would like his wife to stop working and look after their children. .

B. Mr.Pike would like his wife to continue working in spite of looking after their children.

C. Mr.Pike wants to quit his job and his wife look after their children.

D. Mr.Pike would like his wife to stop working and looking after their children..

72. **She broke down the moment she heard the news.**

A. She was broken for a moment when she heard the news.

B. She broke her leg when hearing the news.

C. On hearing the news, she broke down.

D. When she heard the news, she was sick.

73. **They bought a gift that was very expensive for their son.**

A. Their son bought an expensive gift for his birthday.

B. Although the gift was inexpensive, they didn't buy it for their son.

C. They gave their son a gift that was very expensive.

D. The gift was so expensive that they didn't buy it for their son.

74. **I was not surprised to hear that Harry had failed his driving test.**

A. By having failed his driving test, Harry made no surprise.

B. It came as no surprise to me that Harry had failed his driving test.

C. Harry's having failed his driving test is not my surprise.

D. If Harry had not failed his driving test, I would have been surprised.

75. **We couldn't have managed our business successfully without my father's money.**

A. Hadn't it been for my father's money, We couldn't have managed our business successfully.

B. We could have managed our business successfully with my father's money.

C. If we could manage our business successfully, my father would give us his money.

D. If we couldn't have managed our business successfully, we would have had my father's money.

-Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best sentence made from these given words. (76 – 80)

76. **They / ask / lock / door / before / leave / every day.**

A. They are asked to lock the door before they leaving every day.

B. They asked to lock the door before leaving every day.

C. They ask to lock the door before they leave every day.

D. They are asked to lock the door before leaving every day.

77. **Only / this way / make / laws / effective.**

A. Only with this way we can make our laws effective.

B. Only this way can we make our laws effective.

C. Only by this way can we make our laws effective.

D. Only with this way can we make our laws effective.

78. **secretary / be / responsible / manager / serious mistakes.**

A. The new secretary is responsible for the manager to the serious mistakes.

B. The new secretary is responsible for the manager for the serious mistakes.

C. The new secretary is responsible to the manager for the serious mistakes.

D. The new secretary is responsible to the manager to the serious mistakes.

79. **bridge / build / 50 years ago / collapse / last storm.**

A. The bridge built 50 years ago was collapsed in the last storm.
B. The bridge which built 50 years ago was collapsed in the last storm.
C. The bridge built 50 years ago has collapsed in the last storm.
D. The bridge built 50 years ago collapsed in the last storm.

80. **I / rather / you / not cheat / exam / this year.**
A. I'd rather you didn't cheat any exam this year.
B. I'd rather you shouldn't cheat any exam this year.
C. I'd rather you don't cheat any exam this year.
D. I'd rather you not cheat any exam this year.

ĐỀ SỐ 31
TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN ĐÌNH PHÙNG – T.P HÀ NỘI
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH NĂM 2011
Mã đề thi: 216

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU; (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80)

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer that best completes each unfinished sentence, substitutes the underlined part, or has a close meaning to the original one

1: ……….. be needed, the water basin would need to be dammed.
A. Hydroelectric power should **B.** When hydroelectric power
C. Hydroelectric power **D.** Should hydroelectric power

2: The replacement of shops such as the groceries' and chemist's by cafes…………. the housewives with insufficient facilities for shopping.
A. leave **B.** have left **C.** has left **D.** to have left

3: Deborah is going to take extra lessons to……… what she missed while she was away.
A. catch up on **B.** cut down on **C.** put up with **D.** take up with

4: Jane: Thank you for a lovely evening.
Barbara: ………………………………
A. You are welcome **B.** Have a good day
C. Thanks **D.** Cheer!

5: I have English classes ………..day - on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
A. all other **B.** each other
C. every other **D.** this and the other

6: She was ………………she could not say anything.
A. so surprised at the news that **B.** such surprised at the news that
C. so surprised of the news that **D.** so that surprised for the news

7: There is a huge amount of ………associated with children's TV shows nowadays.
A. produce **B.** manufacturing
C. merchandising **D.** sales

8: British and Australian people share the same language, but in other respects they are as different as ………..
A. cats and dogs **B.** chalk and cheese
C. salt and pepper **D.** here and there

9: It's essential that every student …the exam before attending the course.
A. pass **B.** passes
C. would pass **D.** passed

10: I decided to go to the library as soon as I……………
A. finish what I did **B.** would finish what I did
C. finished what I did **D.** finished what I was doing

11: ………………..in the street yesterday was very friendly.
A. The mounted police, who I saw
C. Who is the mounted police I saw
B. The mounted police I saw whom
D. The mounted police whom I saw

12: A washing machine of this type will ertainly…….normal domestic use.
A. stand up for **B.** come up with **C.** get on to **D.** take down with

13: "Please speak up a bit more, Jason. You're hardly loud enough to be heard from the back", the teacher saiD.
A. visible **B.** audible **C.** edible **D.** eligible

14: Ancient Egyptians mummified their dead through the use of chemicals, …………. ancient Peruvians did through natural processes.
A. because **B.** whereas
C. even though **D.** whether or not

15: It is very difficult to………..the exact meaning of an idiom in a foreign language.
A. convert **B.** convey **C.** exchange **D.** transfer

16: Issues from price, place, promotion, and product are…………of marketing strategies planning, despite growing calls to expand the range of issues in today's more complex worlD.

A. these that are among the most conventional concerns
B. among the most conventional concerns
C. they are among the most conventional concerns
D. those are among the most conventional concerns

17: Please cut my hair ....the style in this magazine.
A. the same length as **B.** the same length like
C. the same long like **D.** the same long as

18: Carbon dioxide may be absorbed by trees or water bodies, or it may stay in the atmosphere when.........., while it is only in the atmosphere that chlorofluorocarbons find their home.
A. by releasing emissions from cars **C.** cars that release emissions
B. released from car emissions **D.** emissions are released by cars

19: Half of the children were away from school last week because of........of influenza.
A. a break- out **B.** a breakthrough
C. an outburst **D.** an outbreak

20: A: This grammar test is the hardest one we've ever had this semester!
B: ....but I think it's quite easy.
A. I couldn't agree more.
C. You're right.
B. I understand what you're saying.
D. I don't see in that way.

21: So little............about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.
A. I have known **B.** I knew **C.** do I know **D.** did I know

22: It's a formal occasion so we'll have to.......to the nines- no jeans and pullovers this time!
A. hitch up **B.** put on **C.** wear in **D.** get dressed up

23: ....so aggressive, we'd get on much better.
A. She was not **B.** Had she not
C. Weren't she **D.** If she weren't

24: On the second thought, I believe I will go with you to the theater.
A: Upon reflection **B.** After discussing with my wife
C. For this time only **D.** For the second time

25: A: ....
B: Oh, thank you. I just got it yesterday.
A. When have you got this beautiful dress?
B. How a beautiful dress you're wearing!

C. You've just bought this beautiful dress, haven't you?
D. That's a beautiful dress you have on!

26: I studied English for four years in high school. .... had trouble talking with people when I was traveling in the US.
A. Therefore, I **B.** Otherwise, I **C.** Although I **D.** However, I

27: ....in the atmosphere is the temperature falling below freezing.
A. Frost is produced **B.** Frost produces
C. What produces frost **D.** What is frost produced

28: All............is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A. what is needed
B. for our needs
C. the thing needed
D. that is needed

29: He said that the plane had already left and that I.........an hour earlier.
A. Must have arrived **B.** had to arrive
C. should have arrived **D.** was supposed to arrive

30: There seems to be a large .... between the number of people employed in service industries, and those employed in the primary sectors.
A. discriminate **B.** discretion **C.** discrepancy **D.** distinguish

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word or phrase for each of the blanks from 31- 40

COULD COMPUTER GAMES BE GOOD FOR YOU AFTER ALL

In Britain, the average young person now spends more money on games each year than on going to the cinema or renting videos. But is this........31......a bad thing? For years, newspaper reports have been ....32..... that children who spend too much time playing computer games become unsociable, bad- tempered, even violent as a........33...... But new research,......34...... out in both Europe and the USA, suggests that the opposite may be true.

Indeed, playing some of the more complicated games may help people of all ages to improve certain skills. Researchers claim that this is because the games.........35......the brain work harder in certain ways, like........36......sounds and movements quickly and identifying what they are. The fact that people play the games repeatedly........37........ that they get a lot of practice in these skills which are therefore likely to become highly developed.

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Social skills may benefit, too. Researchers in Chicago think that fans of first- person shooter games……38…… *"Counterstrike"* are better than non-players when it comes to building trust and co-operation, and that this……..39……them to make good friendships and become strong members of their communities. So rather than……..40…….up computer games, perhaps young people need to spend more time on them?

31. **A.**necessarily **B.** certainly **C.** fully **D.** nearly
32. **A.** speaking **B.** informing **C.** telling **D.** saying
33. **A.** product **B.** result **C.** reason **D.**conclusion
34. **A.** worked **B.** thought **C.** turned **D.** carried
35. **A.** make **B.** force **C.** push **D.** keep
36. **A.** realizing **B.** noticing **C.** imagining **D.** solving
37. **A.** means **B.** asks **C.** brings **D.** causes
38. **A.** in order to **B.** such as **C.** due to **D.** as well as
39. **A.** supports **B.** helps **C.** shows **D.** serves
40. **A.** giving **B.** ending **C.** taking **D.** stopping

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50

A number of factors related to the voice reveal the personality of the speaker.

The first is the broad area of communication, which includes imparting information by use of language, communicating with a group or an individual and specialized communication through performance. A person conveys thoughts and ideas through choice of words, by a tone of voice that is pleasant or unpleasant, gentle or harsh, by the rhythm that is inherent within the language itself, and by speech rhythms that are flowing and regular or uneven and hesitant, and finally, by the pitch and melody of the utterance. When speaking before a group, a person's tone may indicate uncertainty or fright, confidence or calm. At interpersonal levels, the tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen, or may belie them. **Here** the participant's tone can consciously or unconsciously reflect intuitive sympathy or antipathy, lack of concern or interest, fatigue, anxiety, enthusiasm or excitement, all of which are .usually discernible by the acute listener. Public performance is a manner of communication that is highly specialized with its own techniques for obtaining effects by voice and /or gesture. The motivation **derived** from the text, and in the case of singing, the music, in combination with the performer's skills, personality, and ability to create empathy will determine the success of artistic, political, or pedagogic communication.

Second, the voice gives psychological clues to a person's self-image, perception of others, and emotional health. Self-image can be indicated by a tone of voice that is confident, pretentious, shy, aggressive, outgoing, or exuberant, to name only a few personality traits. Also the sound may give a clue to the facade or mask of that person, for example, a shy person hiding behind an overconfident front. How a speaker perceives the listener's receptiveness, interest, or sympathy in any given conversation can **drastically** alter the tone of presentation, by encouraging or discouraging the speaker. Emotional health is **evidenced** in the voice by free and melodic sounds of the happy, by constricted and harsh sound of the angry, and by dull and lethargic qualities of the depressed.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A. The function of the voice in performance
C. The connection between voice and personality
B. Communication styles
D. The production of speech

42. What does the author mean by staring that, "At interpersonal levels, tone may reflect ideas and feelings over and above the words chosen" in lines 8- 9?
A. Feelings are expressed with different words than ideas are.
B. The tone of voice can carry information beyond the meaning of words.
C. A high tone of voice reflects an emotional communication.
D. Feelings are more difficult to express than ideas.

43. The word **"Here"** in line 9 refers to……………
A. interpersonal interactions **B.** the tone
C. ideas and feelings **D.** words chosen

44. The word **"derived"** in line 13 is closest in meaning to………
A. discussed **B.** prepared **C.** registered **D.** obtained

45. Why does the author mention "artistic, political, or pedagogic communication" in line 14-15?
A. As examples of public performance
B. As examples of basic styles of communication
C. To contrast them to singing
D. To introduce the idea of self-image

46. According to the passage, an exuberant tone of voice may be an indication of a person's………
A. general physical health **B.** personality
C. ability to communicate **D.** vocal quality

47. According to the passage, an overconfident front may hide...........

A. hostility B. shyness C. friendliness D. strength

48. The word "**drastically**" in line 21 is closest in meaning to..............

A. frequently B. exactly C. severely D. easily

49. The word "**evidenced**" in line 22 is closest in meaning to..............

A. ed B. repeated C. indicated D. exaggerated

50. According to the passage, what does a constricted and harsh voice indicate?

A. Lethargy B. Depression C. Boredom D. Anger

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest ones

51:A. merchant B. sergeant C. commercial D. term

52:A. colonel B. journal C. touring D. adjourn

53:A. obstacle B. obscure C. obsession D. oblivious

54:A. amuses B. purses C. blouses D. pleases

55:A. Valentine B. imagine C. discipline D. determine

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 56 - 64

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects—an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a **consequence**, they are perhaps the best group of insects for examining patterns of terrestrial biotic diversity and distribution. Butterflies also have a favorable image with the general public. Hence, they are an excellent group for communicating information on science and conservation issues such as diversity.

Perhaps the aspect of butterfly diversity that has received the most attention over the past century is the **striking** difference in species richness between tropical and temperate regions.

For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not **exceed** 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321. This early comparison of tropical and temperate butterfly richness has been well confirmed.

A general theory of diversity would have to predict not only this difference between temperate and tropical zones, but also patterns within each region, and how these patterns vary among different animal and plant groups. However, for butterflies, variation of species richness within temperate or tropical regions, rather man between them, is poorly understood. Indeed, comparisons of numbers of species among the Amazon basin, **tropical Asia**, and Africa are still mostly "personal communication" citations, even for vertebrates, In other words, unlike comparison between temperate and tropical areas, these patterns are still in the documentation phase.

In documenting geographical variation in butterfly diversity, some arbitrary, practical decisions are made. Diversity, number of species, and species richness are used synonymously; little is known about the evenness of butterfly distribution. The New World butterflies make up the preponderance of examples because they are the most familiar species. It is hoped that by focusing on them, the errors **generated** by imperfect and incomplete taxonomy will be minimized.

56: The word "**consequence**" in line 2 is closest in meaning to...............

A. result B. explanation C. analysis D. requirement

57: The word "**striking**" in line 7 is closest in meaning to.................

A. physical B. confusing C. noticeable D. successful

58: Butterflies are a good example for communicating information about conservation issues because they.........

A. are simple in structure

B. have been given scientific names

C. are viewed positively by people

D. are found mainly in temperate climates

59: The word "**exceed**" in line 10 is closest in meaning to..................

A. locate B. allow C. go beyond D. come close to

60: Which of the following is NOT well understood by biologists?

A. European butterfly habitats

B. Differences in species richness between temperate and tropical regions

C. Differences in species richness within a temperate or a tropical region

D. Comparisons of behavior patterns of butterflies and certain animal groups

61: All of the followings are mentioned as being important parts of a general theory of diversity **EXCEPT**...............

A. differences between temperate and tropical zones

B. patterns of distribution of species in each region

C. migration among temperate and tropical zones

D. variation of patterns of distribution of species among different animals and plants

62: Which aspect of butterflies does the passage mainly discuss?

A. Their physical characteristics

B. Their adaptation to different habitats

C. Their names

D. Their variety

63: The author mentions tropical Asia in lines 16-17 as an example of a location where……

A. butterfly behavior varies with climate

B. a general theory of butterfly diversity has not yet been firmly established

C. butterflies are affected by human populations

D. documenting plant species is more difficult than documenting butterfly species

64: The word **"generated"** in line 24 is closest in meaning to……….

A. requested **B.** caused **C.** assisted **D.** estimated

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction

65: All of the mammals, dolphins are undoubtedly among the
A B C
friendly to human
D

66: Many of the important products obtained from trees, one of
A B
the most important is wood pulp, which is used in paper-making.
C D

67: All nations may have to make fundamental changes in their economic,
A B
political, and the technological institutions if they are to preserve environment.
C D

68: Chicago's Sears Tower, now the tallest building in the world,
A
rises 1,522 feet from the ground to the top of it antenna.
B C D

69: It was suggested that Pedro studies the material more
A B
thoroughly before attempting to pass the exam.
C D

70: In just three months H.G. Wells wrote the famous classic The
A B
Time Machine for what he won a Newberry Caldecot award.
C D

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following

71: ***If it hadn't been for his carelessness, we would have finished the work.***

A. He was careless because he hadn't finished the work.

B. If her were careful, we would finish the work.

C. If he had been more careful, we would have completed the work.

D. Because he wasn't careless, we didn't finish the work.

72: ***The hostess made every effort to see that her guests got the food and drinks they wanted.***

A. The hostess was reluctant to offer her guests food and drinks.

B. The hostess tried hard to please her guests.

C. The guests refused the food and drinks prepared by the hostess.

D. Neither the guests nor the hostess had food or drinks.

73: ***The meeting was put off because of pressure of time.***

A. The meeting started earlier because people wanted to leave early.

B. The meeting was planned to start late because of time pressure.

C. The meeting lasted much longer than usual.

D. There was not enough time to hold the meeting.

74: ***Twice as many men as women are insurance agents.***

A. More men than women have insurance.

B. Male insurance agents outnumber female agents.

C. Women are twice as likely as men to have sold insurance.

D. Insurance is twice as difficult to sell to women as to men.

75: ***Most people get fewer colds in the summer than in the winter.***

A. A person is more likely to get a cold in the winter than in the summer.

B. More people have summer colds than winter colds.

C. People get colder in the summer than in the winter.

D. The winter is much colder than the summer.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that expresses the best meaning formed by the given words

76:. ***No/ doubt/ Alison/ promote***

A. It's no doubt Alison will be promoting.

B. There's no doubt that Alison will be promoteD.

C. There's no doubt Alison will promote.

D. It's no doubt that Alison is promoted.

77: ***your organization/ possible/ conference/ place***

A. Your organization made it possible to take place this conference.

B. Your organization made possible for this conference to take place.

C. Your organization made it possible this conference to take place.

D. Your organization made it possible for this conference to take place.

78: ***when/ you/ make/ mind/ university/ attend?***

A. When are you going to make up your mind about which university to attend?
B. When will you make up your mind which university to attend?
C. When are you going to make your mind about which university to attend?
D. When are you making up your mind about university to attend?

79: *I/ not see/ point/ rule/ we/ not/ cycle/ school*
A. I can't see the point of this rule which we don't cycle to school.
B. I can't see the point of this rule which says we can't cycle to school.
C. I don't see the point of this rule which we are not allowed to cycle to school.
D. I can't see the point of rule which says we can't cycle to school.

80: *despite / short day/ we/ complain/ much/ do*
A. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain about having too much to do.
B. Despite such a short day, we tend to complain having too much to do.
C. Despite a short day, we tend to complain about too much to do.
D. Despite such short day, we tend to complain about having too much do.

ĐỀ SỐ 32
TRƯỜNG THPT PHÚC TRẠCH – HÀ TĨNH
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011
Mã đề 450

Chọn đáp án (A, B, C hoặc D) có từ được nhấn trọng âm khác so với các từ còn lại.

1. **A.** identify **B.** integrity **C.** intimate **D.** interior
2. **A.** monetary **B.** departure **C.** contrary **D.** capitalism
3. **A.** contaminate **B.** educate **C.** organism **D.** actually
4. **A.** delicious **B.** continuous **C.** scandalous **D.** malicious
5. **A.** authority **B.** authorize **C.** authentic **D.** autocracy

Chọn đáp án (A, B, C hoặc D) để hoàn thành các câu sau.

6. He _____________me to believe that they had left the district.
A. made **B.** led **C.** assured **D.** confirmed

7. She isn't _____________ well with the new manager.
A. getting on **B.** going on **C.** keeping on **D.** taking on

8. Whenever he had an important decision to make , he __________ a cigar, supposedly to calm his nerves.
A. had lit **B.** would have lit
C. would light **D.** would be lighting

9. ______________ his assistance in those days. I would not be so successful now.
A. Unless I had **B.** If there were not
C. If it had not for **D.** Had it not been for

10. When you have a small child in the house, you _______ leave small objects lying arounD. Such objects _______ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
A. should / must **B.** should not / might
C. needn't / may **D.** mustn't / can't

11. **Anne:** "Make yourself at home".
John : "....................."
A. Yes, Can I help you? **B.** Not at all. Don't mention it.
C. Thanks! Same to you. **D.** That's very kind. Thank you.

12. The new system didn't ______ expectations.
A. catch up with **B.** bring about
C. come across **D.** come up to

13. _ Hello, I'd like to speak with Mrs. Smith.
_ __________
A. Who are you?
B. Hang on, please, I will put you through.
C. Sure
D. Of course you can

14. - What an attractive hair style you have got, Mary!
- ________
A. I don't like your sayings
B. Thank you for your compliment
C. Thank you very much. I am afraid
D. You are telling a lie

15. Thomas was late yesterday, ...was unusual for him.
A. when **B.** who **C.** where. **D.** which

16. – I didn't see Tommy at the party last night.
- Oh, there was a chocolate fair in the mall. A chocoholic like him ___ there.
A. would have gone **B.** was
C. must have been **D.** can have gone

17. - Good morning. Barclays Bank, Watford . ...can I help you?
- Good morning. Can I speak to the manage, please?
A. What **B.** How **C.** By what **D.** So

18. The rumors go that Jason will be arrested. He is said __a bloody robbery.

A. to take part in **B.** to join in
C. to have joined in **D.** to have taken part in

19. .... lack of success and financial reward, Vincent van Gogh persevered with his painting.
A. Despite his **B.** Because of his
C. His **D.** Although his

20. Not only _____a good physician but also a talented violist
A. she is famous as **B.** she appears to be
C. appears as she is **D.** is she known as

21. Both she and her partner have got ....attitudes towards marriage.
A. single **B.** free **C.** independent **D.** liberated

22. They thought they could deceive me but they were wrong. I could_________.
A. see them through **B.** see through them
C. see them off **D.** see off them

23. _ My parents got divorced when I was 5
_ __________
A .How did it happened? **B.** They shouldn't do that.
C. Oh, I'm sorry. D .You must have been shocked

24. The actress, along with her manager, ... going to the party tonight.
A. is **B.** are **C.** was **D.** were

25. When he heard the joke, he burst into loud _______.
A. smile **B.** laughter **C.** amusement **D.** enjoyment

26. __________anything suspicious arise, please let me know at once.
A. Should **B.** Would **C.** Can **D.** Did

27. "Never say it again,_____________?"
A. won't you **B.** do you **C.** don't you **D.** will you

28. John failed again. He ________ harder.
A. must have tried **B.** should have tried
C. can tried **D.** may have tried

29. The examiner will test your _________ to drive under normal conditions.
A. wisdom **B.** advantage **C.** ability **D.** virtue

30. I realized ....that he was a thief
A. eventually **B.** at the beginning
C. sooner or later **D.** all along

31. It was not easy to understand her __________ to the situation.
A. reaction **B.** conduct **C.** outlook **D.** feelings

32. You should ________ more attention to what your teacher explains.

A. make **B.** get **C.** set **D.** pay

33. "I think women should not go to work." " I ___________"
A. quite agree **B.** a little agreed **C.** so agree **D.** rather agreed

34. "Would you like a beer?" " Not while I'm ___________"
A. in the act **B.** in order **C.** on duty **D.** under control

35. Sarah is a young girl with________ and a straight nose.
A. almond-shaped eyes **B.** almond-eyed shape
C. eyes shaped almond **D.** almond-shape eyed

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ / cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa trong các câu sau:

36. Commercial airliners do not fly in the vicinity of volcanic eruptions
A
because even a small amount of volcanic ash can damage its engineers .
B C D

37. Giant tortoises live to great ages, and specimens have been known
A B
to live from 100 and 150 years.
C D

38. Most pines grow rapidly and form straight, tall trunks that are
A B C
ideally for lumber.
D

39. By measuring the color of a star, astronomers can tell how hot is it.
A B C D

40. Some conifers, that is, tree that have cones, are able to thrive on poor, thin soil.
A B C D

Đọc bài và chọn đáp án đúng nhất cho các câu hỏi sau.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is Modern Times, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one another on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times*,but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations.No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

Clearly, Modern Times has its faults, but it remains the best film treating technology within a social context. It does not offer a radical social message, but it does accurately reflect the sentiment of many who feel they are victims of an over-mechanized world.

41. According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for Modern Times from ___.

A. fieldwork	**B.** a conversation
C. a newspaper	**D.** a movie

42. The young farm boys went to the city because they were ______.

A. promised better accommodation

B. driven out of their sheep farm

C. forced to leave their sheep farm

D. attracted by the prospect of a better life

43. The phrase "jostling one another" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. jogging side by side	**B.** pushing one another
C. hurrying up together	**D.** running against each other

44. According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended ______.

A. to produce a tacit association

B. to give the setting for the entire plot later

C. to introduce the main characters of the film

D. to reveal the situation of the factory workers

45. The word "vainly" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. hopelessly	**B.** recklessly	**C.** carelessly	**D.** effortlessly

46. The word "This" in the fourth paragraph refers to ______.

A. the situation of young workers in a factory

B. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology

C. the scene of an assembly line in operation

D. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine

47. According to the author, about two-thirds of Modern Times ______.

A. is rather discouraging	**B.** entertains the audience most
C. is more critical than the rest	**D.** was shot outside a factory

48. The author refers to all of the following notions to describe Modern Times EXCEPT "______".

A. entertainment	**B.** criticism	**C.** revolution	**D.** satire

49. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.

B. The author does not consider Modern Times as a perfect film.

C. Modern Times depicts the over- mechanized world from a social viewpoint.

D. In Modern Times, the factory workers' basic needs are well met.

50. The passage was written to ______.

A. explain Chaplin's style of acting

B. review one of Chaplin's popular films

C. discuss the disadvantages of technology

D. criticize the factory system of the 1930s

Đọc bài văn và chọn đáp án đúng cho các câu hỏi sau.

As heart disease continues to be the number-one killer in the United States, researchers have become increasingly interested in identifying the ***potential*** risk factors that ***trigger*** heart attacks. High-fat diets and "life in the fast lane" have long been known to contribute to the high incidence of heart failure. But according to new studies, the list of risk factors may be significantly longer and quite surprising.

Heart failure, for example, appears to have seasonal and ***temporal*** patterns. A higher percentage of heart attacks occur in cold weather, and more people experience heart failure on Monday than on any other day of the week. In addition, people are more ***susceptible to*** heart attacks in the first few hours after waking. Cardiologists first observed this morning ***phenomenon*** in the mid-1980, and have since discovered a number of possible causes. An early-morning rise in blood pressure, heart rate, and concentration of heart stimulating hormones, plus a reduction of blood flow to the heart, may all contribute to the higher incidence of heart attacks between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 10:00 A.M.

In other studies, both birthdays and bachelorhood have been ***implicated*** as risk factors. Statistics reveal that heart attack rates increase significantly for both females and males in the few days immediately preceding and following their birthdays. And unmarried men are more at risk for heart attacks than their married counterparts. Though stress is thought to be linked in some way to all of the aforementioned risk factors, intense research continues in the hope of further comprehending why and how heart failure is triggered.

51. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A .risk factors in heart attacks
B. seasonal and temporal patterns of heart attacks
C. cardiology in the 1980s
D. diet and stress as factors in heart attacks

52. In line 2, the word ***"potential"*** could best be re-placed by which of the following?
A. harmful **B.** primary **C.** unknown **D.** possible

53. The word ***"trigger"*** as used in line 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
A. involve **B.** affect **C.** cause **D.** encounter

54. Which of the following does the passage infer?
A. We now fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
B. We recently began to study how risk factors trigger heart attacks.
C. We have not identified many risk factors associated with heart attacks.
D. We do not fully understand how risk factors trigger heart attacks.

55. The author uses the word ***"temporal"*** in line 6 to mean
A. affected by **B.** of a certain date
C. expected **D.** regularly

56. The phrase ***"susceptible to"*** in line 8 could best be replaced by
A. aware of **B.** affected by
C. accustomed **D.** prone to

57. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a possible cause of many heart attacks?
A. decreased blood flow to the heart **B.** increased blood pressure
C. lower heart rate **D.** increase in hormones

58. The word ***"phenomenon"*** in line 9 refers to which of the following?
A. habit **B.** illness **C.** occurrence **D.** activity

59. The word ***"implicated"*** in line 13 could best be replaced by which of the following?
A. indicated **B.** disregarded
C. investigated **D.** discovered

60. Which of the following is NOT cited as a possible risk factor?
A. having a birthday **B.** getting married
C. eating fatty foods **D.** being under stress

Chọn đáp án (A, B, C hoặc D) có nghĩa gần nhất so với câu đã cho

61. I doubt he'll have reached his office yet.
A. He plans to keep away from his office today.
B. He's probably still on the way to his office.
C. He probably stopped somewhere before he reached his office.
D. He must have arrived at his office by now.

62. We played too well to be worried by our defeat.
A. We played well but lost the match.
B. We didn't play well and lost the match.
C. We didn't play well but won the match.
D. We played well and won the match.

63. If interest rates are cut, the economic situation may improve.
A. There's no doubt that the economic situation will improve as a result of the reduction in interest rates.
B. A reduction in interest rates may improve the economic situation.
C. The economic situation may improve if we increase the interest rates.
D. The economic situation won't be better if interest rates are cut.

64. The meeting was put off because of pressure of time.
A. The meeting lasted much longer than usual.
B. People wanted to get away, so the meeting began early.
C. The meeting is planned to start in a short time.
D. There was not enough time to hold the meeting.

65. Janet's afraid she's lost her car keys.
A. Janet's lost the keys and she's afraid to tell anyone.
B. Janet thinks that her car keys are lost.
C. Janet's worried in case she loses her car keys.
D. When Janet's worried, she loses her car keys.

66. His irresponsible attitude is putting his career in jeopardy.
A. He is so irresponsible that he has no career.
B. His career is to jeopardize irresponsible attitudes.
C. His irresponsible attitude is endangering his career.

D. Both A and B are correct.

67. It's a waste of time to try and explain anything to Tony.

A. Tony should be given explanations.

B. It's well worth trying to explain things to Tony.

C. To save time, explain it to Tony.

D. It's not worth the time trying to explain anything to Tony.

68. Impressed as we were by the new cinema, we found it rather expensive.

A. The new cinema was more expensive than we expected.

B. We were not impressed by the new cinema at all because it looked rather expensive.

C. We weren't as much impressed by the new cinema's look as its cost.

D. We were very impressed by the new cinema, but found it rather expensive.

69. With the help of new computer programs, we can solve many problems quickly and accurately.

A. New computer programs have enabled us to solve many problems quickly and accurately.

B. The new computer programs are quick and accurate.

C. We can solve problems quickly and accurately without computers.

D. New computer programs are not able to solve many problems quickly and accurately.

70. There was very little response to the charity appeal.

A. Nobody responded to the charity appeal.

B. Very little money was raised by the charity appeal.

C. Everybody seemed to appeal to the charity.

D. They raised a lot of money from the charity appeal.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống.

What do you do well? What do you enjoy doing? Your answers to these two s will help you identify your (71)______. An employer will consider you seriously for a (72)______ when you can show them that you know who you are, what you can offer and which you have studied. Sometimes it is difficult to know what your weaknesses are. Clearly not everyone is equally good (73)______ everything. You may need to improve yourself and so (74)______ courses in that field could turn a weakness into strength. You will need to (75)______ some time on your self-assessment. Your honesty and the desire for selfimprovement will lead to (76)______ in getting the right job. Explore the following seven areas to start to get to know yourself:

your aptitude, your skills, your personality, the level of responsibility you feel comfortable with, your interests and your needs. Ask (77)______ if you have any special talents and if you need to consider your physical health when choosing a job. Be as honest and realistic as you can, and ask for other people's (78)______ if necessary. Make a list of these things. It is usually a good idea to talk about your aptitudes with teachers, family and friends. If you are considering a career that (79)______ a special talent, such as art, acrobatics, mathematics or music, discuss your aptitudes with (80)______ expert in that area and discover how they fit the needs of the occupation.

71. **A.** strong **B.** strength **C.** strengthen **D.** strengthened
72. **A.** position **B.** location **C.** spot **D.** room
73. **A.** upon **B.** in **C.** at **D.** for
74. **A.** meeting **B.** taking **C.** making **D.** interviewing
75. **A.** use **B.** make **C.** lose **D.** spend
76. **A.** success **B.** successful **C.** successfully **D.** succeed
77. **A.** you **B.** your **C.** yours **D.** yourself
78. **A.** interests **B.** fields **C.** opinions **D.** attendances
79. **A.** requires **B.** asks **C.** tells **D.** urges
80. **A.** a **B.** an **C.** the **D.** this

ĐỀ SỐ 33
TRƯỜNG THPT QUẾ VÕ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011
Mã đề : 357

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Chọn từ (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với những từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

1: **A.** general **B.** golf **C.** garden **D.** guitar
2: **A.** instead **B.** vision **C.** measure **D.** pleasure
3:**A.** lose **B.** good **C.** shoes **D.** soon
4:**A.** learning **B.** earning **C.** searching **D.** clearing
5:**A.** naked **B.** crooked **C.** worked **D.** wicked

Chọn phương án (A, B, C, hoặc D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

6: **A.** construction **B.** description **C.** consideration **D.** aggressive
7: **A.** support **B.** assault **C.** improve **D.** manage

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8: **A.** ralationship **B.** challenging **C.** eliminate **D.** arrangement
9: **A.** elegent **B.** memory **C.** fortunate **D.** admiration
10: **A.** similar **B.** procedure **C.** location **D.** acceptable

Chọn phương án đúng nhất (A, B, C, hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau đây:

11: Jane: "Nice to meet you." – Julia: "________________".
A. This is Peter **B.** Nice to meet you too
C. That's great! Congratulations **D.** I'm fine, thanks

12: Judo is a sport that has achieved great ____ in many parts of the world.
A. popular **B.** popularity **C.** unpopular **D.** popularize

13: Brown: "________________" – Smith: "Thanks,I will write to you when I come to Paris."
A. God bless you! **B.** Better luck next time!
C. Have a go! **D.** Have a nice trip!.

14: Travel can ___________ the mind, and exchange visits give young people experience of a _____________ way of life as well as a different language.
A. broadly/different **B.** broaden/differ
C. broaden/different **D.** broad/differently

15: Tuan: "I'm taking my driving test tomorrow" – Minh: "____________".
A. Good luck!! **B.** Yes, please
C. Best wishes **D.** congratulations

16: "Oh, I'm really sorry!". - ", _____________"
A. That's all right **B.** It was a pleasure
C. Thanks **D.** Yes, why?

17: The _________ of what computers can do have changed over the years.
A. expected **B.** unexpected **C.** expectation **D.** expectations

18: Leading experts says every aspect of human biology is _________ by daily rhythms.
A. influential **B.** influenced **C.** influences **D.** influentially

19: Scientists have discovered a close ________ between smoking and several serious diseases.
A. action **B.** union **C.** combination **D.** connection

20: I felt most ________ when they made me sit at a little table at the back.
A. confusing **B.** insulted **C.** shafeful **D.** embarrassing

21: Have you any objections __________ this new road scheme?
A. to **B.** with **C.** for **D.** at

22: He ___________ me by asking me stupid s while I amworking.
A. quarrels **B.** damages **C.** annoys **D.** interferes

23: My sister is an expert on wildlife and its _______ .
A. conversation **B.** preservation
C. reservation **D.** conservation

24: The Greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that is caused when carbon dioxide _________ and is trapped in the atmosphere.
A. releases **B.** has been released
C. had been releasing **D.** is released

25: The Mona Lisa, painted in Florence in 1504 by Leonardo da Vinci, is a name which is perhaps more recognizable to people throughout the world ________ of da Vinci himself.
A. as **B.** than **C.** as that **D.** than that

26: ________ vastness of the Grand Canyon, it is difficult to capture it in a single photograph..
A.Because of **B.** While **C.** The **D.** For the

27: A hockey player rushing up the ice, travelling at more than twenty-five miles per hour and slapping a puck at more than 125 miles per hour, makes the sport _______ than many other sports.
A. is more dangerous **B.** more dangerous
C. more than dangerous **D.** as more dangerous

28: The English colonization of Virginia was devised in 1606 by a group of merchants ______ the Virginia Company of London.
A. what formed **B.** they formed
C. whom formed **D.** who formed

29: There was no ______ in waiting longer than an hour so we left.
A. use **B.** point **C.** worth **D.** good

30: ________ the time you get to the theatre, the play will have finished.
A. On **B.** In **C.** By **D.** Until

31: Five years ________ a long time, he might already be forgotten.
A. has been **B.** is **C.** are **D.** had been

32: Could you ______ me how to use this new telephone?
A. say **B.** explain **C.** show **D.** remember

33: The purpose of phonetics is ____________ an inventory and a description of the sounds found in speech.
A. to provide **B.** being provided
C. provided **D.** provide

34: _____ bacteria in foods are killed, as they are during baking or stewing, decay is slowed down.
A. What **B.** The **C.** If **D.** So

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO QUY NHƠN

35: Her car's outside so I suppose she________ have arrived.

A. should **B.** can **C.** ought **D.** must

Xác định từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân dưới (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cần phải sửa để những câu sau trở thành chính xác:

36: The more I live with him, the most I love him.
A B C D

37: Never before I have visited this fascinating place.
A B C D

38: The change from summer to winter occurs very abrupt in the
A B C
tundra regions of America.
D

39: Grover Cleveland was the only US president which served
A B C
two nonconsecutive terms.
D

40: On nights when is the sky clear and the air calm, the Earth's
A B
surface rapidly radiates heat into the atmosphere.
C D

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

41: *It was kind of Hoa to send flowers to me on my birthday.*

A. Hoa was enough kind to send me flowers on my birthday.
B. Hoa was kind enough not to send flowers to me on my birthday.
C. Hoa wasn't kind enough to send me flowers on my birthday.
D. Hoa was kind enough to send flowers to me on my birthday.

42: *We haven't been to the cinema for years.*

A. We go to the cinema every week.
B. We didn't go to the cinema every years.
C. We do not go to the cinema unless we have time.
D. We haven't seen any film for a long time.

43: *I love classical music because it makes me happy.*

A. Classical music doesn't make me happy so I love it.
B. Classical music makes me happy so I love it.
C. Classical music makes me happy so I don't love it.
D. Classical music doesn't makes me happy so I don't love it.

44: *When Hung comes, we will leave for the cinema immediately.*

A. We will leave for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
B. We have left for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
C. We left for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.
D. We were leaving for the cinema as soon as Hung comes.

45: *I'm like my mum, whereas my brother looks like my dad.*

A. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.
B. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.
C. I'm like my mum, whereas my brother takes after my dad.
D. I'm like mum, whereas my brother takes over dad.

Chọn đáp án đúng (A, B, C, hoặc D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần giống nhất với đáp án cho sau đây:

46: */he/come/if/station/earlier/train/he/miss..*

A. If he had come to the station earlier he would have not missed the train.
B. If he had came to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.
C. If he had come to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.
D. If he have come to the station earlier he would not have missed the train.

47: */Einstein/can/not/speak/until/he/eight/.*

A. Einstein could not speak until he was eight.
B. Einstein cannot speak until he was eight.
C. Not until Einstein was eight he can speak.
D. Not until Einstein was eight can he speak.

48: */book, /that/very thick, /belong/younger sister/my/.*

A. That book, which is very thick, belongs to my younger sister.
B. That book, what is very thick, belongs to my younger sister.
C. That book, that is very thick, belongs to my younger sister.
D. That book, is very thick, belongs to my younger sister.

49: */want/Phillips/Dave/cook/help/insist/him/himself/.*

A. Phillips wanted to cook himself but Daniel insisted in helping him.
B. Phillips wanted to cook himself but Daniel insisted on helping him.
C. Phillips wanted to cook himself but Daniel insisted to help him.
D. Phillips wanted cooking himself but Daniel insisted on helping him.

50: */prefer/I /drive/train/travel.*

A. I prefer to driving than travelling by train.
B. I prefer to drive to travel by train.
C. I prefer driving to travelling by train.
D. I prefer driving than travelling by train.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 55

Ever since humans have inhabited the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf and the mute have hade to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally, spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn and instruct people.

While verbalization is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques express human thoughts and feelings.

51: Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.

B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.

C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.

D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

52: Which of the following statements is not true?

A. There are many forms of communication in existence.

B. The deaf and the mute use an oral form of communication.

C. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.

D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

53: Which form other than oral speech would be the most commonly used among blind people?

A. picture signs **B.** body **C.** Braille **D.** signal flags

54: Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally exept for ________.

A. spelling **B.** ideas **C.** whole words **D.** expressions

55: In the passage the word VERBALIZATION means ________

A. the expressions of human thoughts and feelings in the form of written words.

B. putting ideas and feelings into words.

C. the transmission of ideas and thoughts by certain actions.

D. communication accomplished through sign language.

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 56 đến 60

The release of Bredrock's third album was more than just a landmark in the career of a talented band. *New Life* launched a movement that effectively redesigned the specification of rock music in this country for the rest of the decade. Out event the earnest angst, plain-shirted drabness and overdriven guitars of a previous era; in came a lighter blend of melodious homegrown styles. A mix of social observation and strident anger mingled easily here with the sound of fairground organs and northen brass band. Humour and irony were well to the fore, as were the voices that felt no need to disguise their origins.

56: In the writer's view, what was Bredrock's musical status prior to the release of *New Life*?

A. They had been overlooked by music experts.

B. Their music did not fit with any particular genre.

C. Their foothold in the music world had been uncertain.

D. They had been unable to successfully mix style and image.

57: The writer suggests that *New Life* outshines other albums of its time because __

A. the collection of songs successfully combines wit and sentiment.

B. the lyrics portray situations that arer known to its listeners.

C. every track that it features is worth listening to.

D. all the band members contributed to its construction.

58: *New Life* is the title of ________

A. a book

B. a pop music album

C. a film

D. a classical music album

59: *New Life* launched a movement that effectively redesigned the specification of________

A. jazz music

B. pop music

C. classical music

D. country music

60: Bedrock is the mixture of ________

A. social observation and strident anger

B. social observation and the sound of fairground organs

C. the sound of fairground organs and northern brass bands.

D. both A&C

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) có từ thích hợp để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70

Environmental pollution is a term that (61) … to all the ways by which man pollutes his surroundings. Man dirties the air with gases and smoke (62) … the water with chemicals and other substances and damages the oild with (63) … many fertilizers and pesticides. Man also pollutes his surrounding (64) … various other ways (65) … people rain natural beauty by (66) … junk and liter on the land and in the water. They operate machines and motors vehicles that fill the air with (67) … noise

Environmental pollution is one of the most serious problems facing mandind today. Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. Badly polluted air can cause illness, and (68) …… death. Polluted water kills fish and other (69) …… life. Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land that is (70) …… for growing food. Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to man's naturally beauty world.

61:**A.** prefer **B.** cater **C.** refer **D.** determine
62: **A.** water **B.** chemichals **C.** poisons **D.** hydrogen
63: **A.** too **B.** to **C.** with **D.** over
64: **A.** with **B.** in **C.** on **D.** under
65: **A.** For example **B.** addition **C.** sample **D.** consequence
66: **A.** running **B.** hitting **C.** flowing **D.** scattering
67: **A.** flattering **B.** bringing **C.** ordering **D.** disturbing
68: **A.** even **B.** although **C.** however **D.** whatever
69: **A.** sea **B.** marine **C.** tide **D.** wave
70: **A.** Available **B.** capable **C.** able **D.** possible

Đọc đoạn văn sau và chọn giới từ thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để điền vào mỗi chỗ trống từ 71 đến 80

When I was a boy, children always objected to wearing school uniform but teachers were keen (71) … it because they said all of us looked alike, otherwise, they said, children would compete with (72) … and the poor children would be unhappy, because people would see straight away how poor they were. In recent years, however, many schools have (73) … the idea of making children (74) …… uniform but, funnily enough, now that children can wear what they like, they have adopted (75) ……

When some journalists visited a (76) …… they found that all the boys and girls were dressed in jeans because (77) …… wants to look different (78) …… the other children in the class. Parents (79) …… not be as happy about this as children, but they ought to be, because this new kind of uniform is (80) …… the children like, not something they have been forced to wear.

71: **A.** on **B.** at **C.** for **D.** from
72: **A.** herself **B.** another **C.** each other **D.** themselves
73: **A.** taken off **B.** left over **C.** put out **D.** given up
74: **A.** to wear **B.** wearing **C.** wear **D.** is wearing
75: **A.** a uniform of their own **B.** an own uniform
C. a prober uniform **D.** a uniform proper
76: **A.** London's school **B.** London school
C. schoold of London **D.** school at London
77: **A.** someone **B.** none **C.** no one **D.** anyone
78: **A.** with **B.** of **C.** from **D.** in
79: **A.** can **B.** may **C.** must **D.** could
80: **A.** one that **B.** one what **C.** a one that **D.** a one what.

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ĐỀ SỐ 34
ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2010
Mã đề thi 358

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1: Neil Armstrong was the first man ______ on the moon.
A. to walk **B.** walking **C.** walked **D.** has walked

2: Our industrial output____ from $2 million in 2002 to $4 million this year.
A. rises **B.** has risen **C.** was rising **D.** rose

3: ______ Serbia defeated Germany surprised everyone.
A. Whether **B.** When **C.** Because **D.** That

4: Even if you are rich, you should save some money for a ______ day.
A. windy **B.** rainy **C.** foggy **D.** snowy

5: Laura had a blazing ______ with Eddie and stormed out of the house.
A. gossip **B.** chat **C.** word **D.** row

6: All students should be ____ and literate when they leave school.
A. numerate **B.** numeric **C.** numeral **D.** numerous

7: ______ broken several world records in swimming.
A. She is said that she has **B.** People say she had
C. She is said to have **D.** It is said to have

8: Bill: "Can I get you another drink?" Jerry: "______."
A. Forget it **B.** No, it isn't
C. No, I'll think it over **D.** Not just now

9: Liz: "Thanks for the nice gift you brought to us!"
Jennifer: "______"
A. All right. Do you know how much it costs?
B. Not at all. Don't mention it.
C. Actually speaking, I myself don't like it.
D. Welcome! It's very nice of you.

10: She had to borrow her sister's car because hers was ______.
A. out of work **B.** out of order **C.** off work **D.** off chance

11: Ben: "______" Jane: "Never mind."
A. Congratulations! How wonderful!
B. Sorry for staining your carpet. Let me have it cleaned.
C. Thank you for being honest with me.
D. Would you mind going to dinner next Sunday?

12: "You can go to the party tonight__ you are sober when you come home."
A. as long as **B.** as well as **C.** as far as **D.** as soon as

13: We ______with a swim in the lake.
A. gave in **B.** cooled off **C.** got out **D.** took up

14: As the drug took ______, the boy became quieter.
A. action **B.** influence **C.** effect **D.** force

15: I've warned you many times ______the front door unlocked.
A. not leaving **B.** won't leave **C.** not to leave **D.** don't leave

16: "The inflation rate in Greece is five times ______ my country," he said.
A. as high as that in **B.** as much as
C. as many as that in **D.** more than

17: Is it true that this country produces more oil than ______ ?
A. any another country **B.** any countries else
C. any other countries **D.** any country else

18: Not having written about the required topic, ______ a low mark.
A. the teacher gave me **B.** I was given
C. the teacher gave **D.** my presentation was given

19: They're staying with us ___ the time being until they can afford a house.
A. during **B.** for **C.** at **D.** in

20: We have bought extra food ______ our guests stay to dinner.
A. so that **B.** when **C.** if **D.** in case

21: The Internet has enabled people to ______ with each other more quickly.
A. interconnect **B.** interlink **C.** interact **D.** intervene

22: Mr. Black: "I'd like to try on these shoes, please."
Salesgirl: "______"
A. By all means, sir. **B.** That's right, sir.
C. Why not? **D.** I'd love to.

23: Margaret: "Could you open the window, please?"
Henry: "______."
A. I am, of course **B.** Yes, with pleasure
C. I feel sorry **D.** Yes, I can

24: ______I might, I couldn't open the door.
A. However hard **B.** As try
C. Try as **D.** No matter

25: Martha, Julia and Mark are 17, 19 and 20 years old ______.
A. independently **B.** separately
C. respectively **D.** respectfully

26: ______he does sometimes annoys me very much.
A. What **B.** When **C.** How **D.** Why

27: Since he failed his exam, he had to ______ for it again.
A. take **B.** sit **C.** make **D.** pass

28: If everyone ______, how would we control the traffic?
A. could fly **B.** can fly **C.** flies **D.** had flown

29: The captain as well as all the passengers ______ very frightened by the strange noise.
A. have been **B.** was **C.** is **D.** were

30: It is imperative ______ what to do when there is a fire.

A. he must know about **B.** that everyone know
C. that he knew **D.** we knew

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questionsfrom 31 to 40.

In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained. Even though it is very funny, a good cartoon is always based on close observation of a particular feature of life and usually has aserious purpose.

Cartoons in the West have been associated with political and social matters for many years. In wartime, for example, they proved to be an excellent way of spreading propaganda. Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters. In this way, the modern cartoon has become a very powerful force in influencing people in Europe and the United States.

Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in thepast have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write. Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi haveall appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.

In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons.This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.

Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offera very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particularcountry in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America,Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture. Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this imbalance between the East and the West.

Cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries. The vast increase in the popularity of these cartoons serves to illustrate the truth of Confucius's famous saying "One picture is worth a thousand words."

31: Which of the following clearly characterizes Western cartoons?
A. Originality, freshness, and astonishment.
C. Enjoyment, liveliness, and carefulness.
B. Humour, unexpectedness, and criticism.
D. Seriousness, propaganda, and attractiveness.

32: Chinese cartoons have been useful as an important means of____.
A. educating ordinary people **B.** spreading Western ideas
C. political propaganda in wartime **D.** amusing people all the time

33: The major differences between Chinese cartoons and Western cartoons come from their ______.
A. purposes **B.** nationalities **C.** values **D.** styles

34: The pronoun "**this**" in paragraph 4 mostly refers to ______.
A. a propaganda campaign **B.** a piece of art
C. an educational purpose **D.** a funny element

35: The passage is intended to present ______.
A. a contrast between Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons
B. an opinion about how cartoons entertain people
C. a description of cartoons of all kinds the world over
D. an outline of Western cartoons and Chinese cartoons

36: Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
A. A Very Powerful Force in Influencing People
B. Cartoons as a Way of Educating People
C. Chinese Cartoons and Western Cartoons
D. An Excellent Way of Spreading Propaganda

37: In general, Chinese cartoons are now aiming at ______.
A. illustrating the truth of Chinese great men's famous sayings
B. bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people in the world
C. spreading the Chinese ideas and cultural values throughout the world
D. disseminating traditional practices in China and throughout the world

38: The word "**imbalance**" in paragraph 6 refers to ______.
A. the mismatch between the East cartoons and the West cartoons
B. the influence of the East cartoons over the West cartoons
C. the dominant cultural influence of the West over the East
D. the discrimination between the West culture and the East culture

39: Which of the following is most likely the traditional subject of Chinese cartoons?
A. The stories and features of the lives of great men the world over.
B. The illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China.
C. Jokes and other kinds of humour in political and social matters.
D. The philosophies and sayings of ancient Chinese thinkers.

40: According to the passage, which of the following is true?
A. Western cartoons always have a serious purpose.
B. Cartoons will replace other forms of writing.

C. Cartoons can serve various purposes.
D. Language barriers restricted cartoons.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

41:	**A.** adventure	**B.** advantage	**C.** advertise	**D.** adverbial
42:	**A.** imagine	**B.** inhabit	**C.** continue	**D.** disappear
43:	**A.** periodic	**B.** electric	**C.** contagious	**D.** suspicious
44:	**A.** organism	**B.** prevention	**C.** attraction	**D.** engagement
45:	**A.** popularity	**B.** politician	**C.** documentary	**D.** laboratory

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needscorrection.

46: Many people have found the monotonous buzzing of the
A B
vuvuzela in the 2010-World-Cup matches so annoyed.
C D

47: In order no money would be wasted, we had to account for
A B C
every penny we spent.
D

48: The team leader demanded from his team members a serious
A B
attitude towards work, good team spirit, and that they work hard.
C D

49: In my judgment, I think Hem is the best physicist among the
A B C
scientists of the SEA region.
D

50: After analyzing the steep rise in profits according to your
A B
report, it was convinced that your analyses were correct.
C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do theminimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams. But the story is different when you're older.

Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. For starters, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask s, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. Thesatisfaction I got was entirely personal.

Some people fear going back to school because they worry that their brains have got rusty. But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. What you lose in the rust department, you gain in the maturity department.

In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it. The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there.

I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.

51: It is implied in paragraph 1 that ______.
A. parents should encourage young learners to study more
B. young learners are usually lazy in their class
C. young learners often lack a good motivation for learning
D. teachers should give young learners less homework

52: The writer's main point in paragraph 2 is to show that as people grow up, ___.
A. they have a more positive attitude towards learning
B. they cannot learn as well as younger learners
C. they tend to learn less as they are discouraged
D. they get more impatient with their teachers

53: The phrase "**For starters**" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by "____".
A. First and foremost **B.** At the starting point
C. At the beginning **D.** For beginners

54: While doing some adult learning courses at a college, the writer was surprised ____.

A. to get on better with the tutor
B. to feel learning more enjoyable
C. to have more time to learn
D. to be able to learn more quickly

55: In paragraph 3, the word "**rusty**" means ______.

A. impatient because of having nothing to do
B. not as good as it used to be through lack of practice
C. staying alive and becoming more active
D. covered with rust and not as good as it used to be

56: The phrase "**get there**" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to "______".

A. arrive at an intended place with difficulty
B. achieve your aim with hard work
C. have the things you have long desired
D. receive a school or college degree

57: All of the following are true about adult learning EXCEPT ______.

A. adult learners have fewer advantages than young learners
B. adults think more independently and flexibly than young people
C. experience in doing other things can help one's learning
D. young people usually feel less patient than adults

58: It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that maturity is a positive plus in the learning process because adult learners ______.

A. pay more attention to detail than younger learners
B. are able to organize themselves better than younger learners
C. are less worried about learning than younger learners
D. have become more patient than younger learners

59: It is implied in the last paragraph that when you learn later in life, you __.

A. should expect to take longer to learn than when you were younger
B. can sometimes understand more than when you were younger
C. are not able to concentrate as well as when you were younger
D. find that you can recall a lot of things you learnt when younger

60: What is the writer's main purpose in the passage?

A. To encourage adult learning.
C. To show how fast adult learning is.
B. To describe adult learning methods.
D. To explain reasons for learning.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

61: It is English pronunciation that puzzles me most.

A. Pronouncing English words is not complicated.
B. I was not quick at English pronunciation at school.
C. Puzzling me most is how to pronounce English.

D. English pronunciation is difficult for me.

62: The woman was too weak to lift the suitcase.

A. The woman wasn't able to lift the suitcase, so she was very weak.
B. The woman, though weak, could lift the suitcase.
C. So weak was the woman that she couldn't lift the suitcase.
D. The woman shouldn't have lifted the suitcase as she was weak.

63: When I arrived, they were having dinner.

A. I came in the middle of their dinner.
B. They ate their dinner as soon as I arrived.
C. When they started having their dinner, I arrived.
D. I came to their invitation to dinner.

64: They couldn't climb up the mountain because of the storm.

A. The storm made it not capable of climbing up the mountain.
B. Their climbing up the mountain was unable due to the storm.
C. The storm made them impossible to climb up the mountain.
D. The storm discouraged them from climbing up the mountain.

65: Slightly more than twenty-five percent of the students in the class come from Spanish-speaking countries.

A. A considerable proportion of the students in the class are Spanish.
B. Seventy-five percent of the students in the class speak Spanish.
C. The percentage of the students speaking Spanish fell by twenty-five percent.
D. A small minority of the students in the class are Hispanic.

66: Because they erected a barn, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

A. They erected a barn so that the cattle would get into the wheat field.
B. In order not to keep the cattle away from the wheat field, they erected a barn.
C. They erected a barn in case the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.
D. They erected a barn, and as a result, the cattle couldn't get out into the wheat field.

67: "Would you like some more beer?" he asked.

A. He asked me if I wanted some beer.
C. He offered me some more beer.
B. He wanted to invite me for a glass of beer.
D. He asked me would I like some more beer.

68: "Stop smoking or you'll be ill," the doctor told me.

A. I was warned against smoking a lot of cigarettes.
B. The doctor suggested smoking to treat illness.
C. I was ordered not to smoke to recover from illness.
D. The doctor advised me to give up smoking to avoid illness.

69: Wealthy as they were, they were far from happy.

A. They were as wealthy as they were happy.
B. They were not happy as they were wealthy.
C. Even if they were wealthy, they were not unhappy.
D. Although they were wealthy, they were not happy.

70: "We're having a reunion this weekend. Why don't you come?" John said to us.

A. John cordially invited us to a reunion this weekend.
B. John simply asked us why we wouldn't come to a reunion.
C. John didn't understand why we came to a reunion.
D. John asked us why we didn't come to a reunion this weekend.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

Wind, water, air, ice and heat all work to cause erosion. As the wind blows over the land, it often (71)______ small grains of sand. When these grains of sand strike against solid rocks, the rocks are slowly worn away. In this way, (72)______ very hard rocks are worn away by the wind.

When particles of rocks or soil became loosened in any way, running water carries them down the (73)______. Some rocks and soil particles are carried into streams and then into the sea.

Land that is covered with trees, grass and other plants wears away very slowly, and so loses very (74)______ of its soil. The roots of plants help to (75)______ the rocks and soil in place. Water that falls on grasslands runs away more slowly than water that falls on bare ground. Thus, forests and grasslands (76)______ to slow down erosion.

Even where the land is (77)______ covered with plants, some erosion goes on. In the spring, the (78)______ snow turns into a large quantity of water that then runs downhill in streams. (79)______ a stream carries away some of the soil, the stream bed gets deeper and deeper. (80)______ thousands of years of such erosion, wide valleys are often formed.

71	**A.** holds up	**B.** cleans out	**C.** carries out	**D.** picks up
72	**A.** though	**B.** still	**C.** even	**D.** such
73	**A.** backside	**B.** hillsides	**C.** borders	**D.** topside
74	**A.** large	**B.** little	**C.** few	**D.** much
75	**A.** store	**B.** back	**C.** stay	**D.** hold
76	**A.** facilitate	**B.** aid	**C.** assist	**D.** help
77	**A.** thinly	**B.** strongly	**C.** thickly	**D.** scarcely
78	**A.** melted	**B.** building	**C.** melting	**D.** formed
79	**A.** Till	**B.** As	**C.** Until	**D.** Although
80	**A.** During	**B.** Among	**C.** After	**D.** In

ĐỀ SỐ 35

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2010

Mã đề thi 647

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1: ______________ but he also proved himself a good athlete.

A. A good tudent sdt only showed him
B. Not only did he show himself a good student
C. He did not show himself only a good student
D. Not only he showed himself a good student

2: When reaching the top of the hill, ___.
A. we suddenly caught sight of the sea **B.** the sea came into view
C. we extended the sea below us **D.** it was the sea that extended below us

3: Yesterday my mother bought _______.
A. Italian some beautiful cotton hats **B.** some hats beautiful Italian cotton
C. some beautiful Italian cotton hats **D.** beautiful Italian some cotton hats

4: He climbed the tree ____________ before the wind blew them off.
A. in order for the apples to pick **B.** in order that to pick the apples
C. so that to pick the apples **D.** so as to pick the apples

5: The new manager explained _new procedures to save time and money.
A. with the staff that he hopes to establish
B. to the staff that he hoped to establish
C. to the staff that he hopes to establish
D. with the staff that he hoped to establish

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 6 to 15.

The warming of the Pacific Ocean has created weather patterns (6)______ strongly affect the world. When the water is warm, the (7)________ of rainfall in Indonesia and the surrounding regions decreases. Australia could (8)_____ experience a drought in many parts. On (9)______ hand, Chile (which borders the Pacific Ocean) is preparing for (10)____________ rainstorms. In Pakistan and northwestern India, the weather pattern makes the rainy season weaker and makes the area much drier.

This happening is called El Nino and is used (11)___ weather forecasters to make long-range weather predictions. They also know that El Nino will (12)______ unusually heavy rains to the southwestern part of the United States and make the central part of the country drier at the same time.

According to research, weather forecasters (13)____know about the coming weather with certainty. Now everything has become completely different.

El Nino itself used to be (14)_____. It would occur every two to seven years. But now, this weather pattern is becoming more frequent. We cannot say when and how often tornadoes or cyclones occur. Scientists are unsure of the reason for this (15)_____on a global scale either.

6: **A.** that **B.** when **C.** what **D.** whether
7: **A.** deal **B.** figure **C.** number **D.** amount
8: **A.** however **B.** even **C.** ever **D.** nevertheless
9: **A.** the other **B.** another **C.** other **D.** others

10: **A.** angry **B.** strict **C.** severe **D.** cruel
11: **A.** by **B.** to **C.** at **D.** on
12: **A.** bring **B.** fetch **C.** carry **D.** take
13: **A.** used to **B.** get used to **C.** used to**D.** are used to
14: **A.** incredible **B.**predictable **C.** **D.** notable
15: **A.** shift **B.** transfer **C.** change **D.**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

16: I'd like to see him in my office the moment he will arrive.
A B C D

17: Each of the beautiful cars in the shop was quickly sold to
A B
their owner.
D

18: It was a six-hours journey; we were completely exhausted
A B C
when we arrived.
D

19: Professor Jones said that a good way to improve your
A B
language are learning to practise it frequently
C D

20: Being that he was a good swimmer, John managed to rescue the child.
A B C D

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

21: - "___________"
- "He's tall and thin with blue eyes."

A. Who does John look like? **B.** How is John?
C. What does John look like? **D.** What does John like?

22: If you don't know when that important football match takes place, look it _____in the World Cup timetable.
A. into **B.** out **C.** up **D.** after

23: - "Today's my 20th birthday."- "___________"
A. Many happy returns! **B.** I don't understand.
C. Take care! **D.** Have a good time!

24: - "Would you like beer or wine?"
- "_____"
A. Yes, I'd love to. **B.** I couldn't agree more.
C. No, I've no choice. **D.** I'd prefer beer, please.

25: Why is everybody ___________him all the time?
A. criticizing **B.** criticize **C.** critical **D.** criticism

26: There's little __of foreign news i today's paper.
A. article **B.** coverage **C.** column **D.** information

27: There were some rainy days, but it was a nice holiday _________.
A. in general **B.** by no means **C.** by all means **D.** in particular

28: I _hurry. It's nearly 8.00, and my first class starts at 8.15.
A. can't help **B.** would rather **C.** would prefer **D.** had better

29: You shouldn't have criticized him in front of the class. It was extremely _____of you.
A. insensible **B.** insensitive **C.** sensible **D.** sensitive

30: She ___________me a very charming compliment on my painting.
A. made **B.** showed **C.** took **D.** paid

31: You look tired. Why don't we ___and have a good rest?
A. call its name **B.** call on **C.** call it a day **D.** call off

32: We didn't go to the zoo yesterday ___________the heavy rain.
A. in spite of **B.** because of **C.** so **D.** because

33: "Can you _____me a favor, Bill?" Peter said.
A. put **B.** do **C.** make **D.** get

34: He managed to keep his job _the manager had threatened to sack him.
A. despite **B.** although **C.** therefore **D.** unless

35: You should make a(n) _________to overcome this problem.
A. impression **B.** effort **C.** trial **D.** apology

36: Thanks to my friends' _remarks, my essays have been improved.
A. construction **B.** constructive **C.** construct **D.** constructor

37: You need more exercise - you should __________jogging.

A. try on **B.** hold up **C.** carry out **D.** take up

38: All of us won't go camping _____ the weather stays fine.
A. unless **B.** so **C.** but **D.** however

39: I clearly remember ___________ you about this before.
A. telling **B.** tell **C.** to tell **D.** told

40: I'm really looking forward _____ to university.
A. go **B.** to go **C.** going **D.** to going

41: Don't touch that wire or you'll get an electric _____.
A. fire **B.** shock **C.** current **D.** charge

42: ___________ stamps, my brother collects coins.
A. Besides **B.** Except **C.** Beside **D.** Near

43: The manager ___ him for a minor mistake.
A. charged **B.** accused **C.** blamed **D.** complained

44: That pipe _____ for ages - we must get it mended.
A. has been leaking **B.** is leaking
C. leaks **D.** had been leaking

45: ___________ entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
A. At **B.** With **C.** On **D.** Of

46: My brother ____ his driving test when he was 18.
A. was passing **B.** passed **C.** has passed **D.** passes

47: - "You look nervous! __________"
- "This thunder scares me to death."
A. What's wrong? **B.** Why's that?
C. Come on! **D.** How are you?

48: Car crashes are almost always accidental, but on rare occasions they may be _____.
A. aware **B.** determined **C.** meant **D.** deliberate

49: - "Is it all right if I use your bike?" - "__________"
A. Sure, go ahead. **B.** I don't care. **C.** I accept it. **D.** Oh, forget it.

50: The car had a(n) ___________ tyre, so we had to change the wheel.
A. cracked **B.** injured **C.** flat **D.** bent

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

51: A. competition **B.** residential **C.** expectation **D.** traditional
52: A. tennis **B.** between **C.** country **D.** into
53: A. pretend **B.** command **C.** leisure **D.** secure
54: A. marvellous **B.** family **C.** attractive **D.** industry

55: A. discovery **B.** difficulty **C.** simplicity **D.** commodity

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

56: It is a basic requirement in the modern world to be able to deal with figures.
A. The world requires us to have a basic understanding of figures.
B. Being able to deal with figures is a basic requirement in the modern world.
C. Dealing with the modern world requires a basic knowledge of figures.
D. Dealing with figures requires a basic knowledge of the modern world.

57: The way to get the best out of me is to make me work very hard.
A. Don't make me work hard or I can't make the best out of me.
B. I work best when I am under pressure.
C. My work is under consideration, so I do my best.
D. If you make me work hard, I can't get the best.

58: Their hances of success are small.
A. They have no chances of being successful.
B. It's possible that they will achieve success.
C. They will certainly be successful.
D. It's not very likely that they will succeed.

59: I found myself at a loss to understand my closest friend's words.
A. I found my closest friend's words quite incomprehensible.
B. I understood my closest friend's words completely.
C. I lost heart and didn't understand my closest friend's words.
D. I found my closest friend's words easy to understand.

60: "Be careful! Don't do that again," he said.
A. He encouraged me to do that again.
B. He advised me to be careful and do that again.
C. He told me to be careful, so I didn't do that again.
D. He warned me not to do that again.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

For more than six million American children, coming home after school means coming back to an empty house. Some deal with the situation by watching TV. Some may hide. But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone. They are called "latchkey children". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work. And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.

Lynette Long was once the principal of an elementary school. She said, "We had a school rule against wearing jewelry. A lot of kids had chains around their necks with keys attached. I was constantly telling them to put the keys inside shirts. There were so many keys; it never came to my mind what they meant." Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.

She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children. Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.

The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet. The second is TV. They often turn the volume up. It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.

61: The phrase "**an empty house**" in the passage mostly means _____.
A. a house with nothing inside **B.** a house with no people inside
C. a house with too much space **D.** a house with no furniture

62: One thing that the children in the passage share is that ______.
A. they all watch TV **B.** they all wear jewelry
C. they spend part of each day alone
D. they are from single-parent families

63: The phrase "**latchkey children**" in the passage means children who _____.
A. look after themselves while their parents are not at home
B. close doors with keys and watch TV by themselves
C. are locked inside houses with latches and keys
D. like to carry latches and keys with them everywhere

64: The main problem of latchkey children is that they ______.
A. watch too much television during the day
B. are growing in numbers
C. suffer a lot from being left alone
D. are also found in middle-class families

65: What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
A. Bad condition of latchkey children.
B. Children's activities at home.
C. How kids spend free time.
D. Why kids hate going home.

66: Why did a lot of kids have chains around their necks with keys attached?
A. Schools didn't allow them to wear jewelry, so they wore keys instead.
B. They would use the keys to enter their houses when they came home.
C. They were fully grown and had become independent.
D. They had to use the keys to open school doors.

67: What do latchkey children suffer most from when they are at home alone?
A. Fear. **B.** Tiredness. **C.** Loneliness. **D.** Boredom.

68: Lynette Long learned of latchkey children's problems by _____.
A. talking to them **B.** visiting their homes
C. interviewing their parents **D.** delivering naires

69: What is the most common way for latchkey children to deal with fears?
A. Talking to the Longs. **B.** Hiding somewhere.
C. Lying under a TV. **D.** Having a shower.

70: It's difficult to find out the number of latchkey children because _____.
A. they hide themselves in shower stalls or under beds
B. they do not give information about themselves for safety reasons
C. there are too many of them in the whole country
D. most parents are reluctant to admit that they leave their children alone

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The pieces of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of governments, have been limited by the subjects being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their society or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are clear and undoubted conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

71: This passage is mainly aimed at __.
A. listing and discussing several educational problems
B. telling the difference between the meaning of two related words
C. telling a story about excellent teachers
D. giving examples of different schools

72: In the passage, the expression **"children interrupt their education to go to school"**
mostly implies that __.
A. schooling prevents people discovering things
B. schooling takes place everywhere
C. all of life is an education
D. education is totally ruined by schooling .

73: The word **"all-inclusive"** in the passage mostly means ________.
A. including everything or everyone
B. going in many directions
C. involving many school subjects
D. allowing no exceptions

74: According to the passage, the doers of education are ________.
A. only respected grandparents **B.** mainly politicians
C. mostly famous scientists **D.** almost all people

75: What does the writer mean by saying **"education quite often produces surprises"**?
A. It's surprising that we know little about other religions.
B. Educators often produce surprises.
C. Informal learning often brings about unexpected results.
D. Success of informal learning is predictable.

76: Which of the following would the writer support?
A. Our education system needs to be changed as soon as possible.
B. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
C. Schooling is of no use because students do similar things every day.
D. Without formal education, people won't be able to read and write.

77: The word **"they"** in the last paragraph refers to ____.
A. newest filmmakers **B.** political problems
C. workings of governments **D.** high school students

78: Because the general pattern of schooling varies little from one setting to the next, school children throughout the country _____.
A. are taught by the same teachers **B.** have the same abilities
C. do similar things **D.** have similar study conditions

79: From the passage, we can infer that a high school teacher ________
A. is free to choose anything to teach
B. is not allowed to teach political issues
C. is bound to teach programmed subjects
D. has to teach social issues to all classes

80: Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. The best schools teach a variety of subjects.
B. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
C. Education and schooling are quite different experience.
D. The more years students go to school, the better their education is.

ĐỀ SỐ 36

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2009
Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút
Mã đề thi 583

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80)

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1: It doesn't matter to them which film they go to.
A. Which film they go to matters more than the cost.
B. They don't mind which film they go to.
C. Whatever films are shown, they never see.
D. They don't care about the cost of the films they see.

2: "Please don't drive so fast, Tom," said Lisa.
A. Lisa complained about Tom's driving too fast.
B. Lisa insisted on Tom's driving on.
C. Lisa pleaded with Tom not to drive too fast.
D. Lisa grumbled to Tom about driving slowly.

3: He talked about nothing except the weather.
A. He had nothing to say about the weather.
B. He said that he had no interest in the weather.
C. His sole topic of conversation was the weather.
D. He talked about everything including the weather.

4: He survived the operation thanks to the skilful surgeon.
A. He survived because he was a skilful surgeon.
B. There was no skilful surgeon, so he died.
C. He wouldn't have survived the operation without the skilful surgeon.
D. Though the surgeon was skilful, he couldn't survive the operation.

5: She said, "John, I'll show you round my city when you're here."
A. She made a trip round her city with John.

B. She planned to show John round her city.
C. She organized a trip round her city for John.
D. She promised to show John round her city.

6: The film didn't come up to my expectations.
A. I expected the film to end more abruptly.
B. I expected the film to be more boring.
C. The film was as good as I expected.
D. The film fell short of my expectations

7: There's no point in persuading Jane to change her mind.
A. Jane will change her mind though she doesn't want to.
B. It's useless to persuade Jane to change her mind.
C. It's possible for us to persuade Jane to change her mind.
D. No one wants Jane to change her mind because it's pointless.

8: James was the last to know about the change of schedule.
A. Everyone had heard about the change of schedule before James did.
B. Among the last people informed of the change of schedule was James.
C. The last thing James knew was the change of schedule.
D. At last James was able to know about the change of schedule.

9: Peter had very little money but managed to make ends meet.
A. Peter found it hard to live on very little money.
B. Having little money, Peter couldn't make ends meet.
C. Peter could hardly live on little money.
D. Peter got by on very little money.

10: "Why don't you reply to the President's offer right now?" said Mary to her husband.
A. Mary wondered why her husband didn't reply to the President's offer then.
B. Mary suggested that her husband should reply to the President's offer without delay.
C. Mary ordered her husband to reply to the President's offer right now.
D. Mary told her husband why he didn't reply to the President's offer then.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

11: – "Mum, I've got 600 on the TOEFL test."
– "______"
A. Good job! **B.** You are right.
C. Good way! **D.** Oh, hard luck!

12: My mother told me to ______ for an electrician when her fan was out of order.
A. send **B.** write **C.** turn **D.** rent

13: Through an ______, your letter was left unanswered.

A. oversight **B.** Overcharge **C.** overtone **D.** overtime

14: "How many times have I told you ______ football in the street?"
A. not to have played **B.** not playing
C. not to play **D.** do not play

15: He ___ to the doctor after the accident, but he continued to play instead.
A. must have gone **B.** didn't have to go
C. should have gone **D.** couldn't go

16: The United States consists of fifty states, ____ has its own government.
A. each of that **B.** they each
C. hence each **D.** each of which

17: "Don't worry. I have ______ tire at the back of my car."
A. other **B.** others **C.** the other **D.** another

18: There was nothing they could do ______ leave the car at the roadside where it had broken down.
A. unless **B.** Than **C.** but **D.** instead of

19: Lora: "Your new blouse looks gorgeous, Helen!"
Helen: "______."
A. You can say that again **B.** Thanks, I bought it at Macy's
C. It's up to you **D.** I'd rather not

20: Only when you grow up ______ the truth.
A. will you know **B.** you will know
C. do you know **D.** you know

21: – "Don't fail to send your parents my regards."
– "______."
A. Good idea, thanks **B.** It's my pleasure
C. You're welcome **D.** Thanks, I will

22: "This library card will give you free access ______ the Internet eight hours a day."
A. to **B.** In **C.** from **D.** on

23: – "Should we bring a lot of money on the trip?"
– "Yes. ______ we decide to stay longer."
A. Because **B.** So that **C.** Though **D.** In case

24: ______ he arrived at the bus stop when the bus came.
A. No sooner had **B.** Not until had
C. No longer has **D.** Hardly had

25: John: "Do you think that we should use public transportation to protect our environment?"
Laura: "______"
A. Well, that's very surprising. **B.** Of course not. You bet!
C. Yes, it's an absurd idea. **D.** There's no doubt about it.

26: Susan's doctor insists ______ for a few days.
A. her resting **B.** that she is resting

C. that she rest **D.** her to rest

27: "I'd rather you______ home now."

A. went **B.** go **C.** gone **D.** going

28: "Please, will you just tidy your room, and stop ______ excuses!"

A. taking **B.** having **C.** doing **D.** making

29: John paid $2 for his meal, ______ he had thought it would cost.

A. not so much as **B.** not so many as

C. not as much **D.** less as

30: Jane ______ law for four years now at Harvard.

A. studies **B.** studied

C. has been studying **D.** is studying

31: – "How do you like your steak done?"

– " ______ "

A. Very much **B.** Well done

C. I don't like it much **D.** Very litle

32: The kitchen ______ dirty because she has just cleaned it.

A. may be **B.** should be **C.** can't be **D.** mustn't be

33: She had to hand in her notice ______ advance when she decided to leave the job.

A. in **B.** with **C.** from **D.** to

34: We couldn't fly _____ because all the tickets had been sold out.

A. economic **B.** economy **C.** economical **D.** economics

35: There should be an international law against ______.

A. afforestation **B.** forestry **C.** reforestation **D.** deforestation

36: They didn't find ______ in a foreign country.

A. it easy live **B.** easy to live

C. it easy to live **D.** it to live easy

37: The forecast has revealed that the world's reserves of fossil fuel will have ______ by 2015. used off

B. taken over **C.** run out **D.** caught up

38: I won't change my mind ______ what you say.

A. whether **B.** no matter **C.** because **D.** although

39: It is very important for a firm or a company to keep ______ the changes in the market.

A. touch with **B.** up with **C.** track about **D.** pace of

40: "Buy me a newspaper on your way back, ______?"

A. do you **B.** can't you **C.** don't you **D.** will you

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Very few people in the modern world obtain their food supply by hunting and gathering in the natural environment surrounding their homes. This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years. It was, indeed, the only way to obtain food until rudimentary farming and the domestication of wild animals were introduced about 10,000 years ago.

Because hunter-gatherers have fared poorly in comparison with their agricultural cousins, their numbers have dwindled, and they have been forced to live in marginal environments, such as deserts and arctic wastelands. In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused a greater dependence on hunting, and on fishing along the coasts and waterways. The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants. In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.

Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors. We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and Alaska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile. While the entire community camps in a central location, a smaller party harvests the food within a reasonable distance from the camp. When the food in the area has become exhausted, the community moves on to exploit another site. We also notice seasonal migration patterns evolving for most hunter-gatherers, along with a strict division of labor between the sexes. These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.

41: The word "**domestication**" in the first paragraph mostly means ______.

A. teaching animals to do a particular job or activity in the home

B. hatching and raising new species of wild animals in the home

C. making wild animals used to living with and working for humans

D. adapting animals to suit a new working environment

42: According to the passage, subsistence societies depend mainly on ______.

A. agricultural products **B.** hunter-gatherers' tools

C. nature's provision **D.** farming methods

43: The word "**marginal**" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. suburban **B.** abandoned **C.** forgotten **D.** disadvantaged

44: In the lower latitudes of the tropics, hunter-gatherers ______.

A. have better food gathering from nature

B. can free themselves from hunting

C. harvest shorter seasonal crops

D. live along the coasts and waterways for fishing

45: According to the passage, studies of contemporary subsistence societies can provide a______.

A. broader vision of prehistoric natural environments
B. deeper insight into the dry-land farming
C. further understanding of modern subsistence societies
D. further understanding of prehistoric times

46: The word "**conditions**" in the second paragraph refers to ______.

A. the environments where it is not favorable for vegetation to grow
B. the situations in which hunter-gatherers hardly find anything to eat
C. the places where plenty of animals and fish can be found
D. the situations in which hunter-gatherers can grow some crops

47: A typical feature of both modern and prehistoric hunter-gatherers is that ___.

A. they don't have a strong sense of community
B. they live in the forests for all their life
C. they don't have a healthy and balanced diet
D. they often change their living places

48: According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned?

A. Hunting or fishing develops where there are no or short growing seasons.
B. The environmental differences produce no effect on subsistence societies.
C. Harvesting from the natural environment had existed long before farming was taken up.
D. The number of hunter-gatherers decreases where farming is convenient.

49: According to the author, most contemporary and prehistoric hunter-gatherers share______.

A. only the way of duty division
C. some restricted daily rules
B. some patterns of behavior
D. some methods of production

50: Which of the following would serve as the best title of the passage?

A. Hunter-gatherers: Always on the Move
B. Hunter-gatherers and Subsistence Societies
C. A Brief History of Subsistence Farming
D. Evolution of Humans' Farming Methods

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

Probably the most famous film commenting on the twentieth-century technology is Modern Times, made in 1936. Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit. Chaplin was told that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines. Within four or five years, these young men's health was destroyed by the stress of work in the factories.

The film opens with a shot of a mass of sheep making their way down a crowded ramp.

Abruptly, the film shifts to a scene of factory workers jostling one another on their way to a factory. However, the rather bitter note of criticism in the implied comparison is not sustained. It is replaced by a gentle note of satire. Chaplin prefers to entertain rather than lecture.

Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of Modern Times, but they contain some of the most pointed social commentary as well as the most comic situations. No one who has seen the film can ever forget Chaplin vainly trying to keep pace with the fast-moving conveyor belt, almost losing his mind in the process. Another popular scene involves an automatic feeding machine brought to the assembly line so that workers need not interrupt their labor to eat. The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.

51: According to the passage, Chaplin got the idea for *Modern Times* from ______.

A. a conversation **B.** fieldwork **C.** a movie **D.** a newspaper

52: The young farm boys went to the city because they were ______.

A. attracted by the prospect of a better life
B. driven out of their sheep farm
C. promised better accommodation
D. forced to leave their sheep farm

53: The phrase "**jostling one another**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. hurrying up together
B. jogging side by side
C. running against each other
D. pushing one another

54: According to the passage, the opening scene of the film is intended ______.

A. to introduce the main characters of the film
B. to produce a tacit association

C. to give the setting for the entire plot later
D. to reveal the situation of the factory workers

55: The word "**vainly**" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to "______".

A. recklessly **B.** carelessly **C.** hopelessly **D.** effortlessly

56: The word "**This**" in the fourth paragraph refers to ______.

A. the situation of young workers in a factory
B. the scene of the malfunction of the feeding machine
C. the malfunction of the twentieth-century technology
D. the scene of an assembly line in operation

57: According to the author, about two-thirds of *Modern Times* ______.

A. entertains the audience most
B. is rather discouraging
C. was shot outside a factory
D. is more critical than the rest

58: The author refers to all of the following notions to describe *Modern Times* EXCEPT "______".

A. satire **B.** criticism **C.** entertainment **D.** revolution

59: Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. In *Modern Times,* the factory workers' basic needs are well met.
B. *Modern Times* depicts the over-mechanised world from a social viewpoint.
C. The working conditions in the car factories of the 1930s were very stressful.
D. The author does not consider *Modern Times* as a perfect film.

60: The passage was written to ______.

A. explain Chaplin's style of acting
B. review one of Chaplin's popular films
C. criticize the factory system of the 1930s
D. discuss the disadvantages of technology

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

61	**A.** protect	**B.**settle	**C.** relate	**D.** compose
62	**A.** elephant	**B.**buffalo	**C.** mosquito	**D.** dinosaur
63	**A.** supervisor	**B.**dictionary	**C.** initial	**D.** agriculture
64	**A.** abnormal	**B.**innocent	**C.**catastrophe	**D.** impatient
65	**A.** fashionable	**B.**convenient	**C.** significant	**D.** traditional

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

66: Even though the extremely bad weather in the mountains, the
A B
climbers decided not to cancel their climb.
C D

67: The media have produced live covering of Michael Jackson's
A B
fans around the world mourning for him.
C D

68: Found in the 12th century, Oxford University ranks among the
A B C
world's oldest universities.
D

69: Although smokers are aware that smoking is harmful to their
A B C
health, they can't get rid it.
D

70: Bill was about average in performance in comparison with
A B
other students in his class.
C D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

Some time ago, scientists began experiments to find out (71)______ it would be possible to set up a "village" under the sea. A special room was built and lowered (72)______ the water of Port Sudan in the Red Sea. For 29 days, five men lived (73)______ a depth of 40 feet. At a (74)______ lower level, another two divers stayed for a week in a smaller "house". On returning to the surface, the men said that they had experienced no difficulty in breathing and had (75)______ many interesting scientific observations. The captain of the party, Commander Cousteau, spoke of the possibility of (76)______ the seabed. He said that some permanent stations were to be set up under the sea, and some undersea farms would provide food for the growing population of the world.

The divers in both "houses" spent most of their time (77)______ the bottom of the sea. On four occasions, they went down to 360 feet and observed many extraordinary (78)______ of the marine life, some of which had never been seen before. During their stay, Commander Cousteau and his divers reached a depth of 1,000 feet and witnessed a gathering of an immense (79)______ of crabs which numbered, perhaps, hundreds of

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

millions. They also found out that it was (80)______ to move rapidly in the water in a special vessel known as a "diving saucer".

71	**A.** what	**B.** which	**C.** how	**D.** whether
72	**A.** down	**B.** into	**C.** below	**D.**underneath
73	**A.** at	**B.** in	**C.** on	**D.** from
74	**A.** exercised	**B.** more	**C.** any	**D.** much
75	**A.** some	**B.** made	**C.** caught	**D.** done
76	**A.** cultivating	**B.**transplanting	**C.**implanting	**D.** growing
77	**A.** exploring	**B.** enquiring	**C.** inquiring	**D.** imploring
78	**A.** breeds	**B.** forms	**C.** castes	**D.** systems
79	**A.** pack	**B.** flock	**C.** school	**D.** herd
80	**A.** able	**B.** hardly	**C.** possible	**D.** capable

ĐỀ SỐ 37

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2009

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút
MÃ ĐỀ THI 165

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1: Chemistry is my ______ subject at school.
A. favourite **B.** popular **C.** liking **D.** wanted

2: - "Would you like to join our volunteer group this summer?"
- "______"
A. Do you think I would? **C.** Yes, you're a good friend.
B. I wouldn't. Thank you. **D.** Yes, I'd love to. Thanks

3: - "Wow! What a nice coat you are wearing!"
- "______"
A. Certainly. Do you like it, too?
B. I like you to say that.
C. Yes, of course. It's expensive.
D. Thanks. My mother bought it for me.

4: My supervisor is angry with me. I didn't do all the work I ___ last week.
A. should have done **B.** may have done
C. need to have done **D.** must have done

5: He runs a business, ______ he proves to have managerial skills.
A. however **B.** otherwise **C.** and **D.** despite

6: Whenever he had an important decision to make, he ______ a cigar to calm his nerves.
A. would light **B.** would be lighting
C. would have lit **D.** had lit

7: Preparing for a job interview can be very ______.
A. stress **B.** stressful **C.** stressed **D.** stressing

8: My brother left his job last week because he did not have any ___ to travel.
A. position **B.** chance **C.** ability **D.** location

9: Not until the end of the 19th century ______ become a scientific discipline.
A. plant breeding has **B.** did plant breeding
C. plant breeding had **D.** has plant breeding

10: - "I can't speak English well enough to apply for that post."
A. Me neither **B.** Me too **C.** Me either **D.** Me also

11: "How can you live in this messy room? Go and ______ it up at once."
A. dust **B.** sweep **C.** tidy **D.** do

12: Tears contain an antiseptic ______ helps protect our eyes from infection.
A. that **B.** what **C.** how **D.** where

13: She is very absent-minded: she ______ her cellphone three times!
A. has lost **B.** loses **C.** was losing **D.** had lost

14: - "Which hat do you like better?"
- "______"
A. Yes, I like it best. **B.** The one I tried on first
C. Which one do you like? **D.** No, I haven't tried any.

15: He always ______ the crossword in the newspaper before breakfast.
A. writes **B.** makes **C.** works **D.** does

16: It is hard to get ______ him; he is such an aggressive man.
A. by **B.** on with **C.** into **D.** over to

16: It is hard to get ______ him; he is such an aggressive man.
A. by **B.** on with **C.** into **D.** over to

18: The movie is ______ Shakespeare's *Hamlet* in a number of ways
A. like to **B.** alike with **C.** similar to **D.** same as

19: Although the exam was difficult, ______ the students passed it.
A. most of **B.** none of **C.** a few **D.** a lot

20: - "Our team has just won the last football match."
- "______"
A. Good idea. Thanks for the news.
B. Yes. I guess it's very good.
C. Well, that's very surprising!
D. Yes, it's our pleasure.

21: Vietnam's rice export this year will decrease ______ about 10%, compared with that of last year.
A. with **B.** at **C.** by **D.** on

22: By ______ the housework done, my mother has more time to pursue her career

A. ordering **B.** taking **C.** having **D.** making

23: The youths nowadays have many things to do in their ______ time.
A. leisure **B.** entertainment
C. fun **D.** amusement

24: Mary is unhappy that she hasn't ______ for the next round in the tennis tournament
A. qualified **B.** quality **C.** qualification **D.** qualifying

25: Working hours will fall to under 35 hours a week, ______?
A. will they **B.** won't they **C.** won't it **D.** will it

26: This factory produced ______ motorbikes in 2008 as in the year 2006.
A. twice as many **B.** as twice as many
C. as twice many **D.** as many as twice

27: In many big cities, people have to ______ up with noise, overcrowding and bad air.
A. keep **B.** catch **C.** face **D.** put

28: Had she worked harder last summer, she ______
A. wouldn't have been sacked **B.** wouldn't have sacked
C. wouldn't sack **D.** wouldn't be sacked

29: Listening is the most difficult language ______ for me to master.
A. one **B.** way **C.** skill **D.** job

30: In the modern world, women's ______ roles have been changing.
A. natured **B.** naturally **C.** nature **D.** natural

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

31: Successful salespeople know their products thoroughly ______.
A. and the needs of the market understood
B. but the needs of the market are understood properly
C. and understand the needs of the market properly
D. understanding the needs of the market

32: The Vietnamese students have to take an entrance exam ______.
A. in order that they should go to a college or university
B. for going to a college and university
C. so as go to a college or university
D. so that they can go to a college or university

33: ______, many animals can still survive and thrive there.
A. Being severe weather conditions in the desert
B. Although the weather conditions in the desert are severe
C. The weather conditions in the desert to be severe
D. Even though the weather conditions in the desert severe

34: Hillary changed her major from linguistics to business, ______.
A. hoping she can easier get a job
B. with the hope for being able finding a better job
C. hoping to find a job more easily
D. with hopes to be able easier to get employment

35: An excellent hairstylist can make a man seem to have more hair ______.
A. as has actually he **B.** than he actually has
C. than it actually is **D.** as is it actually

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36: My father used to giving me some good advice whenever
A B C
I had a problem.
D

37: The woman of whom the red car is parked in front of the bank
A B C
is a famous pop star.
D

38: The better you are at English, more chance you have to get a
A B C
job with international organizations.
D

39: There are differences and similarities between Vietnamese
A B C
and American culture.
D

40: Society will be having to change radically to keep pace with
A B C
the technology available.
D

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

Today we take electricity for granted and perhaps we do not realize just how useful this discovery has been. Steam was the first invention that replaced wind power. It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms. Petrol mixed with air was the next invention that provided power. Exploded in a cylinder, it drove a motor engine. Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.

On the other hand, we make use of electricity in thousands of ways. From the powerful voltages that drive our electric trains to the tiny current needed to work a simple calculator, and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the tiny electric magnet in a doorbell, all are powered by electricity. An electric current can be made with equal ease to heat a huge mass of molten metal in a furnace, or to boil a jug for a cup of coffee.

Other than atomic energy, which has not as yet been harnessed to the full, electricity is the greatest power in the world. It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted. It travels so easily and with incredible speed along wires or conductors that it can be supplied instantly over vast distances.

To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned. In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery. When dams are built, falling water is used to drive the turbineswithout polluting the atmosphere with smoke from coal.

Atomic power is used in several countries but there is always the fear of an accident. Atragedy once occurred at Chernobyl, in Ukraine, at an atomic power plant used to make electricity.The reactor leaked, which caused many deaths through radiation.

Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.

41: The author mentions the sources of energy such as wind, steam, petrol in the first paragraph to ______.

A. suggest that electricity should be alternated with safer sources of energy
B. emphasize the usefulness and adaptability of electricity
C. imply that electricity is not the only useful source of energy
D. discuss which source of energy can be a suitable alternative to electricity

42: Before electricity, what was sometimes passed through pipes to heat rooms?

A. Gas .**B.** Petrol. **C.** Steam. **D.** Hot wind.

44: What do we call machines that make electricity?

A. Voltages **B.** Electric magnets.
C. Generators or turbines .**D.** Pipes and radiators.

45: The main forms of power used to generate electricity in Australia are ______

A. atomic power and water **B.** water and coal
C. sunlight and wind power **D.** wind and gas

46: The word "**they**" in the last paragraph refers to ______.

A. harmful effects **B.** the tides **C.** scientists **D.** new ways

47: Electric magnets are used in steel works to ______.

A. lift heavy weights up to ten tons**B.** test the steel for strength
C. heat the molten steel **D.** boil a jug of water

48: The advantage of harnessing the power of the tides and of sunlight to generate electricity is that they ______.

A. do not pollute the environment **B.** are more reliable
C. are more adaptable **D.** do not require attention

49: Which of the following power sources causes pollution by emitting harmful gases?

A. Sunlight. **B.** Petrol. **C.** Water. **D.** Wind.

50: The best title for this passage could be ______.

A. "Types of Power Plants"
B. "Electricity: Harmful Effects on Our Life"
C. "How to Produce Electricity"
D. "Why Electricity Is So Remarkable"

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

51	**A.** exist	**B.** extinct	**C.** explorer	**D.** expand
52	**A.** eternal	**B.** energy	**C.** eradicate	**D.** eliminate
53	**A.** ancient	**B.** educate	**C.** strange	**D.** address
54	**A.** desert	**B.** reserve	**C.** observant	**D.** conserve
55	**A.** astound	**B.** account	**C.** country	**D.** mounting

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

In the United States and Canada, it is very important to (56)______ a person directly in the eyes when you are having a conversation (57)______ him or her. If you look down or to the side when the (58)______ person is talking, that person will think that you are not interested in (59)______ he or she is saying. This, (60)______, is not polite. If you look down or to the side when you are talking, it might (61)______ that you are not honest

However, people who are speaking will sometimes look away for 62)______ seconds whenthey are thinking or (63)______ to find the right word. But they always turn immediately (64)______ to look the listener directly in the eyes. These social "rules" are (65)______ for two men, two women, a man and a woman, or an adult and a child.

56	**A.** talk	**B.** notice	**C.** get	**D.** look
57	**A.** with	**B.** to	**C.** for	**D.** about
58	**A.** others	**B.** another	**C.** one	**D.** other
59	**A.** which	**B.** what	**C.** that	**D.** where
60	**A.** yet	**B.**in addition	**C.** of course	**D.** although

61 **A.** become **B.** come **C.** seem **D.** turn
62 **A.** a little **B.** a few **C.** little **D.** few
63 **A.** trying **B.** looking **C.** achieving **D.** managing
64 **A.** up **B.** back **C.** down **D.** over
65 **A.** like **B.** the same **C.** likely **D.** such as

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make. Generally, the child will be only too aware of what his parents expect, and will fail. Unrealistic parental expectations can cause great damage to children.

However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.

Michael Collins is very lucky. He is ***crazy about*** music, and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael's mother knows very little about music, but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is ***unwilling***.

Winston Smith, Michael's friend, however, is not so lucky. Both his parents are successful musicians, and they set too high a standard for Winston. They want their son to be as successful as they are and so they enter him for every piano competition held. They are very unhappy when he does not win. Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.

67: Parents' ambition for their children is not wrong if they ______.
A. force their children into achieving success
B. themselves have been very successful
C. understand and help their children sensibly
D. arrange private lessons for their children

68: Who have criticized the methods of some ambitious parents?
A. Successful musicians. **B.** Unrealistic parents.
C. Their children **D.** Educational psychologists.

69: Michael Collins is fortunate in that ______.
A. his father is a musician
B. his parents are quite rich
C. his mother knows little about music
D. his parents help him in a sensible way

70: The phrase "**crazy about**" in the passage mostly means ______.

A. "surprised at" **B.** "extremely interested in"
C. "completely unaware of" **D.** "confused about"

71: Winston's parents push their son so much and he ______.
A. has won a lot of piano competitions
B. cannot learn much music from them
C. has become a good musician
D. is afraid to disappoint them

72: The word "**They**" in the passage refers to ______.
A. concerts **B.** violin lessons
C. parents in general **D.** Michael's parents

73: All of the following people are musical EXCEPT ______.
A. Winston's father **B.** Winston's mother
C. Michael's father **D.** Michael's mother

74: The word "**unwilling**" in the passage mostly means ______.
A. "getting ready to do something"
B. "eager to do something"
C. "not objecting to doing anything"
D. "not wanting to do something"

75: The two examples given in the passage illustrate the principle that ______.
A. successful parents always have intelligent children
B. successful parents often have unsuccessful children
C. parents should let the child develop in the way he wants
D. parents should spend more money on the child's education

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of the following questions.

76: Unless someone has a key, we cannot get into the house.
A. We could not get into the house if someone had a key.
B. If someone does not have a key, we can only get into the house.
C. We can only get into the house if someone has a key.
D. If someone did not have a key, we could not get into the house.

77: She knows a lot more about it than I do.
A. I know as much about it as she does.
B. I do not know as much about it as she does.
C. She does not know so much about it as I do.
D. I know much more about it than she does.

78: The boy was not allowed to have any friends, so he felt lonely.
A. Having no friends, the boy felt so lonely.
B. Not having friends, they made the boy feel lonely.
C. Having a lot of friends, the boy felt lonely.
D. Deprived of friends, the boy felt lonely.

79: Is it essential to meet your aunt at the station?
A. Did your aunt have to be met at the station?
B. Does your aunt have to meet at the station?
C. Does your aunt have to be met at the station?
D. Was your aunt met at the station?

80: Conan said to me, "If I were you, I would read different types of books in different ways."
A. Conan ordered me to read different types of books in different ways.
B. I said to Conan to read different types of books in different ways to me.
C. I read different types of books in different ways to Conan as he told me.
D. Conan advised me to read different types of books in different ways.

ĐỀ SỐ 38

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC, CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008

Thời gian làm bài: 90 phút.
MÃ ĐỀ THI 846

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

1: **A.** reduce **B.** offer **C.** apply **D.** persuade
2: **A.** inventor **B.** physicist **C.** president **D.** property
3: **A.** potential **B.** volunteer **C.** understand **D.** recommend
4: **A.** congratulate **B.** development **C.** preferential **D.** preservative
5: **A.** economy **B.** communicate **C.** unemployment D.particular

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

6: Today, household chores have been made much easier by electrical _______.
A. applications **B.** instruments **C.** utilities **D.** appliances

7: The doctor decided to give her a thorough examination _______ he could identify the causes of he illness.
A. so as **B.** unless **C.**after **D.** so that

8: I'm sure you'll have no _______ the exam.
A. difficulties of passing **B.** difficulty passing
C. difficulties to pass **D.** difficulty to pass

9: The referee _____ the coin to decide which team would kick the ball first.
A. caught **B.** threw **C.**cast **D.** tossed

10: Increasing _______ of fruit in the diet may help to reduce the risk of heart disease.
A. the amount **B.** an amount **C.** the number **D.** a number

11: - "Why wasn't your boyfriend at the party last night?"
- "He _______ the lecture at Shaw Hall. I know he very much wanted to hear the speaker."
A. was to attend **B.** can have attended
C. may have attended **D.** should have attended

12: I am considering _____ my job. Can you recommend a good company?
A. changing **B.** to move **C.** to change **D** . moving

13: The price of fruit has increased recently, _______ the price of vegetables has gone down.
A. whereas **B.** whether **C.** when **D.** otherwise

14: I'm afraid I'm not really _______ to comment on this matter.
A. qualitative **B.** quality **C.**qualified **D.** qualifying

15: I accidentally___Mike when I was crossing a street downtown yesterday.
A. kept an eye on **B.** lost touch with
C. paid attention to **D.** caught sight of

16: It is blowing so hard. We _______ such a terrible storm.
A. never know **B.** had never known
C. have never known **D.** have never been knowing

17: My computer is not _______ of running this software.
A. compatible **B.** suitable **C.** capable **D.** able

18: - Laura: "What a lovely house you have!"
- Maria: "_________."
A. No problem **B.** Thank you. Hope you will drop in
C. Of course not, it's not costly **D.** I think so

19: The room needs _______ for the wedding
A. to decorate **B.** be decorated **C.** decorate **D.** decorating

20: When the old school friends met, a lot of happy memories ______ back.
A. were brought **B.** had been brought
C. had brought **D.** brought

21: The curtains have _______ because of the strong sunlight.
A. weakened **B.** lightened **C.**faded **D.** fainted

22: He's a very _____ person because he can make other workers follow his advice
A. deciding **B.** influential **C.** effective **D.** creative

23: - Janet: "Do you feel like going to the cinema this evening?"
- Susan: "_______."
A. I don't agree, I'm afraid **B.** That would be great
C. You're welcome **D.** I feel very bored

24: How long does the play _______?
A. prolong **B.** extend **C.** stretch **D.** last

25: That hotel is so expensive. They _____ you sixty pounds for bed and breakfast

A. cost **B.** take **C.** fine **D.** charge

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 26 đến 35.

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become **commonplace.**

One should be wary, however, of assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud was a distraction to others. Examinations of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased, the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century, there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers wasin some way mentally weakening. Indeed, this argument remains with us still in education. However, whateverits virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for **a specialised readership** on the other.

By the end of the twentieth century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use reading skills which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the **oral reader.** The social, cultural and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

26: Reading aloud was more common in the medieval world because ______.

A. few people could read to themselves

B. there were few places available for private reading

C. silent reading had not been discovered

D. people relied on reading for entertainment

Câu 27: The word "**commonplace**" in the first paragraph mostly means "______".

A. attracting attention **B.** for everybody's use

C. most preferable **D.** widely used

Câu 28: The development of silent reading during the last century indicated ______.

A. an increase in the number of books

B. an increase in the average age of readers

C. a change in the status of literate people

D. a change in the nature of reading

Câu 29: Silent reading, especially in public places, flourished mainly because of ______.

A. the decreasing need to read aloud **B.** the development of libraries

C. the increase in literacy **D.** the decreasing number of listeners

Câu 30: It can be inferred that the emergence of the mass media and specialised reading materials was an indication of ______.

A. a decline of standards of literacy **B.** a change in the readers' interest

C. an improvement of printing techniques

D. an alteration in educationalists' attitudes

Câu 31: The phrase "**a specialised readership**" in paragraph 4 mostly means "______".

A. a status for readers specialised in mass media

B. a limited number of readers in a particular area of knowledge

C. a requirement for readers in a particular area of knowledge

D. a reading volume for particular professionals

Câu 32: The phrase "**oral reader**" in the last paragraph mostly means "a person who ______".

A. takes part in an audition **B.** is good at public speaking

C. is interested in spoken language **D.** practises reading to an audience

Câu 33: All of the following might be the factors that affected the continuation of the old shared literacy culture EXCEPT ______.

A. the inappropriate reading skills **B.** the printed mass media

C. the diversity of reading materials **D.** the specialised readership

Câu 34: Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?

A. Reading aloud was more common in the past than it is today.

B. The decline of reading aloud was wholly due to its distracting effect.

C. The change in reading habits was partly due to the social, cultural and technological changes.

D. Not all printed mass media was appropriate for reading aloud.

Câu 35: The writer of this passage is attempting to ______.

A. show how reading methods have improved

B. explain how reading habits have developed

C. change people's attitudes to reading **D.** encourage the growth of reading

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 36 đến 45.

The Sun today is a yellow dwarf star. It is fueled by thermonuclear reactions near its center that convert hydrogen to helium. The Sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years and is thousands of times larger than the Earth. By studying other stars, astronomers can predict what the rest of the Sun's life will be like. About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter. The surface temperature will fall. The higher temperature of the center will increase the rate of thermonuclear reactions. The outer regions of the Sun will expand approximately 35 million miles, about the distance to Mercury, which is the closest planet to the Sun. The Sun will then be a red giant star. Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.

Once the Sun has used up its thermonuclear energy as a red giant, it will begin to shrink. After it shrinks to the size of the Earth, it will become a white dwarf star. The Sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explosions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf. After billions of years as a white dwarf, the Sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat. Such a star is called a black dwarf. After the Sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold. If any atmosphere remains **there**, it will have frozen over the Earth's surface.

Câu 36: It can be inferred from the passage that the Sun ______.

A. has been in existence for 10 billion years

B. is approximately halfway through its life as a yellow dwarf

C. will continue to be a yellow dwarf for another 10 billion years

D. is rapidly changing in size and brightness

Câu 37: What will probably be the first stage of change for the Sun to become a red giant?

A. Its core will cool off and use less fuel.

B. Its central part will grow smaller and hotter.

C. It will throw off huge amounts of gases.

D. Its surface will become hotter and shrink.

Câu 38: When the Sun becomes a red giant, what will the atmosphere be like on the Earth?

A. It will become too hot for life to exist.

B. It will be enveloped in the expanding surface of the sun.

C. It will freeze and become solid.

D. It will be almost destroyed by nova explosions.

Câu 39: When the Sun has used up its energy as a red giant, it will ______.

A. stop to expand **B.** cease to exist **C.** become smaller **D.** get frozen

Câu 40: Large amounts of gases may be released from the Sun at the end of its life as a ______.

A. white dwarf **B.** red giant **C.** yellow dwarf **D.** black dwarf

Câu 41: As a white dwarf, the Sun will be ______.

A. a cool and habitable planet

B. the same size as the planet Mercury

C. thousands of times smaller than it is today

D. around 35 million miles in diameter

Câu 42: The Sun will become a black dwarf when ______.

A. the outer regions of the Sun expand

B. it has used up all its fuel as a white dwarf

C. the Sun moves nearer to the Earth

D. the core of the Sun becomes hotter

Câu 43: The word "**there**" in the last sentence of paragraph 4 refers to ___.

A. our own planet **B.** the core of a black dwarf

C. the outer surface of the Sun **D.** the planet Mercury

Câu 44: This passage is intended to ______.

A. describe the changes that the Sun will go through

B. discuss conditions on the Earth in the far future

C. alert people to the dangers posed by the Sun

D. present a theory about red giant stars

Câu 45: The passage has probably been taken from ______.

A. a scientific chronicle **B.** a news report

C. a work of science fiction **D.** a scientific journal

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

Câu 46: She regretfully told him that ______.

A. she left the tickets at home

B. she would have left the tickets at home

C. she would leave the tickets at home

D. she had left the tickets at home

Câu 47: ______, he would have learned how to read.

A. Had he been able to go to school as a child

B. If he could go to school as a child

C. Were he able to go to school as a child

D. If he has been able to go school as a child

Câu 48: The robbers attacked the owner of the house ______.

A. but they appeared with the expensive painting

B. so they disappeared with the expensive painting

C. and disappeared with the expensive painting

D. so that they would appear with the expensive painting

Câu 49: Having been delayed by heavy traffic, ______.

A. she was unable to arrive on time

B. her being late was intolerable

C. it was difficult for her to arrive on time

D. it was impossible for her to arrive on time

Câu 50: ______, he was determined to continue to climb up the mountain.

A. He felt very tired though **B.** As he might feel tired

C. Tired as it was **D.** Tired as he might feel

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.

How men first learnt to (51)______ words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a (52)______. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, (53)______ invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed (54)______ certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, (55)______ spoken or written in letters, are called words. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words that (56)______ powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary (57)______. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can (58)______ his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can (59)______ men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully, (60)______ they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

Câu 51: A. create **B.** invent **C.** make **D.** discover
Câu 52: A. story **B.** mystery **C.** legend **D.** secret
Câu 53: A. whatever **B.** however **C.** somehow **D.** somewhat
Câu 54: A. at **B.** to **C.** with **D.** upon
Câu 55: A. if **B.** whether **C.** however **D.** though
Câu 56: A. interest **B.** attract **C.** appeal **D.** lure
Câu 57: A. work **B.** style **C.** form **D.** prose
Câu 58: A. transmit **B.** carry **C.** convey **D.** transfer
Câu 59: A. move **B.** break **C.** take **D.** send
Câu 60: A. because **B.** so **C.** or **D.** although

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 61 đến 70.

The heart has long been considered to be (61)______ feelings of love dwell. In love songs throughout the ages, love almost always goes together (62)______ the heart. The heart has continuously been viewed (63)______ the place where love begins and develops. Even the Bible gives (64)______ to love and the heart. The role of the heart in love must come from what happens to it when a person feels strongly (65)______to someone. The strong feelings (66)______ the other person, especially in the early stages of a relationship, have the results that the heart starts beating faster and breathing starts speeding (67)______. According to psychologists, a love relationship is a situation that (68)______ a lot of stress and the body reacts to this by getting ready to face the unknown. This has been called the "fight or flight" (69)______, meeting danger by fighting it or running away. So with love, the heart accelerates and (70)______ becomes quick.

Câu 61: A. what **B.** when **C.** where **D.** that

Câu 62: A. with **B.** to **C.** at **D.** from
Câu 63: A. as **B.** as if **C.** as though **D.** like
Câu 64: A. quote **B.** reference **C.** preference **D.** citation
Câu 65: A. attracted **B.** attractive **C.** attract **D.** attracting
Câu 66: A. of **B.** to **C.** with **D.** for
Câu 67: A. on **B.** up **C.** upon **D.** forward
Câu 68: A. includes **B.** involves **C.** comprises **D.** arouses
Câu 69: A. reactor **B.** reactionary **C.** reacting **D.** reaction
Câu 70: A. inhaling **B.** exhaling **C.** breathing **D.** sweating

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở
thành câu đúng.

Câu 71: Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are explaining the children the rules of the game.
A B C D

Câu 72: A child of noble birth, his name was famous among the children in that school.
D A B C

Câu 73: Unlike many writings of her time, she was not preoccupied with morality.
A B C D

Câu 74: You can enjoy a sport without joining in a club or belonging to a team.
A B C D

Câu 75: Helen likes to listen to music, to go to the cinema, to chat on the phone and going shopping.
D A B C

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.

Câu 76: "I will let you know the answer by the end of this week," Tom said to Janet.
A. Tom promised to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
B. Tom insisted on letting Janet know the answer by the end of the week.
C. Tom offered to give Janet the answer by the end of the week.
D. Tom suggested giving Janet the answer by the end of the week.

Câu 77: "Why don't we go out for dinner?" said Mary.
A. Mary suggested a dinner out. **B.** Mary requested a dinner out.
C. Mary ordered a dinner out. **D.** Mary demanded a dinner out.

Câu 78: We've run out of tea.
A. We didn't have any tea. **B.** We have to run out to buy some tea.
C. There's not much more tea left. **D.** There's no tea left.

Câu 79: The sooner we solve this problem, the better it will be for all concerned.

A. If all concerned are better, we can solve this problem soon.
B. It would be better for all concerned if we can solve this problem soon.
C. If we could solve this problem soon, it would be better for all concerned.
D. If we can solve this problem soon, it will be better for all concerned.

Câu 80: My friend told me, "If I were you, I would not smoke so much."

A. few people could read to themselves
B. there were few places available for private reading
C. silent reading had not been discovered
D. people relied on reading for entertainment

ĐỀ SỐ 39
ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008
MÃ ĐỀ THI 529

ĐỀ THI GỒM 80 CÂU (TỪ CÂU 1 ĐẾN CÂU 80) DÀNH CHO TẤT CẢ THÍ SINH.

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

1: __________entering the hall, he found everyone waiting for him.
A. On **B.** During **C.** With **D.** At

2: - "__________detective stories?"
- "In my opinion, they are very good for teenagers."
A. How about **B.** What do you think about
C. Are you fond of **D.** What do people feel about

3: The window was so high up that ____I could see was the sky.
A. only **B.** all **C.** thus **D.** just

4: The __reason why I don't want to move is that I'm perfectly happy here.
A. large **B.** main **C.** big **D.** great

5: If you are not Japanese, so what ____are you?
A. nation **B.** national **C.** nationality **D.** nationalized

6: - "Would you mind lending me your bike?"
- "______."
A. Yes, let's **B.** Yes. Here it is **C.** Great **D.** Not at all

7: Don't worry. He'll do the job as ____as possible.
A. uneconomically **B.** economic
C. economically **D.** economizing

8: It was not until she had arrived home_remembered her appointment with the doctor.
A. that she **B.** she **C.** and she **D.** when she had

9: He looks thin, but _he is very healthy.

A. also **B.** practically **C.** consequently **D.** actually

10: Can you keep calm for a moment? You ______noise in class!
A. have always made **B.** are always made
C. always make **D.** are always making

11: I've just been told some _______news.
A. astonishment **B.** astonish **C.** astonished **D.** astonishing

12: If people _______after their houses properly, the police wouldn't have so much work to do.
A. looked **B.** should look **C.** have looked **D.** look

13: I would really ____your help with this assignment.
A. thank **B.** respect **C.** take **D.** appreciate

14: Be _________with what you have got, Mary.
A. interested **B.** satisfied **C.** humorous **D.** suspicious

15: Take the number 5 bus and get ____at Times Square.
A. off **B.** outside **C.** down **D.** up

16: The manager had his secretary _____the report for him.
A. to have typed **B.** type **C.** typed **D.** to type

17: - "Has an announcement been made about the eight o'clock flight to Paris?"
- "______."
A. Sorry, I don't **B.** Yes, it was
C. I don't think that **D.** Not yet

18: He arrived late, __was annoying.
A. it **B.** what **C.** that **D.** which

19: I _________this letter around for days without looking at it.
A. carry **B.** have been carrying
C. am carrying **D.** will be carrying

20: They would _____go by air than travel by train.
A. better **B.** always **C.** prefer **D.** rather

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A, hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 21 đến 30.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the American educational system was **desperately** in need of reform. Private schools existed, but only for the very rich. There were very few public schools because of the strong sentiment that children who would grow up to be laborers should not **"waste"** their time on education but should instead prepare themselves for their life's work. It was in the face of this public sentiment that educational **reformers** set about their task. Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any **citizen** to be uneducated. As Superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other schooldistricts

LUYỆN THI TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

around the country. He extended the school year from five to six months and improved the quality of teachers by instituting teacher education and raising teacher salaries. Although these changes did not bring about a sudden improvement in the educational system, they at least increased public awareness as to the need for a further strengthening of the system.

21: The best title for the passage could be _______.
A. The Beginnings of Reform in American Education
B. Nineteenth - the Century of Reform
C. A Flight for Change
D. American Education in the Beginning of the 19th Century

22: The passage implied that to go to a private school, a student needed __________.
A. a high level of intelligenc **B.** a strong educational background
C. a lot of mone **D.** good grades

23: The word "*desperately*" in the passage mostly means ________.
A. obviously **B.** urgently **C.** completely **D.** partly

24: The author of the passage puts the word "*waste*" in quotation marks because ....
A. does not want students to waste their time on education
B. is quoting someone else who said that education was a waste of time
C. thinks that education is not really a waste of time
D. wants to emphasize how much time is wasted on education

25: According to the passage, Horace Mann wanted a better educational system for Americans because ________.
A. Massachusetts residents needed something to do with their spare time
B. education at the time was so cheap
C. all citizens should be educated in a republic
D. people had nothing else to do except go to school

26: The word "*reformers*" in the passage mostly means _.
A. people who try to change things for the better
B. people who believe that education is wasted
C. people who really enjoy teaching
D. people who work for the government

27: The word "*citizen*" in the passage mostly means ______.
A. a person who lives in a particular city
B. a person who works in a particular place
C. a person who works, especially one who does a particular kind of work
D. a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country

28: From 1837 to 1848, Horace Mann _.
A. raised money for the educational development in Massachusetts
B. managed education in the state of Massachusetts
C. funded many projects to improve the educational system for Americans
D. worked as a headmaster in a school in the state of Massachusetts

29: According to the passage, which sentence is NOT TRUE?
A. Horace Mann suggested schools prepare children for their life's work.
B. Horace Mann was a famous US educational reformer.
C. Horace Mann brought about changes in many schools in the United States.
D. Horace Mann began raising teachers' salaries.

30: According to the passage, which of the following is a change that Horace Mann instituted?
A. Increased pay for students **B.** The matching of other districts' policies.
C. Better teacher training. **D.** The five-month school year.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu .

Câu 31: A. writer B. final C. ivory D. widow
Câu 32: A. cleared B. threatened C. passed D. managed

Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau.

33: John contributed fifty dollars, but he wishes he could contribute ____.
A. another fifty **B.** one other fifty dollars
C. more fifty dollars **D.** the same amount also

34: He agreed to sign the contract ______.
A. because he didn't know much about that company's director
B. although he didn't know much about that company
C. so he didn't know much about that company
D. in spite he knew much about it

35: __________, they would have had what they wanted.
A. Supposing they were arriving at the fair early
B. If they arrived at the fair early
C. Unless they arrived at the fair early enough
D. Had they arrived at the fair early

36: There were two small rooms in the beach house, _served as a kitchen.
A. smallest of that **B.** the smaller of which
C. the smaller of them **D.** the smallest of which

37: John's score on the test is the highest in the class. He ______.
A. must have studied very hard **B.** should study very hard
C. must have to study well **D.** should have studied all the time

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi câu từ 38 đến 47.

It is hard to think of a world without gas or electricity. Both are commonly used for lighting and heating today. We now can instantly flick a **lighter** or strike a match to make a flame. But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it was necessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder. If the tinder was damp, or the flint old, you had to borrow some fire from a neighbor.

We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire. Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.

Gradually people learned they could start a fire without traveling far to find flames. They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.

When people became used to making fires with which to cook food and stay warm at night, they found that certain resins or gums from trees burnt longer and brighter. They melted resins and dipped branches in the liquid to make torches that lit their homes at night. Iron stands in which torches used to be fixed can still be seen in old buildings of Europe.

There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.

For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles. We read about the **splendors** and marvels of ancient palaces and castles, but we forget that they must have been **gloomy** and murky places at night.

38: The word *"lighter"* in the passage mostly means __.
A. a hot bright stream of burning gas that comes from something that is on fire
B. a small device that produces a flame for lighting cigarettes, etc.
C. a device that uses electricity, oil or gas to produce light
D. the energy from the sun, a lamp, etc. that makes it possible to see things

40: The first fire used by people was probably obtained __.
A. from heat or fire caused by nature **B.** by rubbing wood together
C. from the sun's heat through glass **D.** by striking iron against flint

41: Torches for lighting were made from _______.
A. the wood of gum trees
B. iron bars dipped in melted resins
C. tree branches dipped in melted resins
D. wooden poles dipped in oil

42: Before the electric lamp was invented _______.
A. oil lamps and then candles were used
B. people did not use any form of lighting in their houses
C. candles and then oil lamps were used
D. candles and oil lamps appeared about the same time

43: The word *"splendors"* in the passage mostly means _.
A. things that fill one with surprise and admiration
B. wonderful things that have been achieved
C. places where a lot of people go on holiday
D. the beautiful and impressive features of a place

44: Which sentence is NOT TRUE according to the passge?
A. We can make a fire by striking a piece of iron on flint to ignite some tinder.
B. A world is impossible without gas or electricity.
C. Matches and lighters were invented not long ago.
D. We know exactly when and how people first used fire.

45: The word *"gloomy"* in the passage mostly means ___.
A. containing a lot of white
B. totally covered with darkness
C. badly lit in a way that makes one feel sad
D. full of light; having the natural light of day

46: What form of street lighting was used in London when link boys used to work there?
A. Gas lighting. **B.** Electric lighting.
C. No lighting at all. **D.** Oil lighting.

47: The best title for the passage could be _______.
A. The Advantages of Candles **B.** Fire: Discovery and Uses
C. Different Types of Lamps **D.** Prehistoric People and Fire

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu.

48: **A.** process **B.** factor **C.** receive **D.** proper
49: **A.** **B.** politics **C.** refusal **D.** decision
50: **A.** authority **B.** mathematics **C.** particular **D.** community

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các câu sau trở thành câu đúng.

51: Due of the government's policy, some farming areas have been abandoned.
A B C D

52: Nora hardly never misses an opportunity to play in the tennis tournaments.

A B C D
53: It is time the government helped the unemployment to find some jobs.

A B C D
54: My mother doesn't care how much does the washing machine cost
A B
because is going to buy it anyway.
C D

55: The British national anthem, calling "God Save the Queen", was a
A B C
traditional song in the 18th century.
D

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 56 đến 65.

Around the age of sixteen, you must make one of the biggest decisions of your life. "Do I stay on at school and hopefully go on to university (56)____? Do I leave and start work or begin a training (57)______?"

The decision is yours, but it may be (58)____remembering two things: there is more unemployment (59)_____those who haven't been to university, and people who have the right (60)__will have a big advantage in the competition for jobs. If you decide to go (61)_into a job, there are many opportunities for training. Getting qualifications will (62)______you to get on more quickly in many careers, and evening classes allow you to learn (63)____you earn. Starting work and taking a break to study when you are older is (64)____________possibility. In this way, you can save up money for your student days, as well as (65) practical work experience.

56:	A. later	B. former	C. after	D. past
57:	A. course	B. school	C. term	D. class
58:	A. useful	B. important	C. necessary	D. worth
59:	A. between	B. through	C. among	D. of
60:	A. interests	B. skills	C. arts	D. habits
61:	A. instant	B. straight	C. just	D. direct
62:	A. give	B. make	C. help	D. let
63:	A. while	B. where	C. which	D. what
64:	A. again	B. always	C. another	D. also
65:	A. making	B. taking	C. doing	D. getting

Đọc kỹ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 66 đến 75.

Everyone wants to reduce pollution. But the pollution problem is (66) _complicated as it is serious. It is complicated (67)_____much pollution is caused by things that benefit people. (68)___, exhaust from automobiles causes a large percentage of air pollution. But the automobile (69)_transportation for millions of people. Factories discharge much (70)_the material that pollutes the air and water, but factories give employment to a large number of people.

Thus, to end (71)_____greatly reduce pollution immediately, people would have to (72)_________using many things that benefit them. Most of the people do not want to do that, of course. But pollution can be (73) reduced in several ways. Scientists and engineers can work to find ways to lessen the (74)_______ of pollution that such things as automobiles and factories cause. Governments can pass and enforce laws that (75) businesses and traffic to stop, or to cut down on certain polluting activities.

66:	**A.** less	**B.** like	**C.** as	**D.** more
67:	**A.** while	**B.** because	**C.** so	**D.** though
68:	**A.** Like	**B.** Such as	**C.** Specific	**D.**For
69:	**A.** provides	**B.** takes	**C.** carries	**D.** affords
70:	**A.** of	**B.** about	**C.** with	**D.** for
71:	**A.** or	**B.** and	**C.** as well	**D.** then
72:	**A.** stop	**B.** go on	**C.** start	**D.** continue
73:	**A.** carefully	**B.**	**C.** gradually	**D.** little
74:	**A.** number	**B.** way	**C.** figure	**D.** amount
75:	**A.** request	**B.** forbid	**C.** prevent	**D.** require

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây.

76: Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the criteria, such as unemployment, defense, or taxation.

A. We cannot judge a government's success without first deciding the relevant criteria, such as unemployment, defense or taxation.

B. Unemployment, defense and taxation are the criteria upon which we can judge a government's success.

C. We should judge a government's success on the basis of the following criteria: unemployment, defense and taxation.

D. We cannot decide on criteria on unemployment, defense and taxation unless we have judged a government's success.

77: Because she was irritated by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.

A. Being irritating by her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
B. Irritated by her husband, she punctually left him.
C. Irritating with her husband's lack of punctuality, she left him.
D. She left her husband because of her irritation with his lack of punctuality.

78: She usually drinks a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
A. She used to drink a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
B. She is used to drinking a glass of milk before going to bed every night.
C. She is used to going to bed before drinking a glass of milk every night.
D. She gets accustomed to a glass of milk before going to bed every night.

79: We were all surprised when she suddenly came back.
A. All of us were amazing to see her come back.
B. The fact that we were surprised made her come back.
C. All of us found it surprising that she suddenly came back.
D. She was surprised, coming back suddenly.

80: I can't help feeling worried about Tom.
A. Icannot help Tom stop worrying.
B. I don't worry about Tom.
C. I find it impossible not to worry about Tom.
D. I can do nothing to help Tom.

PHẦN II: ĐÁP ÁN

ĐỀ SỐ 1

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 4 /MÃ ĐỀ 341

1A	2B	3B	4B	5C	6A	7B	8B	9A	10A
11C	12B	13C	14D	15D	16D	17B	18D	19D	20C
21A	22D	23C	24A	25D	26D	27B	28D	29D	30B
31B	32C	33D	34A	35D	36A	37B	38C	39D	40C
41C	42D	43D	44D	45C	46C	47C	48C	49C	50B
51A	52C	53D	54B	55C	56C	57A	58B	59A	60C
61A	62C	63A	64C	65D	66D	67D	68B	69D	70B
71C	72D	73A	74B	75A	76A	77A	78D	79C	80A

1. A. Tôi đưa cho người bồi bàn tờ 50 bảng (Anh) và đợi tiền thừa của mình.
change: /tʃeindʒ/ tiền thừa

2. Tôi định sẽ ở lại trường học tiếp và cố gắng **trì hoãn** việc xin việc trong một vài năm!
Đáp án B put off: trì hoãn

3. Mọi người có thể trở nên rất dễ nóng giận(cáu)nếu họ bị tắc nghẽn giao thông trong thời gian dài.
Đáp án B

4. Tôi tin là tòa án nên độc lập với chính phủ.
Đáp án B to be independent from sth: độc lập/tách biệt khỏi cái gì

5. Thành viên quốc hội hỏi xem liệu thủ tướng đã nhận ra rằng vấn đề xã hội đang gia tăng hay chưa.
Đáp án C

6. Để đề phòng thì hãy nhắc nhở Tom về bữa tiệc.
Đáp án A

7. Chính phủ nên quan tâm đến/làm được nhiều hơn cho dân thường/người dân thường hơn nữa.
Đáp án B ordinary: /'ɔ:dnri/ tầm thường, bình thường

8. Tôi biết chúng ta đã có cuộc cãi vã, nhưng bây giờ tôi hoàn toàn muốn làm hòa.
Đáp án B

9. – Tôi định lắp ráp thiết bị này trong một phút.
– Tôi giúp bạn được chứ?

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN ... NHƠN

Đáp án A Cấu trúc câu đề nghị lịch sự khi muốn giúp đỡ ai/muốn bản thân mình làm gì? ***Shall I do sth?***

10. Tôi nghĩ có một bức tranh về khách sạn trên trang đầu tiên.

Đáp án A

11. Tôi đang dành dụm tất cả tiền túi của tôi để mua một cái máy chơi game PlayStation mới.

Đáp án C save up: dành dụm, tiết kiệm

12. Chúng tôi thường xuyên đi xe lửa mặc dù quãng đường đi bằng ô tô nhanh hơn nhiều.

Đáp án B quãng đường đi của xe cộ ta dùng GÌOURNEY

13. Chó trở nên là một con thú cưng rất trung thành. Chúng sẽ luôn ở bên cạnh bạn.

Đáp án C loyal: /'lɔiəl/ trung thành

14. Tối qua, không thể là họ đã đi xem kịch vì thay vì thế thì họ đã đi xem đá bóng.

Đáp án D đánh giá một điều không thể xảy ra trong qúa khứ dùng Can't + quá khứ hoàn thành

15. Tôi xin lỗi, nhưng tôi có quá nhiều việc để làm đến nỗi không thể đi được đến bãi biển hôm nay.

Đáp án D. too adgì/ too much + noun to do sth: quá.../nhiều...đến nỗi không thể

16. Bạn chắc hẳn là chị của Jane . Rất vui khi được gặp bạn !
+ Tôi cũng vậy

Đáp án D

17. Cậu bé phủ nhận việc đã làm bất cứ điều gì liên quan đến vụ đột nhập.

Đáp án B deny that + mệnh đề : phủ nhận việc gì

18. - Anh ấy đã lái xe được bao xa?
- Được khoảng 10 dặm trước khi chúng tôi gặp anh ấy.

Đáp án D

19. Bạn có được sự cho phép để lấy chiếc xe đạp đó không?

Đáp án D permission: /pə'miʃn/ sự cho phép, sự chấp nhận, giấy phép/ allowance ít dùng hơn vì có nghĩa sự thừa nhận nhiều hơn.

20. Biển báo nói rằng tất cả những khách hàng trộm đồ sẽ bị khởi tố.

Đáp án C

21. Con thú của bạn mới đáng yêu làm sao !
- Cảm ơn, bạn thật tốt khi nói điều đó.

Đáp án A

22. Cô ấy có lẽ là đang làm việc trong gara khi chúng tôi đến đó, điều này lý giải tại sao cô ấy đã không nghe thấy tiếng chuông.

Đáp án D Dùng để diễn tả khả năng trong quá khứ ta dùng Could + quá khứ hoàn thành/ quá khứ hoàn thành tiếp diễn

23. Việc tiếp tục chế độ ăn kiêng này thật sự có lợi cho tôi. Tôi đã giảm cân và tôi cảm thấy tuyệt vời !

Đáp án C *to do somebody good:* làm lợi cho ai; làm điều tốt cho ai

24.Tiến sĩ Parker đã đưa cho mẹ tôi một công thức dễ thương cho món mỳ spaghetti carbonara.

Đáp án A recipe: /'resipi/ công thức, đơn thuốc

25. – Tạm biệt Sue

Đáp án D

26. Nếu bạn không đánh mất những quân bài, chúng ta có thể đã được chơi bài.

Đáp án D Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp: vế một là giả sử ngược lại về điều đã xảy ra trong quá khứ, vế 2 là tương lai trong quá khứ (thông thường sẽ là tương lai hoàn thành trong quá khứ)

27. Kelly muốn có một ban nhạc biểu diễn trực tiếp chơi nhạc tại lễ cưới của cô ấy.

Đáp án B to have sbody do sth

28. – Các bạn muốn làm gì mùa hè này?
– Tôi nghĩ chúng tôi sẽ đi đâu đó có nhiều nắng và cát.

Đáp án D đại từ quan hệ thay thế cho nơi nào đó với vai trò một danh từ làm chủ ngữ cho vế đằng sau

29. Bạn nên nhờ một nhà chuyên môn kiểm tra lại ngôi nhà về thiệt hại của trận động đất.

Đáp án D to get sbody to do sth: nhờ/ bảo ai làm gì

30. Chúng tôi đã bị kiểm tra bài tập về nhà hôm nay và tôi đã gặp vấn đề bị tôi đã không làm nó

Đáp án B to have sth done: có cái gì đó được làm như thế nào: có bài tập về nhà được kiểm tra.

31. A: Tôi không thể thậm chí nhìn không thấy gì trên bảng mà không có bất cứ một cái kính nào.
B: Tôi khó có thể nhìn thấy gì trên bảng mà không đeo kính của tôi vào
C: Không có kính, tôi không thể gần như không nhìn thấy gì trên bảng
D: Không có kính, không có gì trên bảng có thể được nhìn thấy bởi chính tôi.

Đáp án B

32. A: Bạn sẽ đọc ghi nhớ này khi nào trước lúc tôi sẽ rời đến châu Âu?
B: Khi đang đọc ghi nhớ này, tôi đã rời đến châu Âu

C: Khi bạn đọc ghi nhớ này, tôi đã rời đến châu Âu
D: Khi ghi nhớ này sẽ được đọc, tôi sẽ đã rời đến châu Âu.
Đáp án C
33. A: Tất cả những gì tôi đang cần bây giờ là uống một tách cà phê đen sai vì từ “need” không dùng ở hiện tại tiếp diễn.
B: Tất cả được cần để đang uống một tách cà phê đen
C: Tất cả nhu cầu bây giờ là uống một tách cà phê đen
D: Tất cả những gì tôi cần bây giờ là một tách cà phê đen
Đáp án D
34. A: Đã đến lúc chúng ta cần ngăn cấm mọi người không được xây dựng nhà mà không có sự cho phép
B: Đã đến lúc đối với mọi người để dừng việc xây nhà mà không có sự cho phép
C: Đã đến lúc chúng ta ngăn cản mọi người để xây dựng nhà mà không có sự cho phép
D: Đã đến lúc chúng ta nên ngừng mọi người không được xây nhà mà không có sự cho phép stop sbody from doing sth sai
Đáp án A
35. A: Cô ấy đã thành công trong cuộc phỏng vấn để mà hy vọng được làm việc sớm.
B: Cô ấy thành công trong cuộc phỏng vấn để cô ấy hy vọng được làm việc sớm
C: Thành công trong cuộc phỏng vấn, cô ấy hy vọng rằng cô ấy làm việc sớm. Sai vì had succeeded phải chuyển thành Having succeeded và works chuyển thành will work
D: (Vì) Thành công trong cuộc phỏng vấn, cô ấy hy vọng để bắt đầu làm việc sớm được.
Đáp án D
36. Việc cấy ghép các bộ phận như tim và thận đã tỏ ra là dễ dàng hơn việc cấy ghép cơ.
Đáp án A such as
37. Ở trên thềm lục địa Thái Bình Dương là hàng trăm những dãy núi đỉnh bằng nhiều hơn so với ở sâu một dặm dưới mặt biển.
Đáp án are
38. Không còn hài lòng với mục tiêu của trường Denishawn, Martha đã chuyển sang làm giáo viên trường Eastman vào năm 1925.
Đáp án C
39. Mãi cho đến lâu sau đó, cô ấy mới nhận ra người bạn mà cô ấy biết từ lâu đã và đang lừa dối cô ấy.
Đáp án D lying. Cấu trúc lying to: lie to somebody: lừa dối ai

40. Công lý thường được nhân hóa như một người đàn bà bị bịt mắt đang nắm giữ một cán cân thăng bằng.
Đáp án C

Quy tắc của việc dùng và không sử dụng chỉ ra rằng những bộ phận của cơ thể sinh vật hữu cơ mà được sử dụng đến thì phát triển lớn hơn. Những phần đó sẽ không có xu hướng teo lại. Một thực tế được kiểm chứng rằng khi bạn tập thể dục với những cơ bắp riêng biệt, chúng sẽ phát triển. Những cơ bắp không bao giờ được sử dụng đến sẽ tiêu giảm đi. Bằng cách kiểm tra cơ thể một người đàn ông, chúng ta có thể biết những cơ bắp nào mà anh ta dùng đến và cơ bắp nào không. Chúng ta thậm chí có thể đoán được nghề nghiệp và hình thức giải trí của anh ta. Những người chăm tập thể hình áp dụng quy tắc dùng đến và không dùng đến để xây dựng nên hình tượng cơ thể họ, gần giống như một tác phẩm điêu khắc, thành ra những hình tượng nào đó không tự nhiên theo xu hướng thời trang độc đáo và hiếm có. Cơ bắp không chỉ là những phần cơ thể mà tương xứng với việc nghĩa sử dụng mà ta đang nói tới. Hãy đi bộ chân trần và bạn nhận được là da bàn chân sẽ cứng hơn. Thật dễ dàng để phân biệt một người nông dân với người nhân viên ngân hàng bằng cách nhìn vào tay họ không thôi. Tay người nông dân bị chai sạn và cứng vì phải gồng mình thời gian dài với công việc vất vả. Tay người nhân viên thì tương đối mềm.

Quy tắc dùng và không được dùng khiến cho động vật có thể sinh tồn tốt hơn, càng ngày càng tốt hơn trong suốt cuộc đời như một minh chứng của việc chúng vẫn đang tồn tại trong thế giới đó. Con người, dù phơi nắng trực tiếp, hay thiếu ánh nắng, da họ đều sẽ phát triển một màu da mà trang bị tốt hơn cho họ để sinh tồn được ở điều kiện riêng của địa phương mình. Quá nhiều ánh mặt trời thật nguy hiểm. Những người chăm tắm nắng với màu da rất rám nắng dễ dàng mắc bệnh ung thư. Quá ít ánh nắng, mặt khác dẫn đến sự thiếu hụt vitamin D và bệnh còi xương. Sắc tố màu nâu melanin – được tổng hợp dưới tác động của ánh sáng, tạo ra một bức màn che chở những mô nằm bên dưới khỏi những tác động có hại của lượng ánh sáng nhiều hơn. Nếu một người da rám nắng chuyển đến một vùng khí hậu ít nắng hơn, sắc tố melanin biến mất và cơ thể có thể có lợi từ việc nơi này có ít ánh nắng. Đây có thể được coi như một VD về quy tắc của dùng và không được dùng: da chuyển màu nâu khi nó được “SD” và nhạt thành màu trắng khi nó không.

41. đoạn văn thảo luận chủ yếu về cái gì?
A: Quy tắc dùng và không dùng làm thay đổi quan niệm của con người về bản thân họ như thế nào?
B: Cách con người thay đổi bản thân mình để chạy theo mốt

C: Những thay đổi xảy ra theo quy tắc dùng và không dùng
D: Tác động của ánh nắng tới quy tắc dùng và không dùng
Đáp án C

42. cụm "wither away" dòng 2 gần nghĩa nhất với: **Đáp án** D

43.Từ **those** dòng 3 chỉ: **Đáp án** D

44. Theo đoạn văn, những người đàn ông tập thể hình:
A: trông như những bức điêu khắc
C: thuộc về những giáo phái lạ
D: rất thời trang
Đáp án B thay đổi diện mạo của họ

45. Từ đoạn văn, có thể suy ra rằng: tác giả nhìn nhận việc tập thể hình:
A: với sự nhiệt tình
B: như một hình thức nghệ thuật
C: với sự yêu thích khoa học
D: về mặt lợi ích đáng nghi hoặc
Đáp án D vì giọng điệu và cách sử dụng từ của tác giả mang tính chỉ trích không đồng tình với việc tập thể hình để chạy theo mốt, không có lợi ích sức khỏe rõ rệt

46. Từ **horny** dòng 9 gần nghĩa nhất với:
Đáp án C

47. Có thể suy ra rằng quy tắc dùng và không dùng khiến các sinh vật hữu cơ:
A: thay đổi dạng tồn tại B: tự động có lợi
C: sống sót trong bất cứ điều kiện nào D: cải thiện thời gian sống
Đáp án C

48. Tác giả cho rằng sắc tố:
A: cần thiết cho việc sản xuất vitamin D
B: có lợi khi khí hậu không có nắng
C: giúp bảo vệ người có làn da rám nắng
D: là một sản phẩm được tổng hợp
Đáp án C

49. Trong đoạn thứ 2, tác giả đề cập việc rám nắng như một VD của:
A: con người cải thiện điều kiện sống ở địa phương
B: Con người sống sót trong điều kiện xấu
C: Con người sử dụng nguyên tắc dùng và không dùng
D: Con người tiếp diễn nguy cơ mắc bệnh ung thư.
Đáp án C

50. Từ **susceptible** có thể được thay tốt nhất bởi:
Đáp án B

51. A: /ˌrekə'mend/ B: /'hʌrikən/C: /'foutəgrɑ:f/D: /'seprit/
Đáp án A

52. A: /iks'plein/B: /in'vɔlv/C: /'pə:pəs/D: /kən'troul/
Đáp án C

53. A: /'fə:niʃ/B: /'ri:zn/ C: /'promise/D: /tə'nait/
Đáp án D

54. A: /spə'sifik/ B: /ˌkouin'said/
C: /in'ventiv/ D: /ri'gɑ:dlis/
Đáp án B

55. A: /'hæbitəbl/ B: /'infəməsli/
C: /dʒi'netisist/ D: /'kɔmgiunizm/
Đáp án C

LỊCH SỬ CỦA CHỮ VIẾT

Việc phát triển chữ viết tạo ra một sự khác biệt lơn với thế giới và chúng ta có thể xem nó như khởi nguồn của truyền thông. Những mảnh gốm sứ với những dấu hiện trên đó mà rất có thể là những con số được tìm thấy Trung Quốc niên đại vào khoảng 4000 năm trước Công nguyên. Hệ thống chữ viết tượng hình và những dạng chữ viết hình ảnh khác phát triển trong vùng quanh M (ngày nay là Irac), nơi nền văn minh của người Sumer cổ xưa cư trú, từ khoảng 3300 năm trước Công nguyên đổ lại. Tuy nhiên Bảng chữ cái đúng đầu tiên nhất được dùng bởi người Phê-ni-xi khoảng 1050 năm trước CN. Bảng chữ cái của họ có 22 chữ và nó được ước tính kéo dài 1000 năm. 2 ký hiệu đầu tiên là A và B, mà theo Tiếng Hy Lạp trở thành "A" và "B" và mang lại cho chúng ta từ hiện đại là "A".

Bảng chữ cái hiện đại của châu Âu dựa trên của Hy Lạp và lan rộng sang các nước CÂ khác dưới thời La Mã. Một số thay đổi diễn ra theo thời gian. Người La Mã thêm chữ G và chữ GÌ và V không được mọi người biết đến ở thời đại của Shakespeare.

Nếu chúng ta nhìn nhận lịch sử của dấu câu, ta cũng thấy một vài những thực tế thú vị. Người La Mã quen với việc viết quaesto ở cuối câu để chỉ đó là câu hỏi. Họ đã bắt đầu viết Qo thay vì cả từ và sau đó lại đặt chữ Q trên chữ O. Cuối cùng nó trở thành dấu?

56.C 57.A 58.B 59.A 60.C 61.A 62.C 63.A 64.C

65.**Đáp án** D in place of something: thay vì cái gì

Một nhóm nhỏ nhưng đang lớn mạnh gồm những nhà tâm lý học về sự tiến hóa đang bắt đầu phác họa một phác đồ về ý thức con người dưới tác động của sự chọn lọc tự nhiên. Một vài trong số họ thậm chí chuẩn bị cho ra đời một lĩnh vực tên gọi Thuyết kết hợp không xứng mà sẽ nghiên cứu về những chứng bệnh gây ra bởi sự đối lập giữa môi trường sống hiện đại và môi trường sống cổ đại – là cái mà chúng ta được thiết kế sẵn. Sẽ không thiếu những bệnh này để nghiên cứu. Tỷ lệ bệnh trầm cảm đang tăng gấp đôi ở một số nước công nghiệp một cách dữ dội trong mỗi giai đoạn 10 năm. Tự tử là nguyên nhân phổ biến thứ 3 của tình trạng tử vong ở thanh niên, sau va chạm xe hơi và tội giết người.

Tâm lý học về sự tiến hóa hoàn toàn không phải là việc giải thích tất cả điều này với sự chính xác, nhưng nó đã hé mở đủ để thách thức những kiến thức uyên thâm truyền thống. Nó cho rằng, VD như, sự luyến tiếc đối với những gia đình hạt nhân(gia đình chỉ có cha mẹ và các con) của những năm 1950 là sai lầm - rằng mẫu gia đình gồm chồng đi làm và vợ ở nhà khó mà là một trật tự cuộc sống lành mạnh và tự nhiên, đặc biệt đối với người vợ. Hơn nữa, kiểu cách sống ngày xưa mà trông tương đối là tự nhiên dưới nhìn nhận của tâm lý học tiến hóa có vẻ đã bị hủy hoại phần lớn bởi việc thương mại hóa. Có lẽ bất ngờ lớn nhất từ tâm lý học tiến hóa là sự mô tả của nó về bản tính động vật trong chúng ta. F, và những nhà lý luận khác từ đó, nhìn nhận sự khai hóa như một tác động chèn ép mà ngăn cản những bản năng động vật cốt lõi và thúc đẩy rồi chuyển hóa chúng thành bệnh học tinh thần. Tuy nhiên, tâm lý học tiến hóa cho rằng sự đe dọa lớn hơn với sức khỏe tinh thần có thể là cách thức mà sự văn minh làm cản trở phép lịch sự. có một mặt hiền dịu và tốt đẹp hơn ở bản chất tự nhiên của con người, và nó ngày càng trở thành nạn nhân của sự ức chế trong xã hội hiện đại.

66. Câu nào là chủ đề chính của đoạn?
A: Tâm Lý học tiến hóa quản lý xã hội hiện đại như thế nào?
B: Vấn đề bệnh tật gây ra bởi xã hội hiện đại
C: Tầm quan trọng của môi trường sống cổ đại
D: Quan điểm của những nhà Tâm Lý học tiến hóa về gia đình hạt nhân.
Đáp án D
67. Từ **contours** dòng 2 gần nghĩa nhất với: **Đáp án** D
68. Theo đoạn, cái chết của những người trẻ tuổi trong các nước công nghiệp do đâu là chính:
Đáp án B tai nạn giao thông thứ 1, giết người thứ 2 và tự tử cao thứ 3
69. Từ **one** dòng 4 nói tới: **Đáp án** D
70. Có thể suy ra từ đoạn rằng những nhà Tâm lý học tiến hóa không thích sự hoài niệm về những năm 1950 vì:
A: Đó là một thời kỳ sống không lành mạnh

B: gia đình hạt nhân đem lại một kiểu cách sống không thỏa mãn
C: Những phụ nữ mong ước ra ngoài làm việc đã lầm lỗi
D: Cuộc sống gia đình có vẻ không tự nhiên
Đáp án B
71. Từ **bygone** dòng 12 có thể thay thế bằng:
Đáp án C
72. theo đoạn, F và những nhà tâm lý học khác nghĩ sự văn minh:
A: chỉ ra rằng con người có bản năng động vật
B: cải thiện phần lớn cuộc sống con người.
C: khuyến khích con người sử dụng những bản năng cơ bản
D: gây sự điên loạn ở một số người
Đáp án D
73. trong đoạn, từ **civility** dòng 17 gần nghĩa nhất với: **Đáp án** A
74. trong đoạn, những nhà Tâm lý học tiến hóa cho rằng trong xã hội hiện đại
A: những nạn nhân luôn bị trừng phạt
B: Bản chất tốt đẹp hơn ở con người bị phủ nhận
C: những người bị ức chế thì tốt bụng và hiền lành
D: Mọi người chịu đựng sự ức chế
Đáp án B
75. Ở đâu trong đoạn, tác gia nêu ra một sự mâu thuẫn giữa các cách sống?
Đáp án dòng 2-4
76. Sự nghịch đảo nhiệt độ thường diễn ra khi bề mặt trái đất được làm mát vào chiều tối. **Đáp án** A
77. Xuống phía cuối đường một chút là ngôi nhà trọ tôi thường sống.
Đáp án A cấu trúc nhấn và mẫu câu này không dùng there is
78. Anh ấy đến Nairobi với ý định leo ngọn núi Kenya
Đáp án D
79. Kate được giao phó việc mua hàng hóa từ cửa hàng đó.
Đáp án A. cấu trúc to be committed to sth: bị quy cho cái gì/ được giao phó cái gì.
80. Những đứa trẻ hát to như thể chúng là những người chiến thắng
Đáp án C

ĐỀ SỐ 2

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

Đề thi thử ĐH đợt 3/ Mã đề 332

1.D	2D.	3.A	4.D	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.D	9.B	10.A
11.D	12.A	13.A	14.D	15.D	16.B	17.A	18.D	19.C	20.C
21.B	22.D	23D	24.B	25.A	26.B	27.B	28.D	29.A	30.A
31.A	32.D	33.B	34.A	35.A	36.C	37.D	38.B	39.C	40.B
1.A	42.C	43.D	44.D	45.B	46.C	47.A	48.B	49.D	50.A
51.D	52.B	53.A	54.C	55.B	56.D	57.D	58.B	59.B	60.D
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.A	65.A	66.C	67.B	68.B	69.B	70.C
71.C	72.B	73.D	74.B	75.B	76.A	77.C	78.B	79.A	80.A

1. Hasty: /‘heisti/ tasty: /’teisti/ wastage: /’weistiʤ/ nasty: /’na:sti/
Đáp án D

2. Who: /hu:/ whose: /hu:z/ whole: /houl/ while: /wail/ **Đáp án** D

3. Tension: /’tenʃn/ measure: /'meʤə/ confusion: /kən'fgiu:ʤn/ seizure: /'si:ʤə/ **Đáp án A**

4. Considerate: /kən'sidərit/ ; transition: /træn'siʤn/ ;
magnificent: /mæg'nifisnt/ ; analysis: /ə'næləsis/ **Đáp án** D

5. Cushion: /'kuʃn/ sugar: /'ʃugə/ stumble: /'stʌmbl/ butcher: /'butʃə/
Đáp án C

New words

Vulture: /'vʌltʃə/ con kền kền, người tham tàn
Sensor: /'sensə/ phần tử nhạy
Drought: /draut/ sự hạn hán
Stricken: PP of strike: bị tấn công
Distress: /dis'tres/ nỗi đau buồn, đau khổ

Parch: /pɑ:tʃ/ rang, làm khô nẻ
Transmit: /trænz'mit/ truyền, chuyển giao
Plight: /plait/ hoàn cảnh, cảnh ngộ

Unaid: /ʌn'eidid/ không được giúp đỡ
Maple: /’meipəl/ cây phong

Birch: /bə:tʃ/ giống cây bulô

Fractured: /'fræktʃə/ bị gãy, rạn, nứt

Distinctive: /dis'tiŋktiv/ phân biệt
Potted: được trồng trong chậu
Deprive: /di'praiv/ lấy đi, cướp đi
Thermal: /'θə:məl/ nhiệt, nóng
Dehydrate: /di:'haidreit/ loại nước

Mission: /'miʃn/ sứ mệnh, nhiệm vụ
Agony: /'ægəni/ sự đau đớn, sự khổ cực
Perceive: /pə'si:v/ hiểu, nhận thức, tiếp nhận
Ripen :/raip/ làm chín

Itch: /itʃ/ bệnh ngứa

Snore: /snɔ:/ngáy
Membrane: /'membrein/ màng

Oceanfront: /'ouʃn frʌnt/ ven biển
Excessive: /ik'sesiv/ quá mức, quá đáng

Stuck: /st ʌck/ bị kẹt
Come across: tình cờ tìm ra, gặp gỡ, khám phá ra điều gì đó
Add up: tính tổng
Have a go: cố gắng, đến lượt, thử

Ambitious: /æm'biʃəs/ tham vọng
Endeavor: /in'devə/ sự cố gắng, nỗ lực

Conflict: /'kɔnflikt/ xung đột
Fuse: /fgiu:/ hợp nhất lại (n: cầu chì)

Interlock: /'intəlɔk/ phối hợp chặt chẽ
Identity: /ai'dentiti/ tính đồng nhất
Preliterate: /pri:’litərət/ không có ngôn ngữ viết (lạc hậu)
Welfare: /'welfe/ hạnh phúc, phúc lợi
Separately: /’sepritli/ một cách riêng rẽ

Prestige: /pres'ti:ʤ/ uy tín, thanh thế

Tertiary: /'tə:ʃəri/ thứ 3, thuộc kỷ thứ 3 (môn địa lý)

Accommodation: /ə,kɔmə'deiʃn/ sự điều tiết, hòa giải, dàn xếp
Latent: /'leitənt/ ngấm ngầm, âm i, tiềm tàng

Opportunistic: /,ɔpətgiu:'nistik/ chủ nghĩa cơ hội

Antagonistic: /æn,tægə'nistik/ trái ngược, đối kháng
Cease: /si:s/ thôi, ngừng
Contradictory: /,kɔntrə'diktəri/ mâu thuẫn, trái ngược
Characteristic: /,kæriktə'ristik/ riêng, riêng biệt, đặc thù, đặc trưng
Confine: /kən'fain/ hạn chế, giam hãm
Rival: /'raivəl/ đối thủ, địch thủ
Vulgar: /'vʌlgə/ thông thường, thông tục
Concrete: /'kɔnkri:t/ cụ thể, trong thực tế.

I. Đó là một âm thanh mà có lẽ bạn không bao giờ nghe thấy khi một cái cây ốm yếu phát ra dấu hiệu cho thấy tình trạng đau đớn của mình. Nhưng một nhóm nhà khoa học đã nghe thấy được tiếng kêu khóc này, và họ nghĩ một vài loại côn trùng cũng nghe thấy âm thanh của cây cối và bị thu hút đến những cây này giống như loài kền kền kéo đến một xác động vật chết.

II. Những nhà nghiên cứu cùng với Viện chăm sóc rừng nông nghiệp Mĩ đã gắn chặt những thiết bị cảm ứng vào vỏ những cây bị khô hạn và nghe thấy rõ ràng những tiếng gọi đau khổ này. Theo một trong số những nhà khoa học, hầu hết những cây bị khô héo truyền tín hiệu về tình trạng của mình ở ngưỡng tần số từ 50 đến 500 kilo héc. (trong khi tai người bình thường chỉ có thể nhận ra âm thanh với tần số không quá 20 kilo héc). Cây sồi đỏ, cây phong, cây thông trắng và cây đều tạo ra những âm thanh hơi khác nhau dưới dạng sóng rung trên bề mặt gỗ.

III. Những nhà khoa học nghĩ rằng sự rung động này được tạo ra khi cột nước bên trong thân cây đang chạy suốt chiều dài của cây thì bị đứt đoạn, kết quả của việc cây có quá ít nước chảy qua thân cây. Những cột nước bị đứt đoạn này phát ra những dạng sóng rung khác nhau. Vì một số loài côn trùng giao tiếp dưới tần số sóng siêu âm, chúng có thể nhận ra sóng phát ra từ cây cối để từ đó sẽ tấn công những cây già yếu. Những nhà nghiên cứu hiện vẫn đang tiến hành những thí nghiệm với những cây trồng trong chậu đã được làm cho khan nước để xem liệu có phải âm thanh được phát ra đã hấp dẫn côn trùng. Một nhà khoa học nói: "Những cái cây bị khan hiếm nước cũng có mùi khác so với những cây khác, và chúng cũng cho thấy những thay đổi về nhiệt độ, vì thế côn trùng có thể phản ứng với một cái gì đó khác ngoài âm thanh".

6. đâu là chủ đề chính của đoạn văn?
A. sóng rung tạo ra bởi côn trùng B.âm thanh của cây cối
C. nhiệm vụ của Viện lâm học Mĩ D. tác động của côn trùng lên cây cối

7. từ **them** ở dòng 3 nói đến:
A. những nhà khoa học B. cây cối
C. những con kền kền D. những con côn trùng
8. từ **parched** ở dòng 6 gần nghĩa nhất với từ nào:
A. đã phục hồi B. bị cháy C. bị thiệt hại D. bị khô héo
9. từ đoạn văn có thể suy ra rằng: âm thanh tạo ra từ cây cối…
A. giống nhau dù chúng là loại cây gì đi chăng nữa.
B. không thể được nghe thấy từ tai người thường
C. rơi vào khoảng một đến 20 kilo héc
D. đóng vai trò một dạng thức liên lạc giữa cây cối
Đáp án B
10. từ **plight** ở dòng 6 gần nghĩa nhất với từ nào:
A. điều kiện B. tiếng kêu khóc C. sự đau khổ D. sự cần thiết
11. tất cả dưới đây đều được coi là yếu tố có thể đã thu hút côn trùng đến với những cây ốm yếu **trừ:**
A. những thay đổi về nhiệt B. mùi hương
C. âm thanh **D. những thay đổi về màu sắc.**
12. cái gì có thể được coi là một trong những nguyên nhân của những dấu hiệu đau khổ của cây cối?
A. việc thiếu nước B. sự tấn công của côn trùng
C. những thí nghiệm của những nhà khoa học
D. rễ cây bị nứt nẻ
Đáp án A
13. từ **fractured** ở dòng 10 gần nghĩa với từ nào:
A. bị vỡ B. nông C. dài D. bị vướng mắc
14. từ đoạn văn có thể suy ra rằng: những nghiên cứu liên quan đến những dấu hiệu đau khổ của cây cối…
A. k còn được tài trợ bởi chính phủ B. không có hiệu quả cho đến bây giờ
C. đã được tiến hành nhiều năm trước D. đang được tiếp tục
Đáp án D
15. ở dòng 12, cụm **"pick up"** có thể được thay thế bởi từ nào thì tốt nhất?
A. tấn công B. nâng lên C. truyền dẫn D. tiếp nhận
Đáp án D
16. ripe
Đáp án ripen Những loại kháng sinh nhất định được dùng để làm chua bơ
17. fewer

Đáp án few Những công trình chiến thắng của HA là một trong số ít ỏi những công trình kiến trúc còn sót lại sau trận động đất ở San Francisco năm 1906.

18. satellites

Đáp án satellite vì ở phần sau là từ "it". Vệ tinh đầu tiên của Mĩ đã nổ tung trước khi nó bay lên khỏi mặt đất được 3 feet rưỡi.

19. resulting

Đáp án resulted sự ngứa ngáy là kết quả khi dây thần kinh báo hiệu cơn đau bị kích thích rất nhẹ

20. most **Đáp án** almost một người khỏe mạnh ngáy hầu hết là bởi vì màng nhầy trong mũi bị khô.

21. Jane lẽ ra phải mang laptop đi làm sáng nay. Cô ấy chắc hẳn đã quên mất nó (ở đâu)

A. Jane có thể đã quên rằng cô ấy lẽ ra phải mang laptop đi làm sáng nay.

B. có thể là Jane đã vô tình để laptop ở đây trong khi cô ấy lẽ ra phải mang theo nó đi làm sáng nay.

C. Jane thực sự cần phải nhớ để mang laptop đi làm sáng nay

D. Jane có thể đã khôngnhớ để mang theo laptop đi làm sáng nay dù lẽ ra cô ấy nên làm như thế.

Đáp án B

22. Ngoài gia đình Blacks, tất cả nhữnggia đình khác đều chuyển đến vùng ven biển, một nơi an toàn hơn.

A. duy nhất gia đình Blacks không rời ngôi nhà của họ vì họ không nghĩ rằng vùng ven biển an toàn.

B. Mặc dù vùng ven biển là nơi sống an toàn hơn, gia đình Blacks đã không rời đi trong khi hàng xóm đều khuyên bảo.

C. Những người hàng xóm khôngthể thuyết phục gia đình Blacks rằng vùng ven biển sẽ an toàn hơn ngôi nhà của họ.

D. khônggiống như những gia đình khác đều chuyển đến vùng ven biển, nơi an toàn hơn, gia đình Blacks quyết định ở lại ngôi nhà của họ

Đáp án D

23. Tôi khôngnhận thấy lý đó phải thay quần áo miễn sao chúng không quá bẩn là được.

A. Tôi sẽ phải thay quần áo nếu chúng bẩn chỉ bẩn hơn bây giờ một chút thôi.

B. Nếu quần áo của tôi hơi bẩn một chút thì có thể tôi sẽ nghĩ tới việc thay chúng.

C. Sẽ không hợp lý nếu tôi thay quần áo khi mà chúng không thực sự bẩn.

D. Miễn là quần áo của tôi không quá bẩn, tôi không nghĩ phải cần thiết để thay chúng.

Đáp án D

24. Ngay khi vàng được phát hiện ở California, hàng ngàn người đã đổ xô về phía bờ Tây của Bắc Mĩ.

A. KHÔNG phải là ngay sau khi vàng được phát hiện tại C thì hàng nghìn người đã khởi hành về phía bờ Tây của Bắc Mĩ.

B. Bờ Tây của Bắc Mĩ trở thành điểm đến của hàng nghìn người ngay thời điểm vàng được tìm thấy tại C

C. Hàng nghìn người đã bắt đầu chuyến hành trình về phía bờ Tây của Bắc Mĩ gần thời điểm vàng được tìm thấy ở C

D. Hàng nghìn người tiến về C trên bờ Tây của Bắc Mĩ khi tin tức về việc khám phá ra vàng ở nơi đó đến với họ.

Đáp án B

25. Để không quên uống thuốc vào thời điểm chính xác, Bill đặt báo thức đồng hồ vào những thời điểm 10 am và 10 pm.

A. 2 lần một ngày, lúc 10 am và 10 pm, Bill phải uống thuốc và để ghi nhớ điều đó, anh ấy cài đặt đồng hồ báo thức vào những thời điểm đó.

B. Nếu không có đồng hồ báo thức lúc 10 am và 10 pm, Bill sẽ không thể nhớ để uống thuốc được.

C. B thực sự không bao giờ quên việc uống thuốc đúng giờ, nhưng anh ấy vẫn đặt đồng hồ báo thức lúc 10 am và 10 pm để đề phòng.

D. B đặt báo thức lúc 10 am và 10 pm vì nếu không anh ấy chắc chắn sẽ quên việc uống thuốc của mình.

Đáp án A

26. Bạn có cần chiếc bút vẽ này không?

Ah. Vâng, ném nó cho tôi với!

Đáp án B vì câu đề nghị dùng Would/ will you….please !

27.Chuyện gì vậy? Bạn đang không lắng nghe tôi

….Tôi xin lỗi, tôi đang mải nghĩ về một cái khác.

Đáp án B diễn tả việc xin lỗi vì hành động gì đó. Lấy làm tiếc vì không thể lắng nghe

28. Bạn đã đi đến Chile phải không?

KHÔNG nhưng tôi thực sự đã đến Peru, nước láng giềng.

Đáp án D diễn tả sự khẳng định về việc trong quá khứ. Cấu trúc khẳng định: do + Verb inf

29. khi họ cho chúng tôi vào thì chúng tôi đã ngồi đợi bên ngoài phòng thi được hơn nửa giờ.

Đáp án A nhấn mạnh hành động ngồi đợi nên dùng tiếp diễn. và diễn tả hành động vừa kết thúc trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ nên dùng qúa khứ hoàn thành.

30. Tôi không biết nhiều về máy tính, nên tôi đã hỏi người trợ lý xin lời khuyên.

Đáp án A vì hợp nghĩa câu và lời khuyên ở đây là số ít.

31. Cẩn thận, bạn đang sắp ngã ra khỏi thuyền đấy !

Đáp án A vì to be going to do sth ở đây diễn tả sự cảnh báo là một tiên đoán của người nói.

32. **Đáp án** D: bargains: những giao kèo buôn bán, món hời

Đáp án hợp nghĩa câu Home Lovers có nhiều món hời trong kinh doanh năm nay.

33. Có ít cơ hội để chúng ta có thể vào được vòng chung kết

Đáp án B cơ hội để làm gì dùng **chance**

34. Ai đã xung phong trước tiên để đi nhận Pizza cho bữa tiệc tối nay?

Tôi đã xung phong và tôi sẽ đi lấy Pizza

Đáp án A trả lời cho câu hỏi nghi vấn là I did và khẳng định thêm về dự định của người nói là sẽ đi lấy Pizza.

35. Khi còn học đại học, bố tôi đã có được một bằng về toán học

Đáp án A bằng cấp về chuyên ngành gì dùng **degree in Subgìect.**

36. Carl lẽ ra phải ở đây giờ này. Có lẽ anh ấy bị tắc đường

Đáp án C dùng **should + have been** để chỉ một việc lẽ ra phải như thế nào…

37. Tôi phải nhớ mang một món quà lưu niệm từ Tây Ban Nha về cho bà tôi

Đáp án D Bring back sth from swhere: mang cái gì từ đâu trở về.

38. Đôi giày này có hợp với chiếc váy mới của tôi không?

Đáp án B match: hợp với là từ thích hợp nhất ở đây

39.Anita thực sự làm việc chăm chỉ và xứng đáng được trả nhiều hơn.

Đáp án C deserve to do/ to be done: xứng đáng làm gì/ được điều gì

40. Tôi hy vọng chuyến bay của chúng ta sẽ rời đúng lịch trình.

Đáp án B lịch trình máy bay dùng **schedule**

41. Có phải đó là P không? Chắc hẳn anh ta đã trở về từ ÚC.

Đáp án A. Diễn tả sự phán đoán chắc chắn của người nói về một sự việc mới xảy ra dùng **must have PP**

42. Tờ báo ca ngợi/ chúc mừng tác giả đã tạo nên một buổi biểu diễn vui vẻ.

Đáp án C vì ctruc congratulate sbody on sth/ doing sth: chúc mừng ai đó vì điều gì.

43. Tôi sẽ tặng bố một quyển sách vào ngày sinh nhật trừ khi tôi tìm thấy một cái gì đó hay hơn.

Đáp án D câu điều kiện với **unless**

44. trước đây Gỉ không chơi bài vì thế tôi chỉ cho anh ấy cách chơi.

Đáp án D diễn tả một hành động diễn ra trước một hành động khác trong quá khứ dùng quá khứ hoàn thành.

45.Tôi tình cờ tìm thấy quyển sách về mặt trăng này trong thư viện. Nó thật sự thú vị!

Đáp án B came across: tình cờ tìm thấy, nhìn thấy…

46. Để tôi tính tổng cộng những thứ mình định mua xem có đủ tiền không?

Đáp án C add up: tính tổng

47. sẽ thế nào nếu tôi sẽ nói với bạn rằng có rất nhiều cơ hội là tôi có thể mua được vé của buổi hòa nhạc.

Đáp án A Cấu trúc to be to do sth: sẽ làm hoặc đã làm. Và ở đây là I were to tell vì là câu điều kiện không có thực ở hiện tại

Đáp án lùi một thời

48. tại sao bạn không cố gắng? nó không khó đâu!

Đáp án B have a go: cố gắng

49. Tôi không tham vọng giống anh trai tôi một chút nào.

Đáp án D vì nowhere near as adgiective as là cấu trúc nhấn của so sánh bằng.

50. Tại sao bạn để cửa mở?

Vì tôi đang định mang những kiện hàng vào.

Đáp án A to be going to do sth: diễn tả dự định của người nói.

51. Huấn luyện viên mới của chúng tôi được cả đội yêu thích.

Đáp án D to be popular with sbody: được ai yêu thích

52. Nếu tôi tình cờ gặp được/ biết tin về N, tôi sẽ nói với anh ta rằng bạn đang hỏi về anh ấy.

Đáp án B nói về khả năng có thể xảy ra trong tương lai dùng **should do sth.**

53. Đó không thể là điện thoại của tôi đc, Của tôi màu bạc còn cái đó màu đen.

Đáp án A Diễn tả sự khẳng định chắc chắn của người nói dựa vào dẫn chứng của mình dùng **can't be/ can't do sth.**

54. Chiếc váy đầm dài bằng lụa màu hồng đáng yêu mà bà của bạn tặng bạn đâu rồi?

Đáp án C thứ tự tính từ trong câu: tính từ chỉ cảm xúc, đánh giá của người nói, tính từ chỉ kích thước, màu sắc rồi đến chất liệu.

55. Người lính biển lên tàu và nhận thấy 4 người đàn ông bị thương vẫn còn sống.

Đáp án B find sbody + adgìective nhận thấy ai như thế nào?

56. chỉ trong vòng đầu thế kỉ 20, rượu/ chất cồn đã bị cấm ở Mĩ.

Đáp án D Cấu trúc nhấn **Đáp án** đảo (to) be lên trước chủ ngữ.

57. Cuốn sách sẽ thật hoàn hảo nếu như trừ phần kết ra

Đáp án D cũng là cấu trúc nhấn **Đáp án** đảo trợ động từ ở đây là **had** lên trước chủ ngữ.

58. trong lúc ăn trưa, thành viên ủy ban đã thảo luận vấn đề.

Đáp án B cụm từ "having been served lunch" được rút gọn để trở thành trạng ngữ nhưng có chung chủ ngữ với câu theo sau nó và chủ ngữ ở đây là " the committee members"

59. Luật sư nói với khách hàng rằng họ có rất ít cơ hội để thắng vụ này.

Đáp án B Câu này có ý nghĩa hợp lý và là diễn đạt thường gặp nhất.

60. Vì độ cong của bề mặt trái đất, cánh buồm của những con tàu ở xa sẽ được nhìn thấy trước so với thân tàu.

Đáp án D Ta cần điền một cụm từ chỉ nguyên nhân mà sau because là một mệnh đề còn sau because of mới là một cụm từ/ danh từ.

61.sit an exam là đi thi/ ngồi làm bài thi

62.cấu trúc: succeed in doing st: thành công trong việc gì

63. cụm từ make a mess of: làm rối lên chuyện gì đó.

64. sail through exams: vượt qua những kỳ thi.

65. pupils là hợp lý nhất

66. to be aware of sth: nhận thức được vấn đề gì

67. task: nhiệm vụ **Đáp án** hợp nghĩa câu nhất

68. at the end of sth: kết thúc của cái gì

69. take responsibility for sth/ doing sth: chịu trách nhiệm cho việc gì/ làm việc gì.

70. think over: xem xét

Bạn cảm thấy như thế nào khi bạn tham gia một kỳ thi? Bạn có luôn thành công khi truyền tải tất cả những suy nghĩ của mình vào bài thi, hay là thỉnh thoảng bạn cảm thấy rằng mình đang làm mọi thứ rối tung lên? Không kể một số ít những người may mắn vượt qua kỳ thi thì hầu hết những học sinh cấp 2 cảm thấy rất căng thẳng về các kỳ thi. Nhiều giáo viên nhận thức được vấn đề mà học sinh gặp phải và sử dụng một phương pháp khác để đo được sự tiến bộ của học sinh: là những đánh giá liên tục. Với những đánh giá liên tục, học sinh được giao những nhiệm vụ khác nhau phải hoàn thành trong suốt năm học. Tất cả các đầu điểm được cộng với nhau để tạo ra một điểm tổng vào cuối năm học. Học sinh phải chịu trách nhiệm nhiều hơn về việc học tập của mình vì chúng không thể trông cậy vào việc làm tốt bài thi chỉ trong một ngày. Cũng vì thế, chúng có nhiều thời gian hơn để xem xét về những việc mình đã làm, có nghĩa rằng chúng có thể làm được tốt nhất những gì mình có thể.

Hợp tác thông thường là sự nỗ lực của 2 hay nhiều người để hoàn thành một công việc hay để tiến đến một mục tiêu có lợi cho cả các bên. Cũng giống với việc cạnh tranh và xung đột, cũng có nhiều loại hình hợp tác khác nhau, dựa vào việc tổ chức và thái độ của nhóm người.

Dạng đầu tiên, được biết đến như việc hợp tác cơ bản, nhóm và cá nhân hợp lại. Nhóm này bao gồm gần như tất cả sự đóng góp về cuộc đời của mỗi cá nhân. Thành quả lao động của nhóm được chia đều cho mỗi thành viên. Có một sự đồng nhất khăng khít giữa các cá nhân, nhóm làm việc và nhiệm vụ phải hoàn thành. Cách thức và mục tiêu trở thành duy nhất, để sự hợp tác trở nên giá trị.

Trong khi hợp tác cơ bản là đặc trưng thường thấy nhất ở xã hội chưa có chữ viết, còn lạc hậu, sự hợp tác thứ hai lại là đặc trưng của nhiều xã hội hiện đại. Trong sự hợp tác thứ 2, những cá nhân đóng góp một phần nào cuộc sống của mình cho tổ chức. Sự hợp tác bản thân nó không có giá trị. Hầu hết thành viên của nhóm cảm thấy lòng trung thành, nhưng với lợi ích của nhóm không phải là mối quan tâm số một. Những thành viên thực hiện nhiệm vụ để họ có thể riêng mình tận hưởng thành quả của sự hợp tác về mặt tiền lương, thanh thế hay quyền lực. Những cơ sở kinh doanh và những đội tuyển vận động viên chuyên nghiệp là VD của sự hợp tác thứ 2.

Loại thứ 3, được gọi là sự hợp tác thứ 3 hay sự dàn xếp, những xung đột tiềm ẩn nằm ẩn dưới công việc chung được chia sẻ. Thái độ của những bên hợp tác chỉ đơn thuần là mang tính cơ hội; tổ chức thì lỏng lẻo và dễ rạn nứt. Loại dàn xếp hay thích ứng này bao gồm những phương thức chung để đạt được những mục tiêu trái ngược; nó sụp đổ khi những phương thức chung không còn có ích cho mỗi bên trong việc đạt được mục tiêu của mình. Nói một cách nghiêm túc thì đây không phải là sự hợp tác gì cả, và do đó cụm từ có một chút gì đó trái ngược: "hợp tác đối kháng" đôi khi được dùng để chỉ mối quan hệ này.

71. Mục đích chính của tác giả trong đoạn một là:

A. để thúc đẩy người đọc hợp tác thường xuyên hơn

B. giải thích sự hợp tác khác với sự cạnh tranh và xung đột như thế nào

C. đưa ra một định nghĩa vắn tắt về sự hợp tác

D. chỉ ra tầm quan trọng của tổ chức và thái độ nhóm

Đáp án C

72. Phát ngôn nào sau đây về sự hợp tác cơ bản được hỗ trợ bởi thông tin trong đoạn văn?

A. Nó bị hạn chế chỉ có trong thời tiền sử

B. Nó thường là giai đoạn đầu của sự hợp tác đạt được bởi nhóm những cá nhân đang cố gắng hợp tác.

C. Nó là một điều lý tưởng mà không bao giờ có được.

D. Nó hầu như được thấy thông dụng nhất ở xã hội mà chưa phát triển kỹ năng đọc và viết.

Đáp án D

74. Từ **fuse** ở dòng 4 gần nghĩa nhất với:

A. mở ra, phát triển B. hợp lại C. khám phá ra D. phản ứng

75. theo đoạn văn, tại sao mọi người gia nhập những nhóm thực hành sự hợp tác thứ 2?

A. để liên kết với Những người có cùng xuất thân

B.để thu về những thành quả cho riêng họ

C. để đánh bại kẻ thù chung

D. để trải nghiệm mong muốn được hợp tác.

76. từ **fragile** dòng 16 gần nghĩa nhất với:

A. dễ vỡ B. không hiệu quả C. không tình nguyện

D. được lên kế hoạch một cách sơ sài

Đáp án A

77. đâu là VD của loại hình hợp tác thứ 3 theo như đã được định nghĩa ở đoạn 4?

A. Nhiều học sinh hình thành một nhóm học bài để tất cả đều có thể cải thiện kết quả.

B. một doanh nghiệp mới cố gắng tranh khách hàng với một công ty đã có tiếng.

C. 2 đảng chính trị đối địch tạm thời hợp tác để đánh bại một đảng thứ 3

D.Những thành viên của một cộng đồng nông nghiệp chia sẻ công việc và thực phẩm mà họ làm ra

78.theo cách sử dụng trong suốt đoạn văn, từ **common** gần nghĩa nhất với:

A. phổ biến B. được chia sẻ /chung

C. thông tục D. bình thường

Đáp án B

79. cái gì không được dùng để đặt tên cho loại hình hợp tác thứ 3?

A. xung đột tiềm tàng B. sự dàn xếp, thích ứng

C. Hợp tác thuộc kỷ thứ 3 D. Hợp tác đối kháng

Đáp án A

80. Câu nào diễn tả tốt nhất cách sắp xếp ý toàn bộ đoạn văn?

A. Tác giả miêu tả một khái niệm bằng cách phân tích 3 dạng của nó.

B. Tác giả so sánh và tương phản 2 loại hình mối quan hệ của con người.

C. Tác giả diễn tả quan điểm của 3 chuyên gia về cùng một đề tài.

D. Tác giả đưa ra một số lượng những VD cụ thể/thực tế rồi rút ra kết luận.

Đáp án A

ĐỀ SỐ 3

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN

Đề thi thử ĐH đợt 2 – Mã đề 321/ NĂM 2011

1B	2D	3A	4B	5A	6D	7D	8B	9B	10B
11B	12D	13C	14D	15C	16B	17C	18D	19A	20B
21A	22C	23C	24D	25A	26A	27B	28A	29D	30C
31B	32A	33D	34B	35B	36A	37A	38A	39B	40A
41A	42D	43D	44C	45B	46B	47D	48B	49B	50C
51A	52C	53B	54B	55D	56A	57B	58C	59D	60A
61C	62B	63B	64A	65C	66C	67C	68B	69B	70B
1C	72D	73A	74D	75A	76C	77A	78A	79C	80D

New words:

Vacate: /və'keit/ bỏ trống, xin thôi

Evacuate: /i'vækgìueit/ rút bỏ nơi nào, rút lui

Abandon: /ə'bændən/ bỏ rơi

Personable: /pə:'snəbl/ xinh đẹp, duyên dáng

Alight: /ə'lait/ xuống, bước xuống

Run across: gặp ai hoặc tìm thấy cái gì tình cờ

Knock sbody down: va phải ai đó bằng phương tiện đi lại

Eligible: /'eliʤ əbəl/ đủ tư cách, thích hợp

Verge: / və:ʤ/ bờ, ven.

Pose a problem: gây ra vấn đề.

Cyclone: /'saikloun/ lốc xoáy

Scratch: / skrætʃ/ vạch xuất phát trong cuộc đua.

Mock: / mɔk/ giả, bắt chước

Fault: /fɔ:lt/ sự thiếu sót, khuyết điểm

Disqualification: /dis,kwɔlifi'keiʃn/ sự làm cho không đủ tư cách, sự truất quyền dự thi

Rewarding: /ri'wɔ:diɳ/ đáng đọc, đáng làm

Utilization: /,gìu:tilai'zeiʃn/ sự sử dụng

Proponent: /proponent/ người đề xuất, đề nghị

Yield: /gìi:ld/ sản xuất , mang lại
Optimal: /'ɔptiməl/ tốt nhất
Pertinent: /'pə:tinənt/ thích hợp, đúng chỗ
Variation: /,veəri'eiʃn/ sự biến thiên, thay đổi
Numerical: /ngiu:'merikəl/ bằng số
Emerge: /i'mə:dʤ/ nổi lên, hiện ra
Multifaceted: nhiều mặt
Variable: /'veəriəbl/ biến số
Realistic: /riə'listik/ thực tế
Succinct: /sək'siŋkt/ ngắn gọn, cô đọng
Revise: /ri'vaiz/ sửa, sửa đổi
Sociologist: /,sousi'ɔləʤist/ nhà xã hội học
Observation: /,ɔbzə:'veiʃn/ sự quan sát, chú ý
baby-sitter: /'beibi,sitə/ người giữ trẻ
initiator: / i'niʃieitə/ người bắt đầu, khởi xướng
transmitter: /trænz'mitə/ người truyền, vật truyền
sustain: /səs'tein/ chống đỡ, giữ vững
elevate: /'eliveit/ nâng lên, đưa lên, nâng cao
evolution: /,i:və'lu:ʃn/ sự tiến hóa, phát triển
integral: /'intigrəl/ toàn bộ, nguyên
fractional: /'frækʃənl/ phân đoạn, nhỏ bé
inexplicable: /in'eksplikəbl/ không thể giải thích, giải nghĩa được
beverage: /'bəvəriʤ/ đồ uống
take the lead over: vượt qua
metric: /'metrik/ thuộc mét
metric ton: đơn vị đo cân nặng tương đương 1000 cân.
Spur: /spə:/ khuyến khích, khích lệ
Camellia: /kə'mi:lgìə/ cây hoa trà = Camellia Sinensis
Lush: /lʌʃ/ tươi tốt, sum sê.
Flush: /flush/ tính chất xanh tươi; sức phát triển mạnh mẽ
Pluck: /plʌk/ nhổ, hái, bứt
Machinery: /mə'ʃi:nəri/ máy móc
Rack: /ræk/ giá để đồ đạc, vật dụng
Wither: /'wi ðə/ làm héo, làm tàn úa

Soften: /'sɔfn/ mềm đi
Limp: /limp/ mềm rũ
Crush: /krʌʃ/ ép, vắt
Chop: /tʃɔp/ chặt nhỏ, băm nhỏ
Steam: /sti:m/ đồ, hấp
Retain: /ri'tein/ cầm, giữ
Vat: / væt/ thùng to, bể, chum
Rich: /ritʃ/ thắm, đậm (màu sắc)
Emperor: /'empərə/ hoàng đế
Proclaim: /proclaim/ công bố, tuyên bố
Intake: /'inteik/ lượng lấy vào
Acidic: /'æsidik/ có tính chất axit
Finding: /'faindiŋ/ sự khám phá, sự phát hiện
Antioxidant: chất chống oxy hóa
Expense: /iks'pens/ phí tổn
Impress: /im'pres/ khắc sâu vào, ghi dấu vào
Digest: /'daiʤest / tiêu hóa, suy nghĩ kỹ càng
Brew: /bru:/ chế, ủ rượu, pha trà

1. A: Đừng quên viết thư cho tôi khi bạn đã đến nơi nhé !
B: hãy tin tôi. Tôi sẽ không như vậy đâu. Tôi sẽ viết cho bạn mà.
Drop sbody a line/ keep sbody posted đều có nghĩa là viết thư cho ai
Đáp án B

2. Đây là triển lãm lớn nhất từng được tổ chức tại HN
Đáp án ever vì cấu trúc ever done/ động từ ở quá khứ phân từ (PP) là: từng được làm gì.

3. C: Chào V, bạn có nghĩ rằng hôm nay chúng ta có thể nói chuyện với nhau một lúc không?
V: Mình rất muốn, nhưng mình có một lịch làm việc khá dày hôm nay.
Đáp án A vì hợp nghĩa câu.

4. Anh ấy chưa từng giữ lời hứa một lần nào.
Đáp án B vì cấu trúc nhấn dùng hiện tại hoàn thành để nhấn mạnh
Not once + have/has + S + PP + O chưa từng làm gì một lần nào.

5. mọi người phải rời khỏi phòng khách sạn lúc khoảng 10 a.m, nhưng hành lý có thể để lại để vận chuyển sau.
Đáp án A vì hợp nghĩa câu nhất.

6. R: hãy nhớ rằng, họ muốn một ai đó có thể giao tiếp tốt với mọi ng. Bạn phải thể hiện cho họ thấy rằng bạn là người dễ tính và duyên dáng đến mức nào!
K: Cảm ơn. Tôi sẽ ghi nhớ điều đó.
Đáp án D vì hợp nghĩa câu.
7. anh ấy bị trượt chân ở bậc cầu thang và không tránh khỏi bị ngã.
Đáp án D: avoid doing sth: tránh làm việc gì
8. KHÔNG ai có thể lý giải nguồn gốc của hủ tục đó.
Đáp án B hợp nghĩa câu. Tập quán thì đi với nguồn gốc chứ không đi với lý do-reason.
9. em gái anh ấy đầy ngưỡng mộ về cách thức anh ấy học lái xe ô tô nhanh đến vậy.
Đáp án B. admiration for sth/doing sth, hợp nghĩa câu.
10. Gỉ: bạn có thể vui long giữ chỗ cho tôi nhé? (Tiếng gọi của tự nhiên)
Người lạ: được thôi, nhưng nhanh lên nhé! Dòng người xếp hàng đang di chuyển rất nhanh.
Đáp án B vì hợp nghĩa/ văn cảnh câu.
11. Chiếc xe bus chỉ dừng lại ở đây để đón khách.
Đáp án B . pick up sbody: đón ai đó
12. đứa bé bị chiếc xe tải đụng phải trên phần đường cho người đi bộ ngang qua đường cái chính.
Đáp án D
13. tôi luôn coi rằng trường đại học của mình là tốt nhất ở trong nước.
Đáp án C hợp nghĩa câu.
14. mẹ bảo cô ấy trải khăn trải bàn cho bữa ăn tối..
Đáp án D lay the table: trải khăn trải bàn.
15. Cô ấy nói rằng cô ấy có thể không đủ tiền mua chiếc váy mới với đồng lương ít ỏi của mình.
Đáp án C hợp nghĩa vì có điều kiện mua cái gì dùng **affort sth.**
16. Nhân viên thu ngân: được rồi. hãy giữ lấy hóa đơn của bạn. Nếu có chuyện gì xảy ra, bạn có thể trình hóa đơn và chúng tôi sẽ hoàn lại tiền (**refund**) cho bạn
Gỉ: Cảm ơn. Tôi sẽ để nó ở nơi an toàn.
Đáp án B vì hợp văn cảnh
17. khi chúng tôi tới P, trời đang mưa như trút nước.
Đáp án C pour with rain: mưa (như trút nước)
18. Những người sống ở nước ngoài không thích hợp tham dự cuộc thi này.
Đáp án D
19. Thật không may là rạp chiếu bóng địa phương ta đang có nguy cơ phải đóng cửa.

Đáp án A
20. đối với những người già, một trong số những vấn đề nảy sinh do giá cả tăng lên là hóa đơn chi cho việc sưởi ấm cũng tăng lên liên tục.
Đáp án B posed: được gây ra
21. A: lần sau bạn phải cẩn thận đấy!
R: tôi sẽ mà…hãy tin tôi.
Đáp án A hợp với câu vì cần dùng một câu hứa ở đây nên sử dụng cấu trúc I will…
22. giá họ đặt trả cho chiếc xe của tôi quá thấp nên tôi đã từ chối.
Đáp án C turn sth down: từ chối cái gì
23. Công việc của người giám sát là giám sát/xao sát công việc của bộ phận của mình.
Đáp án C vì oversee: giám sát
24. ngôi nhà của chúng tôi vẫn trong tình trạng tốt sau cơn xoáy lốc.
Đáp án D vì là tình trạng của ngôi nhà (hỏng hay không) chứ không phải điều kiện ngôi nhà được chăm sóc như thế nào (dùng condition)
25. khi kinh doanh thất bại, anh ấy bắt đầu lại từ vạch xuất phát.
Đáp án A
26. cách nhìn cuộc sống của tôi thay đổi nhiều kể từ khi tốt nghiệp đại học.
Đáp án A outlook: cách nhìn nhận dùng OUTLOOK ON sth
27.Kỳ thi thử vào tháng 2 là để chuẩn bị tinh thần cho học sinh trong kỳ thi thật tháng 6.
Đáp án B
28. Bất cứ ai bị buộc tội vượt quá tốc độ có thể sẽ bị phạt từ 100 -1000$
Đáp án A convict: buộc tội, kết án
29. Ông ấy luôn tìm ra những thiếu sót (điều không vừa ý) nơi những người bạn của con gái mình
Đáp án D
30. kích thước sân vận động sẽ quyết định đến số lượng vé được bán.
Đáp án C DETERMINED BY STH: được quyết định bởi cái gì.
31. **Đáp án** B tôi ghét nhất là trả lời điện thoại vào lúc nửa đêm.
32. **Đáp án** A có quá nhiều tiếng ồn vì khách sạn vẫn đang trong quá trình xây dựng.
33. **Đáp án** A anh ta đã quá ngốc mới không nói dối cảnh sát.
34. **Đáp án** B việc không thể thực hiện đúng nội quy có thể khiến bị loại ra khỏi cuộc thi
35. **Đáp án** B tôi có một ấn tượng rất tốt về cuộc gặp đầu tiên với anh ấy.

36. **Đáp án** A sửa **is risenĐáp án rises** vì rise là nội động từ hiếm khi có dạng bị động

37.**Đáp án** A the watt**Đáp án** watt từ chỉ đơn vị đo (oát) không dùng với THE. Oát được đặt tên theo GÌames Watt, người kĩ sư người Anh đã phát triển động cơ hơi nước những năm 1760

38.**Đáp án** A câu này có chủ ngữ là đại từ phiếm chỉ: who…**Đáp án** thừa **they** những người mong muốn dùng thời gian vào những việc cần thiết sẽ thấy rằng xưởng làm việc này là nơi đáng để trải nghiệm.

39.**Đáp án** B chemical/ chemically cấu trúc **(to) be + adv + PP.** Không giống với Oxy, chất được cơ thể chúng ta biến đổi hóa học thành CO_2, Nitơ chỉ được thở ra trong không khí.

40.**Đáp án** A almost. Most . hầu hết những bác sỹ đều được đào tạo về tâm lý học. Những nhà nghiên cứu trong lĩnh vực tâm lý nhận thấy rằng một trong những cách tốt nhất để đưa ra một quyết định quan trọng, như chọn một trường đại học để thi vào hay một lĩnh vực kinh doanh để đầu tư,…là cách sử dụng một tờ giấy ghi quyết định. Những nhà tâm lý học nghiên cứu sự lạc quan so sánh những quyết định thực tế của con người với những quyết định lý tưởng theo lý thuyết để xem chúng khác nhau như thế nào. Những người khởi xướng giải pháp worksheet tin rằng nó sẽ mang lại kết qủa tốt, hay là những quyết địnhtốt nhất. Dù có những biến đổi trong dạng thức chính xác mà worksheet có thể mang lại, chúng vẫn có chung những khía cạnh cơ bản.

Worksheet đòi hỏi việc xác định vấn đề với cái nhìn cụ thể và rõ ràng và sau đó là liệt kê tất cả những giải pháp có thể cho vấn đề. Tiếp theo phải liệt kê một cách thống nhất những gì được gây ra do quyết định và xác định tầm quan trọng tương đối của những cân nhắc và kết quả của quyết định. Mỗi sự cân nhắc được quy định bởi một giá trị số phản ánh tầm quan trọng tương đối của chúng. một quyết định được tính theo phương pháp toán học bằng việc cộng những giá trị này với nhau. Và trường hợp nào có kết quả cao nhất sẽ chỉ ra quyết định tốt nhất.,

Vì hầu hết các vấn đề quan trọng đều có nhiều mặt, có một vài trường hợp để lựa chọn, mỗi tập hợp đều có mặt thuận lợi và khó khăn riêng. một trong những lợi ích của phương thức đưa ra quyết định nhờ giấy và bút là nó cho phép con người đối phó với những biến số hơn so với trí não có thể hiểu và ghi nhớ được. Trung bình, con người có thể một lúc có được khoảng 7 ý tưởng trong đầu. Một worksheet có thể đặc biệt hữu dụng khi quyết định bao gồm một lượng biến số lớn (khả năng có thể lớn) với những mối quan hệ phức tạp. Một VD thực tế với những SV là câu hỏi: " tôi sẽ làm gì sau khi tốt nghiệp". Một SV tốt nghiệp có thể tìm kiếm một vị trí yêu cầu độ chuyên môn hóa cao, theo học cao học hay đi ra nước ngoài một năm.

Một worksheet quyết định bắt đầu bằng một tường thuật cô đọng về vấn đề để giúp giới hạn nó. Cũng rất quan trọng trong việc nắm rõ sự khác biệt giữa mục tiêu dài hạn và trước mắt vì mục tiêu dài hạn thường bao gồm một quyết định khác xuất phát từ mục tiêu ngắn hạn. Tập trung vào mục tiêu dài hạn, một SV sắp tốt nghiệp có thể thay câu hỏi trên bằng câu: "tôi sẽ làm gì sau khi tốt nghiệp để có một sự nghiệp thành công?"

41. đoạn văn chủ yếu nói về?
A. một công cụ trợ giúp cho việc đưa ra những quyết định phức tạp
B. sự so sánh quyết định thực tế với quyết định lý tưởng
C. nghiên cứu về cách thức đưa ra quyết định
D. sự khác nhau giữa quyết định ngắn hạn và dài hạn

Đáp án A

42. từ **essential** đoạn một gần nghĩa với:
A.mở đầu, mang tính giới thiệu B.có thể thay đổi
C. /ˌbeniˈfiʃəl/ có ích, có lợi D. có tính nền tảng, cơ sở

Đáp án D

43.nh bước sau, bước nào xảy ra trước trong worksheet quyết định?
A. liệt kê kết quả của mỗi giải pháp
B.tính tổng số của mỗi giải pháp
C. quyết định kết quả nào là quan trọng nhất
D. viết ra tất cả những giải pháp có thể

Đáp án D

44. theo lý thuyết worksheet quyết định, một quyết định tốt nhất được coi là:
A.có ít biến số để xem xét nhất
B.sử dụng nhiều worksheet quyết định nhất
C.có nhiều điểm được tính nhất
D. được đồng tình bởi những người nhất

Đáp án C

45.Tác giả tổ chức đoạn 2 theo cách:
A. miêu tả một quá trình B.phân loại các loại worksheets.
C. cung cấp cơ sở mang tính lịch sử D. giải thích một lý thuyết

Đáp án B

46. Tác giả nói: "trung bình,…." Để giải thích rằng:
A. hầu hết quyết định gồm 7 bước
B. khả năng tinh thần của con người có giới hạn
C. một vài người gặp khó khăn khi đưa ra quyết định lớn hay nhỏ

D. con người có thể học cách để chứa được 7 ý tưởng trong đầu nhờ luyện tập
Đáp án B
47. từ **succinct** đoạn 4 gần nghĩa nhất với:
A. sáng tạo B. thỏa đáng C. cá nhân D. cụ thể. cô đọng
48. trong đoạn văn từ nào được định nghĩa: **Đáp án** B
49. từ **it** đoạn 4 nói đến: **Đáp án** B
50.từ **revise** đoạn gần nghĩa nhất với: **Đáp án** C
51. A. industry /'indəstri/ B. proficiency /pro'ficiency/
C. redundancy /ri'dʌndənsi/ D. industrial /in'dʌstriəl/
Đáp án A
52.A.advertise /'ædvətaiz/ B. practise /'præktis/
C. advise /əd'vaiz/ D. promise /'promise/
Đáp án C
53.A.conservation /,kↃnsə:'veiʃn/ B. extinction /iks'tiɳkʃn/
C. international /,intə'næʃənl/ D. recognition /,rekəg'niʃn/
Đáp án B
54.A. conservative /kən'sə:vətiv/ B. equalize /'i:kwəlaiz/
C. extraordinary /iks'trↃ:dnri/ D. astronomer /əs'trↃnəmə/
Đáp án B
55. A. approach /ə'proutʃ/ B. particular /pə'tikgiulə/
C. respect /ris'pekt/ D. property /'prↃpəti/
Đáp án D

TẢM ẢNH HƯỞNG CỦA TIVI

Tivi đã thay đổi cuộc sống con người ở các nước công nghiệp hóa trên toàn thế giới. Ở Mĩ, những nhà xã hội học nghiên cứu về những tác động của Ti vi, và đã làm một số những khảo sát thú vị.

Ti vi, mặc dù không đóng vai trò thiết yếu, đã trở thành một phần trọn vẹn trong cuộc sống của hầu hết mọi người. Nó trở thành một người trông trẻ, một người khởi xướng các cuộc đàm thoại, phương tiện truyền tải văn hóa cơ bản, một nơi lưu giữ những truyền thống. chưa khi nào mà những gì chiếu trên Ti vi lại được phân tích sâu sắc như vậy, có thể nhận thấy rõ rằng Ti vi không còn là một nơi truyền tải mẫu mực mà chỉ là hình thức lấy lệ. Sự kém chất lượng của những chương trình không còn làm cho mọi người tăng vốn hiểu biết, mà đúng hơn là chỉ củng cố và mong muốn chạy theo số lượng.

Lý do cơ bản của việc truyền hình Mĩ kém chất lượng liên quan đến cả lịch sử sự phát triển các chương trình truyền hình và nguồn đầu tư cho truyền hình. Ti vi ở Mĩ khởi đầu từ đài phát thanh. Những công ty phát thanh và những nhà tài trợ lần đầu tiên thử nghiệm Ti vi. Do đó, mối quan hệ gần gũi giữa những nhà quảng cáo và những chương trình phát thanh đã trở thành hệ thống của truyền hình Mĩ. Những nhà tài trợ không chỉ trả tiền cho thời gian quảng cáo trong các chương trình mà nhiều người còn thực tế sản xuất những chương trình. Do đó, do xuất phát từ những thành phần tư bản, thiên về lợi nhuận trong xã hội Mĩ, truyền hình chủ yếu quan tâm tới việc phản ánh và thu hút xã hội hơn là thúc đẩy và thử nghiệm những ý tưởng mới. những nhà quảng cáo muốn thu hút lượng người xem lớn nhất có thể; để làm được điều đó thì những chương trình phải mang tính giải trí hơn là thử thách/ trí tuệ.

Truyền hình ở Mĩ ngày nay với phạm vi lớn vẫn là sự sắp xếp và với những tiêu chuẩn như 30 năm trước đây. Hy vọng về sự cải cách và thành tựu đích thực để thúc đẩy xã hội sẽ đòi hỏi một sự thay đổi lớn trong toàn bộ hệ thống.

61. coming from: xuất phát từ
62. concerned with: liên quan đến
64. to a large extent: với phạm vi lớn, to some extent: ở một mức độ nào đó

Được xếp hạng là thức uống số một được tiêu thụ trên toàn thế giới, trà vượt qua cà phê về cả mức độ ưa chuộng và sản xuất với 5 tấn trà được sản xuất hàng năm. Dù lượng trà được tiêu thụ ở châu Á Âu và châu Phi nhiều nhưng nước Mĩ cũng tiêu dùng một phần tương đối lớn, theo ước tính của hiệp hội trà Mĩ, không dưới một nửa dân số Mĩ dùng trà vào một ngày bất kỳ. Trà đen hay trà xanh, trà đá, trà thảo hay trà uống liền đã tạo lên một ngành kinh doanh tỷ đô với những nhà sản xuất trà lớn ở châu Phi và Nam Mĩ và hầu khắp châu Á.

Trà được chế biến từ lá trà xanh của cây Camellia sinensis (hoa trà), loại cây mọc cao và um tùm ở những vùng nhiệt đới. Ở những đồn điền trồng chè, cây chè được cắt tỉa để chỉ cao khoảng 4 feet và khi những búp non được coi là **tính chất xanh tươi tính chất xanh tươi** xuất hiện, chúng sẽ được hái bằng tay. Thậm chí ở thời đại cơ giới hóa nông nghiệp hiện đại ngày nay, thu hoạch bằng tay vẫn là phương pháp ưu việt. lý tưởng nhất là chỉ 2 lá ở đỉnh và một búp chè được ngắt. Những mầm lá mới mọc này sẽ tạo ra loại trà chất lượng cao nhất.

Sau khi được thu hoạch, lá trà được trải trên một giá phơi dài, hay là giá làm khô trong khoảng 18 -20 giờ. Trong suốt quá trình này, trà mềm dần và trở nên khô héo. Sau đó, tùy thuộc vào loại trà cần sản xuất, lá trà còn được ép hay băm nhỏ để tỏa ra hương vị, và tiếp theo được lên men dưới sức nóng và độ ẩm tùy chỉnh. Đối với loại trà xanh, toàn bộ lá thường được hấp để giữ được màu xanh của lá và quá trình lên men được bỏ qua. sản xuất trà đen đòi hỏi quá trình lên men đến khi lá trà sậm màu lại. Sau quá trình lên men, trà đen được sấy khô trong những chum lớn để hình thành màu nâu sẫm hoặc đen.

Không ai biết là từ khi nào và làm thế nào mà trà đã trở nên nổi tiếng nhưng truyền thuyết có nói rằng trà được phát hiện và dùng làm đồ uống năm 2737 trước công nguyên bởi hoàng đế Thần Nông (Shen Nung) của Trung Hoa khi lá trà từ một cây hoa trà rơi xuống vào nước uống ông đang đun sôi. Theo như câu truyện, hoàng đế uống loại nước đó và thốt lên rằng đây là đồ uống bổ dưỡng và sảng khoái nhất. dù câu truyện này chưa được công nhận, nó cũng thể hiện việc người ta nghĩ rằng trà có thể xuất phát từ Trung Quốcvà lan rộng ra các vùng châu Á khác sau đó đến châu Âu và cuối cùng là đến các thuộc địa ở châu Mĩ khoảng năm 1650.

Chỉ chứa khoảng một nửa lượng caffeine so với café, trà thường được chọn bởi những người muốn giảm lượng caffeine khi không cần thiết cắt toàn bộ lượng caffeine tiêu thụ. Một số người nhận thấy trà ít tính axit hơn café và vì thế mà tốt cho dạ dày hơn. Những người khác lại thích uống trà vì Viện ung bướu quốc gia đã công bố những nghiên cứu về tính chống oxy hóa của trà. Nhưng dù trà được ưa thích nhờ nhận thức về lợi ích cho sức khỏe, vì hương vị của nó, hay vì là đồ uống mang tính xã hội, những tách trà vẫn được dùng mỗi ngày với thương hiệu đồ uống được ưa chuộng nhất thế giới.

66. Tại sao tác giả đưa ra thống kê về lượng trà được sản xuất , bán và tiêu thụ?

A. để chỉ ra kinh phí cho việc sản xuất lượng trà lớn như vậy

B. để giải thích tại sao cafe không phải là đồ uống được ưa chuộng nhất thế giới.

C. để chứng tỏ mức độ được ưa chuộng của trà.

D. để đưa ra cho người đọc những thông tin mang tính thực tế.

67. theo như đoạn văn, việc thu hoạch trà được coi là:

A. nó hoàn toàn được làm với sự trợ giúp của máy móc nông nghiệp hiện đại

B. không còn được thực hiện ở Trung Quốc.

C. Phương pháp thực hiện vẫn không thay đổi trong nhiều năm.

D. phương pháp gồm cả việc cắt tỉa những cành trên ngọn của cây trà

Đáp án C

68. từ **they** đoạn 2 nói đến. **Đáp án B**

A. những người hái chè B. những búp chè non

C. cây chè xanh D. những vùng nhiệt đới

69.câu nào không đúng về quá trình sản xuất chè?

A. trà đen biến đổi dần trở thành màu tối trong suốt quá trình lên men và hong khô cuối cùng

B. trà xanh đòi hỏi quá trình lên men lâu dài

C. trà xanh thường được hấp để giữ màu sắc.

D. trà đen trải qua 2 giai đoạn hong khô trong quá trình sản xuất .

Đáp án B

70.từ **documented** ở đoạn 4 có thể được thay thế tốt nhất bởi từ nào?

A. bị quên lãng B. được công nhận C.được lưu trữ D. được giữ

Đáp án B

71. theo cả đoạn, câu nào đúng về xuất xứ của việc uống trà?

A.nó bắt đầu từ thời đại vua Thần Nông

B. có thể nó bắt đầu ở thời điểm khoảng năm 1650

C. không ai biết được trà đã được dùng phổ biến lần đầu tiên khi nào

D. nó được sản xuất đầu tiên nhất từ cây hoa trà ở châu Âu.

Đáp án C

72. từ **eliminate** đoạn 5 có thể được thay thế tốt nhất bởi từ nào?

A. giảm B. tăng C.giảm D.rời bỏ

Đáp án D

73. theo bài văn, đâu là lý do vì sao một ai đó sẽ chọn uống trà thay vì uống cà phê

A. bởi vì nó dễ tiêu hóa hơn cà phê

B. vì nó có lượng dinh dưỡng cao hơn cà phê

C. vì nó giúp ngăn ngừa ung thư

D. vì nó có lượng caffeine nhiều hơn cà phê

Đáp án A

74. ở đoạn nào trong bài t/giả đề cập đến sự nghiên cứu thực hiện về những tác dụng của việc uống trà

Đáp án D

75. đâu là chủ đề tốt nhất cho bài văn. **Đáp án** A

A. việc tiêu thụ và sản xuất trà

B. 2 loại trà được ưa chuộng nhất

C. ích lợi của sự tiêu thụ trà trên toàn thế giới

D. cách sản xuất và pha chế trà.

76.**Đáp án** C cấu trúc nhấn đảo tính từ **strange** lên đầu cả câu.

Dù nghe có vẻ lạ, nhưng tôi thấy vui mừng khi chuyện đã qua.

77.**Đáp án A advise doing sth/ advise sbody to do (not to do) sth.**

Nếu bạn muốn đi nghỉ vào tháng 7, tôi khuyên bạn là hãy mua được vé trước đã.

78. **Đáp án** B cấu trúc **such (+ a/an) + adgì + noun + that.**
Anh ấy là một bác sỹ giỏi đến nỗi mà nhiều bệnh viện đều muốn anh ấy làm việc cho.

79. **Đáp án** C **in order to/not to + do sth**
Để không làm gián đoạn cuộc nói chuyện của chúng tôi, anh ấy lặng lẽ ngồi vào chỗ.

80. **Đáp án** D thứ tự của tính từ: **cảm xúc/đánh giá Đáp án màu sắc Đáp án kích thước Đáp án chất liệu Đáp án hình dạng Đáp án xuất xứ ...**

ĐỀ SỐ 4
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
Đề thi thử ĐH đợt một – tháng 1/2011 – Mã đề 116

1B	2C	3B	4D	5C	6D	7D	8C	9A	10B
11A	12B	13A	14D	15D	16B	17B	18C	19C	20A
21C	22B	23D	24B	25A	26C	27B	28A	29B	30C
31D	32B	33C	34C	35C	36A	37B	38A	39D	40A
41D	42D	43A	44C	45A	46C	47C	48B	49D	50B
51C	52B	53C	54B	55A	56D	57A	58B	59A	60C
61B	62D	63B	64A	65B	66B	67D	68C	69D	70D
71B	72C	73A	74C	75A	76B	77D	78D	79C	80A

Lifelike: /'laiflaik/ giống như thật

Representation: /,reprizen'teiʃn/ sự đại diện, sự tượng trưng.

Presentation: /,prezen'teiʃn/ bài thuyết trình
Collide: /kə'laid/ va nhau, đụng nhau

Engine: /'enʤin/ đầu máy
Aim: /eim/ nhắm (aim at sbody/sth)

Target: /'tɑ:git/ hướng tới (target sbody/sth)
Theoretical: / θiə'retik/ suông, không thực tế, có tính lý thuyết
Removal: /ri'mu:vəl/ sự chuyển đồ, dời đi

Vacation: /və'keiʃn/ đi nghỉ hè, nghỉ mát
Freight: / freit/ tải trọng
Squeeze: /skwi:z/ chen lấn, ép, vắtNarrative: /'nærətiv/ thuộc văn kể, tường thuật
Manned: dành cho con ng
Vehicle: /'vi:ikl/ vật truyền, phương tiện truyền bá

Breakthrough: /'breik'θru:/ khám phá, đột phá

Sluggish: /'slʌgiʃ/ chậm chạp, lờ đờ

Oceanographer: /,ouʃgiə'nɔgrəfə/ nhà hải dương học
Sophisticate: /sə'fistikeit/ ngụy biện, làm giả, xuyên tạp, phức tạp hóa
Aerial: /'eəriəl/ trên không

Vantage: / 'vɑ:ntiʤ/ sự thuận lợi, hơn thế
Cruise: /kru:z/ đi chơi/ tuần tra trên biển
Radio: /'reidiəu/ không dây
Slick: /slik/ vết loang của mỡ trên mặt nước

Platform: /'plætfɔ:m/ nền, bục, bệ

Saturate: /'sætʃəreit/ tẩm, ngấm, thấm đẫm
Expose: /iks'pouz/ phơi bày, bày tỏ

Vibration: /vai'breiʃn/ sự rung động, sự chấn động
Literal: /'litərəl/ theo nghĩa của chữ, theo nghĩa đen
Inhibit: /in'hibit/ ngăn chặn, kiềm chế
Thrill: / θril/ sự rộn ràng vì vui sướng
Intimate: /'intimit/ thân mật, mật thiết
Account: /ə'kaunt/ sự đánh giá, lưu tâm, giải thích

Publicize: /'pʌblisaiz/ đưa ra công khai, quảng cáo

Tunnel: /'tʌnl/ đào hầm

Tank: /tæŋk/ xe tăng
1. A: bạn có phiền nếu chúng ta lên lịch hẹn lúc 11 giờ?
B: Oh, thực sự tôi thích được sớm hơn.
➢ B thể hiện mong muốn dùng will/would like và would prefer + sth to be + adgì **Đáp án** thích cái gì đó như thế nào.
2. bức tượng này là biểu tượng hiện thân của đấng GÌesus
Đáp án C hợp nghĩa
3. Mr. Black: tôi sẽ làm gì khi tôi muốn gọi cô?
Y tá: Hãy nhấn nút đỏ ở bên trái ạ.
Đáp án B diễn tả câu mệnh lệnh V + STH. Và B thì hợp nghĩa văn cảnh.
4. anh trai tôi bị trộm mất chiếc máy quay khỏi xe ô tô ở trong bãi đỗ xe của cơ quan.
Đáp án D hợp văn cảnh và cấu trúc: TO BE STOLEN FROM: bị trộm mất khỏi đâu.
5. chúng ta cần tái sử dụng nhiều hơn rác thải và đồ thủy tinh.

Đáp án C recycle: tái sử dụng
6. để bị say rượu trên đường phố thì không được tôn trọng.
Đáp án D adgì – respectable:
7. Ông ấy thất bại trong cuộc bầu cử vì là người lãnh đạo yếu và không quả quyết.
Đáp án D hợp nghĩa
8. Cô giáo tôi là người có nhiều hiểu biết.
Đáp án C hợp nghĩa
9. Đừng lo lắng! Sản phẩm mới của chúng tôi sẽ giữ cho phòng tắm của bạn sạch sẽ và không có mùi.
Đáp án A hợp nghĩa
10. tất cả kế hoạch khởi nghiệp của anh ấy đã thất bại
Đáp án B FALL THROUGH: thất bại
11. xe cảnh sát đã va phải một đầu máy xe lửa
12. A: tôi muốn đổi ít tiền.
B: loại tiền tệ nào vậy ạ?
➢ B cách nói tắt , hợp nghĩa câu
13. Tôi có một cảm giác, tôi cũng không thể giải thích, rằng một điều gì đó khủng khiếp sắp xảy ra.
Đáp án A hợp nghĩa.
14. Ông Smith là người có thể trông cậy. Nếu ông ấy nói ô ấy sẽ làm gì đó, bạn biết là ông ấy sẽ làm.
Đáp án D
15. Anh ấy sẽ làm công việc rồi sau đó gửi hóa đơn cho bạn sau.
Đáp án D. hợp nghĩa chỉ hóa đơn phải trả cho công việc đó.
16. có quá nhiều tham lam (lòng tham) trên thế giới này.
Đáp án B greed: sự tham lam
17.Khách hàng: tôi có thể xem qua chiếc áo len đó không?
Cô gái bán hàng: cái nào vậy ạ? Có phải cái này không ạ?
Đáp án B hợp hội thoại
18.họ phải đi bộ lên một ngọn đồi dựng đứng mỗi ngày.
Đáp án C steep: dốc, dựng đứng
19.A: tôi có thể giúp gì cho bà?
B: không, cảm ơn. Tôi chỉ xem qua thôi ạ.
Đáp án C
20. Người đàn ông sống đối diện thỉnh thoảng ghé qua nhà chúng tôi uống cà phê.
Đáp án A COME OVER: ghé qua, ghé thăm
21. Cô ấy đang hát một bài dân ca Tây Ban Nha cổ, bài hát yêu thích của cô ấy.

Đáp án C OF + ĐẠI TỪ SỞ HỮU.
22. những khách du lịch lớn tuổi không cảm thấy hứng thú với việc leo lên đồi.
Đáp án B FIND STH ADGÌ. từ appealing có nghĩa là có sức hút.
Appealed: bị thu hút
23. nhân viên lễ tân khách sạn nói cô ấy sẽ xem xét những gì có thể để xử lý cái vòi nước ngay lập tức.
Đáp án D SEE:nhìn nhận, xem xét. Do about: xử lý
24.A: bạn có muốn gặp bà Bruce không?
B: tôi rất muốn.
Đáp án B hợp nghĩa
25. quảng cáo truyền hình vào lúc chiều tối có xu hướng nhằm vào đối tượng trẻ nhỏ.
Đáp án A TARGET SBODY/ STH: hướng tới ai, cái gì
26. theo lý thuyết, có những lỗ đen trong vũ trụ.
Đáp án C
27.Hãy chấp nhận tấm séc này như một ghi nhận cho sự phục vụ của bạn.
Đáp án B RECOGNITION: sự ghi nhận.
28. việc dời đi thật là phiền phức nhưng mọi chuyện sẽ tốt hơn khi chúng ta đến nơi ở mới
Đáp án A
29. chúng ta đủ thời gian; không cần phải vội.
Đáp án B cấu trúc: THERE'S NO NEED TO DO STH: không cần phải làm gì.
30.con ngựa hoảng sợ đã chạy xa khỏi đám lửa.
Đáp án C con ngựa bị hoảng sợ nên dùng frightened, con ngựa làm ai hoảng sợ thì mới dùng frightening
31. có trên 200 người ở phiên tòa của Carl, là hầu hết những người tin rằng anh ấy không có tội.
A. C không phạm tội và vì thế hơn 200 người đến phiên tòa của anh ấy để ủng hộ.
B. khi được thông báo rằng C không được cho thấy là phạm tội, đã có trên 200 người làm khán giả ở phiên tòa.
C.**Đáp án** 200 người đến phiên tòa của C chắc hẳn phải tác động đến thực tế là anh ta đã không phạm tội.
D. phần đa trong số **Đáp án** 200 người ở phiên tòa của C đã không nghĩ rằng anh ấy đã phạm tội.
Đáp án D
32. không thể nào là bạn đã nghe thấy M la hét tối qua, vì cô ấy đang đi nghỉ ở V lúc này.

A. Tôi nghĩ M bây giờ đang đi nghỉ ở V, vì thế bạn đã sai khi nghĩ rằng bạn nghe thấy cô ấy la lên tối qua.

B. bây giờ đây, M đang đi nghỉ ở V, vì thế không thể nào cô ấy là người đang la hét mà bạn nghe thấy tối qua.

C. bạn có chắc đó là M người đã mắng/quát bạn tối qua, vì, như tôi biết, cô ấy lúc này đang đi nghỉ ở V.

D. nếu bạn đã nghe thấy M la hét tối qua thì lúc này cô ấy không thể là đang đi nghỉ ở V được.

Đáp án B

33. mãi đến khi tôi tận mắt nhìn thất cô ấy, còn tôi đã không nghĩ rằng Naomi bị thương nặng cả.

A. ngay khi tôi thấy N, tôi biết rằng N đã bị thương nặng

B. N đã không bị đau đớn nhiều và tôi nhận thấy điều đó lúc tôi nhìn thấy cô ấy.

C. chỉ khi tôi nhìn thấy N thì tôi mới nhận ra cô ấy bị thương trầm trọng như thế nào.

D. trước khi tôi nhìn thấy vết thương của N, tôi đã cho rằng chúng cực kỳ tồi tệ.

Đáp án C

34. đi bộ về nhà từ đây dễ hơn nhiều so với đi xe bus nhỏ mà đông người.

A. nếu xe bus đông, có thể tôi sẽ chọn đi bộ từ đây về nhà.

B. trong khi lên một chiếc xe bus đông người thật không dễ, tốt hơn nên đi bộ về nhà.

C. thật là nhiều khó khăn trong một chiếc xe bus đông hơn là đi bộ từ đây về nhà.

D. mọi người nhìn chung đi bộ từ đây về nhà hơn là dùng xe bus vì chúng luôn đông.

35. mặc dù chỉ có vài khách, chiếc xe đi đến D vẫn dời theo đúng lịch trình.

A. chuyến xe đi đến D chỉ chở một lượng khách nhỏ

B. có chỉ một ít người đi xe bus tới D, vì thế nó xuất phát sớm.

C. chuyến xe tới D chuẩn bị khởi hành như đã định, dù không có nhiều người trên xe.

D. Nếu xe bus tới D rời ngay lúc này, sẽ không có nhiều người đi trên đó.

Đáp án C

36. **Đáp án** A carrying **Đáp án** being able to carry. Chiếc C có thể bay qua Đại Tây Dương mà không cần nạp nhiên liệu và có thể trở trọng tải 11 tấn.

37. khi đứa trẻ lớn lên, sức khỏe thể chất của chúng bị ảnh hưởng bởi những nhân tố về không khí, nước và dinh dưỡng (thức ăn)

Đáp án B on **Đáp án** up vì grow up: lớn lên.

38. thông thường, không khí ở vùng núi có gió hơn ở những vĩ độ cao hơn.

Đáp án A much windy; more windy là so sánh kép/ phải tương đồng nhau more windy- higher

39. tiểu thuyết và truyện ngắn là những dạng thức văn học được gọi chung nhất là "fiction-tiểu thuyết", nhưng thơ ca và kịch kể đương thời cũng là những dạng của "fiction-tiểu thuyết".

Đáp án D

40. trẻ con thích kể và nghe truyện ma, đặc biệt vào đêm Halloween.

Đáp án A ghosts stories

Đáp án ghost stories. Danh từ với vai trò là tính từ thì chỉ có ở dạng số ít.

Những tiến bộ công nghệ gần đây về những phương tiện trang bị cho loài người hay không, cùng với những đột phá trong công nghệ vệ tinh và thiết bị vi tính đã giúp ta vượt qua những giới hạn của những người thợ lặn và những thiết bị cho dành cho những nhà khoa học làm nghiên cứu trên những đại dương mênh mông của thế giới. nếu không có phương tiện, các thợ lặn sẽ làm việc rất chậm và sự tập trung tinh thần sẽ bị hạn chế nhiều. Do áp lực dưới đáy biển tác động đến cơ quan phát âm, việc giao tiếp của những thợ lặn luôn trở nên khó khăn hoặc không thể thực hiện. Nhưng ngày nay, hầu hết những nhà đại dương học đều không cần đến Những người thợ lặn dễ bị ảnh hưởng này mà có xu hướng giảm thiểu rủi ro thiệt mạng và có được những quan sát trực tiếp nhờ những phương tiện được thả sâu xuống biển và thu được những mô phỏng từ dưới nước hoặc từ những bức ảnh có được nhờ những vệ tinh trên quỹ đạo. Những quan sát trực tiếp về tầng đại dương không chỉ được thực hiện bởi những người thợ lặn mà còn có thể từ những tàu ngầm lặn sâu dưới nước và thậm chỉ nhờ công nghệ thu ảnh trên không tinh xảo từ những điểm thuận lợi trên bề mặt rộng trên 7 dặm và thiết bị dò tìm ở những độ sâu 15.000 feet. Hơn nữa, phao cài đặt thiết bị không dây có thể được điều khiển bởi điều khiển từ xa để truyền tải thông tin về với những phòng thí nghiệm (trạm nghiên cứu) trên đất liền thông qua vệ tinh. Đặc biệt quan trọng cho việc nghiên cứu đại dương là những dữ liệu về nhiệt độ nước, dòng chảy và thời tiết. Những bức ảnh từ vệ tinh có thể cho thấy sự phân bố của băng trên biển, vết loang của dầu và cấu trúc mây trên biển. biểu đồ được tạo ra từ những bức ảnh vệ tinh có thể thể hiện nhiệt độ và màu sắc của bề mặt đại dương, khiến cho những nhà khoa học có thể nghiên cứu những dòng chảy đại dương từ những trạm nghiên cứu trên đất liền. hơn nữa, vi tính giúp những nhà hải dương học thu thập, sắp xếp và phân tích những dữ liệu từ tàu ngầm và vệ tinh. Bằng cách tạo ra một mô hình về chuyển động và những đặc tính của đại dương, những nhà khoa học có thể đoán trước tình hình và những tác động có thể xảy ra của đại dương tới môi trường

Gần đây, những nhà hải dương học phụ thuộc vào thiết bị vệ tinh và vi tính nhiều hơn là những chuyến tàu nghiên cứu hay thậm chí cả phương tiện tàu ngầm vì chúng có thể cung cấp một lượng thông tin lớn hơn một cách nhanh chóng và hiệu quả hơn. Một vài vấn đề nghiêm trọng của loài ng, đặc biệt là vấn đề liên quan đến năng lượng và lương thực, có thể được giải quyết nhờ sự trợ giúp của những quan sát có được nhờ công nghệ mới này.

41. bài này liên quan chủ yếu tới đề tài nào:
A. giao tiếp giữa những người lái xe
B. quan sát trực tiếp về tầng đại dương
C. phương tiện truyền thông tin dưới biển
D. tiến bộ công nghệ trong ngành hải dương học

42. từ **sluggish** gần nghĩa từ nào nhất.
A. rất yếu B.lo lắng C. bối rối D. chuyển động chậm

Đáp án D

43. bài nói rằng sự khám phá đại dương thành công phụ thuộc vào
A. cả phương tiện truyền tin cũng như người lặn
B. việc điều khiển dòng chảy và thời tiết
C. tín hiệu mà những người lặn dùng để giao tiếp
D. giới hạn của thiết bị lặn

Đáp án A

44. thợ lặn gặp vấn đề khi giao tiếp dưới nước vì:
A. họ không phát âm rõ
B. nước phá hủy cơ quan phát âm
C. áp lực nước tác động cờ quan phát âm của họ
D. phương tiện họ sử dụng không hoàn hảo

Đáp án C

45.từ nào thích hợp nhất thay thế từ **cruise**
A. di chuyển với tốc độ ổn định **B.**vận hành mà không gặp vấn đề
C. luôn được kết nối **D.** đứng yên

Đáp án A

46. phương tiện truyền tin dưới nước…
A. gặp phải những giới hạn như những người thợ lặn
B. quá nhỏ để con người dùng được
C.tạo ra những quan sát trực tiếp về tầng đại dương
D. hồi đáp rất chậm

Đáp án C

47. từ **information** gần nghĩa từ nào nhất
A. mô phỏng, mẫu mã B. bức ảnh C. dữ liệu D. vật thể

Đáp án C

48. phao lắp đặt thiết bị không dây hoạt động như thế nào?
A. bởi người điều khiển bên ngoài thiết bị truyền tin trên một tầng lặn
B. bởi người điều khiển bên ngoài thiết bị trong một trạm nghiên cứu trên bờ
C. bởi người điều khiển bên trong thiết bị phần nằm dưới nước
D. bởi người điều khiển bên ngoài thiết bị trên một con thuyền

Đáp án B

49. điều nào không được thể hiện trong những bức ảnh vệ tinh?
A.vị trí băng trên biển B. cấu trúc mây trên biển
C. nhiệt độ bề mặt biển
D. mô hình những chuyển động của đại dương

Đáp án D

50. **those** chỉ điều gì?
A. thiết bị truyền tin B. những vấn đề
C. những con tàu D. những chiếc máy tính

Đáp án B

51.A. learned: /'lə:nid/ B. naked: /'neikid/
C. baked: / beikt/ D. blessed: /'blesid/

Đáp án C

52.A. unity: /'giu:niti/ B. suite: /swi:t/
C. studious: /'stgiu:dgiəs/ D. volume: /'vɔlgium/

Đáp án B

53.A. busy: /'bizi/ B. lettuce: /'letis/
C. bury: /'beri/ D. minute: /'minit/

Đáp án C

54. A. chorus: /'kɔ:rəs/ B. duchess: /'dʌtʃis/
C. duke: /dgiu:k/ D. stomach: /'stʌmək/

Đáp án B

55.A. conserve: /kən'sə:v/ B. amuse: /ə'mgiu:z/
C. dissolve: /di'zɔlv/ D. resident: /'rezidənt/

Đáp án A

Nằm giữa vùng sa mạc đỏ ở trung tâm châu Úc là thị trấn mỏ CP. Thoạt nhìn, thị trấn trông giống với nhiều cộng đồng mỏ khác, nhưng CP thực sự lại khác. 60% dân số khoảng 4000 người của thị trấn sống dưới lòng đất. ngày nay có khoảng 800 ngôi nhà dưới lòng đất cũng như những khách sạn, cửa hàng và thậm chí cả nhà thờ trong thị trấn và những vùng đồi lân cận. một khi vị trí đã được chọn, những chiếc máy đào hầm đặc biệt được đưa vào để tạo ra những con đường và căn phòng trong tầng những tầng đất đá. Những cột đá được dùng để đỡ mái, và cửa cũng như cửa sổ được đục từ bề mặt đá. những ngôi nhà đủ mọi hình dạng và kích cỡ, lớn nhất thì có 20 phòng, một vài nhà thậm chí có bể bơi riêng.

Sống dưới lòng đất có vẻ là lạ nhưng thực tế nó có khá nhiều thuận lợi. Mùa hè, nhiệt độ bên ngoài có thể lên tới mức kinh ngạc 47^{0}C, và đêm đông có thể cực lạnh. Tuy nhiên bên trong những ngôi nhà này vẫn duy trì ổn định 25^{0}C quanh năm. Nhiều người nói rằng sống trong lòng đất khiến họ cảm thấy rất an toàn. Không có những vấn đề về tiếng ồn của hàng xóm và những ngôi nhà không bị ảnh hưởng của những cơn bão bụi khủng khiếp thường xuyên càn quét vùng này. Và tất nhiên, nếu gia đình bạn có thêm một thành viên hay nhiều người bạn đến ngủ lại, bạn luôn có thể đào thêm một phòng nữa.

56. A. surrounding: lân cận, xung quanh
58. support: chống, đỡ
61. all year round: quanh năm
62. affected: bị tác động
63. sweep: quét nhà, càn quét

MÀU SẮC VÀ CẢM XÚC

Màu sắc là một trong những góc độ thú vị của cuộc sống. Tôi yêu chúng và chúng quan trọng với tôi cũng như cảm xúc vậy. Bạn đã bao giờ tự hỏi 2 điều này liên quan mật thiết với nhau như thế nào chưa?

Màu sắc trực tiếp tác động đến cảm xúc của bạn. màu sắc vừa phản ánh cả thực trạng cảm xúc hiện tại vừa là một điều gì đó giúp bạn có thể sử dụng để cải thiện hoặc thay đổi cung bậc cảm xúc của mình. Màu sắc bạn chọn để mặc lên người vừa phản ánh cung bậc cảm xúc hiện thời, vừa phản ánh màu sắc hay sắc thái cảm xúc mà bạn cần có.

M/s trong cách ăn mặc của bạn ảnh hưởng đến bạn nhiều hơn là đến những người xung quanh bạn. Tất nhiên chúng cũng ảnh hưởng đến những người đến tiếp xúc với bạn, nhưng bạn là người gắn với màu sắc đó cả ngày! Thậm chí tôi chọn những vật dụng xung quanh mình dựa vào màu sắc của chúng. Buổi sáng, tôi chọn quần áo dựa vào màu sắc hay cảm xúc mà tôi muốn có trong ngày. Vì thế bạn có thể tỉnh táo sử dụng màu sắc để điều khiển cảm xúc mà mình thể hiện ra, điều này sẽ giúp bạn cảm thấy tốt hơn.

Màu sắc, âm thanh và cảm xúc đều là các loại sóng. Cảm xúc theo nghĩa câu chữ là dạng năng lượng chuyển động, có nghĩa là chúng chuyển động và tuôn chảy. Đây là lý do mà những cảm giác thật sự là cách thức nhanh nhất khiến cho năng lượng trong bạn chuyển động. Đồng thời dòng năng lượng tuôn chảy chính là tác nhân sinh ra những tế bào cơ thể khỏe mạnh. Vì thế, cách nhanh nhất để sống khỏe mạnh là hãy cảm nhận/sống thật với những cảm xúc thực của bạn. Hay thay vì như thế, cách nhanh nhất khiến cơ thể bạn mắc bệnh là kìm nén cảm xúc của bạn.

66. ý chính của bài trên:
A. quần áo nhiều màu có thể làm thay đổi cảm xúc của bạn
B. cảm xúc và màu sắc có mối quan hệ chặt chẽ với nhau
C. màu sắc có thể giúp bạn trở nên khỏe mạnh
D. màu sắc là một trong những điều thú vị nhất

Đáp án B

67. cái gì có thể bị tác động bởi màu sắc?
A. việc bạn cần có cảm xúc xao xuyến, vui mừng
B. cảm giác của những người bạn của bạn.
C. khẩu vị của bạn
D. tâm trạng của bạn

Đáp án D

68.ai bị ảnh hưởng bởi màu sắc bạn mặc?
A. những người xung quanh bạn bị ảnh hưởng nhiều hơn
B. A &C sai
C. bạn bị ảnh hưởng nhiều hơn
D. Cả A&C

Đáp án C

69. theo bài thì màu sắc, âm thanh và cảm xúc có điểm gì chung?
A. chúng đều ảnh hưởng đến những tế bào cơ thể
B. chúng đều là những dạng thức của chuyển động
C. chúng đều liên quan đến sức khỏe
D. không câu nào đúng

Đáp án D

70.theo bài trên, đâu là nguyên nhân của bệnh tật?
A.mặc đồ màu tối
B. thể hiện bản thân bằng những màu tươi sáng
C. sống thực với cảm xúc của bạn
D. lờ đi/ che giấu đi những cảm xúc của bạn

Đáp án D

71. từ **intimately** đoạn một gần nghĩa nhất với:
A. rõ ràng B. gần gũi C. hiển nhiên D. đơn thuần
Đáp án B
72.từ **they** đoạn 3 nói tới
A. cảm xúc B. con người C. màu sắc D. không phải các câu trên
Đáp án C
73. tại sao tác giả đề cập là màu sắc và cảm xúc đều là sóng?
A. để chỉ ra mức độ mà màu sắc có thể ảnh hưởng đến mức năng lượng trong cơ thể
B. bởi vì chúng đều tác động đến cảm giác của chúng ta
C. để chứng tỏ mối quan hệ giữa cảm xúc và màu sắc.
D. vì sóng giúp ta khỏe mạnh
Đáp án A
74. cụm **saturated with** đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với
A. chán với B. cần có
C. (gắn với) bị bao phủ bởi D. thiếu
Đáp án C
75. mục đích của bài trên?
A. thuyết phục người đọc rằng màu sắc có thể ảnh hưởng cảm xúc và khiến cho con người có những năng lượng hơn
B. chỉ ra rằng màu sắc quan trọng cho một cuộc sống khỏe mạnh
C. đưa ra một đánh giá khách quan về mức độ mà màu sắc ảnh hưởng đến cảm xúc
D. để chứng tỏ mối quan hệ giữa màu sắc và cảm xúc.
Đáp án A
76.**Đáp án** B **though + PP +....** Mệnh đề rút gọn đứng làm trạng ngữ.
Dù được viết dành cho trẻ em, câu chuyện "Alice ở xứ sở kỳ diệu" cũng hấp dẫn nhiều độc giả người lớn.
77. **Đáp án** D câu này thiếu động từ chính (to) be
Không phải tất cả những di tích lịch sử được phát hiện đều được công khai rộng rãi
78.**Đáp án** D mệnh đề quan hệ đứng làm chủ ngữ
Tại sao khủng long bị tuyệt chủng vẫn chưa được các nhà khoa học làm rõ.
79. **Đáp án** C hợp nghĩa câu và đúng ngữ pháp nhất
KHÔNG ai quan tâm đến những người đói khát đang cần cứu trợ
80. **Đáp án** A cấu trúc nhấn ở thời quá khứ. Lay = quá khứ của lie: nằm
Chiếc xe tăng nằm trên chiến trường.

ĐỀ SỐ 5
ĐẠI HỌC BÁCH KHOA HÀ NỘI
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC MÔN TIẾNG ANH LẦN 1

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân được phát âm khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi câu sau:

Câu 1: A. took /tuk/ B. book /buk/ C. shoe /ʃu:/ D. would /wud/
Đáp án C
Câu 2: A. find /faind/ B. bite /bait/ C. since /sins/ D. drive /draiv/
Đáp án C
Câu 3: A. breath /breθ/ B. breathe /bri:ð/ C. thank /θæŋk/ D. threat /θret/
Đáp án B
Câu 4: A. massage /'mæsɑ:dʒ/ B. carriage /'kæridʒ/
C. voyage /'vɔidʒ/ D. Dosage /'dousidʒ/
Đáp án A
Câu 5: A. chair /tʃeə/ B. cheap /tʃi:p/
C. chorus /'kɔ:rəs/ D. child /tʃaild/
Đáp án C

Chọn phương án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) để hoàn thành mỗi câu sau:

6. Tất cả các bạn nam đó đều giỏi nấu ăn, nhưng không có ai giỏi bằng các bạn nữ.
Đáp án D.
7. Họ ăn trưa cùng nhau trong căng tin của trường.
Đáp án C
8. Cô ấy giận đến mức phát khóc.
Đáp án B cấu trúc đảo của dạng so adgj/adv that: quá đến mức như thế nào.
9. Chúng tôi phải đổi tiền bảng sang đôla trước khi sang Mĩ.
Đáp án D. (đổi tiền) exchange one kind of money **for** another.
10. Rõ ràng là đôi vợ chồng trẻ này có thể chịu trách nhiệm cho/ quản lý nhà hàng.
Đáp án C. to be capable of doing something: có thể làm gì
11. Ai là lãnh đạo/ng đứng đầu của công ty này?
Đáp án B. dùng cho **company** ta dùng **head**
12. P đã sơn căn phòng màu đen. Nó trông tối tăm và ảm đạm. Anh ấy lẽ ra nên chọn một màu khác.

Đáp án B. should have done something: lẽ ra nên làm một điều gì đó khác trong quá khứ.

13. Hôn nhân của D đã bị gia đình cô ấy sắp đặt. Cô ấy sắp cưới một người đàn ông mà cô ấy chưa hề biết.

Đáp án C. Ở đây thiếu một mệnh đề bổ nghĩa cho tân ngữ *a man*. Mệnh đề phải gồm một chủ ngữ và động từ được chia.

14. anthropologist: nhà nhân loại/ nhân chủng học

Quyển sách đó được viết bởi một nhà nhân chủng học nổi tiếng. Nó nói về những con người ở Samoa mà bà đã sống cùng trong suốt 2 năm.

Đáp án C. ở đây thiếu một mệnh đề bổ nghĩa cho tân ngữ đi trước là the people in Samoa **trong cụm này thì giới từ được đặt trước đại từ quan hệ** whom.

15. Thay vì thích thú với tin vui đó, Peter lại có vẻ dửng dưng.

Đáp án B. Thiếu một mệnh đề trạng từ dạng rút gọn dùng dạng danh động từ để miêu tả cảm giác của Peter.

16. Cô ấy suýt chết vì cố gắng cứu đứa trẻ đang bị chết đuối.

Đáp án C. lost one's life in doing something: suýt chết vì làm gì

17. Nếu tôi có thể nói tiếng Tây Ban Nha, tôi sẽ đi học ở Mexico vào năm tới.

Đáp án C. Đây là câu điều kiện với vế trước là chỉ khả năng không có ở hiện tại Đáp án dùng dạng quá khứ của can, **và vế sau là một điều không thể xảy ra ở tương lai Đáp án dùng dạng quá khứ của** will

18. Có một số phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng. Báo chí là một loại. Truyền hình là một loại khác.

Đáp án A. ở đây another là một đại từ thay thế cho từ an other kind.

19. Tom: "Cảm ơn vì sự giúp đỡ của bạn"

Mary: Tôi rất vui khi giúp được bạn

Đáp án C

20. Chúng tôi đã có thể thắng trò chơi nếu chúng tôi đã có thêm một vài phút nữa.

Đáp án D. Câu điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ. Đáp án IF + quá khứ hoàn thành, tương lai hoàn thành trong quá khứ.

21. Cảnh sát đang điều tra sự cố xảy ra chiều hôm qua.

Đáp án D

22. Em trai tôi thông minh nhưng nó thiếu những cảm nhận thông thường/ không tâm lý.

Đáp án B

23. Một số người muốn gợi ý một khách sạn loại tốt.

Đáp án C

24. Chúng tôi sẽ chơi tennis sau đó chúng tôi sẽ ăn trưa.

Đáp án B

25. John không bao giờ đến lớp đúng giờ và cả Peter cũng vậy.

Đáp án A. Câu sau là cấu trúc so sánh bằng với một câu phủ định đằng trước nên phải dùng *neither + trợ động từ + chủ ngữ.*

26. Dù trời đang mưa nặng hạt, anh ấy đi ra ngoài mà không mang ô.

Đáp án A. Có *although* thì không cần có *liên từ/ quan hệ từ* nào khác nữa.

27. igloo: lều tuyết của người Eskimo

Chi phí sinh sống ở Alaska cực kỳ cao, vì gần như mọi thứ đều phải nhập khẩu.

Đáp án D.

28. Sau khi mặc cả trong vòng một vài tuần, người chủ cũng như người mua cuối cùng đều đồng tình với giá cả cho ngôi nhà.

Đáp án B. Ở đây thiếu một mệnh đề rút gọn đứng làm trạng ngữ nên cần có một dạng danh động từ và hành động *mặc cả* xảy ra trước nên fai có giới từ chỉ thời gian *After* ở trước.

29. Điểm kiểm tra của Tom cao nhất trong lớp. Cậu ta chắc hẳn đã phải học hành chăm chỉ tối qua.

Đáp án C. Một điều chắc chắn của người nói dựa trên một sự việc xảy ra ở hiện tại. Đáp án Dùng cấu trúc *must have + PP*

30. Vấn đề mà hầu hết khách du lịch đang phải xem xét là không biết họ nên đi xem gì trong số rất nhiều lựa chọn.

Đáp án A. Thiếu mệnh đề danh từ đứng làm bổ ngữ cho *to be. Đáp án* trật tự của cụm danh từ có từ để hỏi sẽ khác với câu hỏi thông thường

Đáp án What/ when/ where + S + V(s/es/ed...)

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với câu có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi câu cho sẵn sau đây:

31. Thật đáng tiếc là bạn đã không nói với chúng tôi về điều này.

A. Tôi ước rằng bạn đã nói với chúng tôi về điều này.

B. Tôi ước bạn sẽ nói với chúng tôi về điều này.

C. Tôi ước rằng trước đây bạn đã nói với chúng tôi về điều này.

D. Tôi ước bạn đã nói với chúng tôi về điều này.

Đáp án C. Câu ước cũng tương tự như câu điều kiện. Ước về một việc đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ phải dùng quá khứ hoàn thành.

32. Anh trai tôi và tôi học trường đó.

OR Tôi học trường đó và anh trai tôi cũng vậy

Đáp án C. Vì cấu trúc câu nói đồng dạng là: S_1 + V(s/es/ed) and S_2 + do/does/did + too hoặc So + do/does/did + S_2.

33. Dù anh ta giàu hay nghèo, cô ấy vẫn sẽ cưới anh ấy.

A. Cô ấy không muốn cưới anh ấy vì anh ấy nghèo
B. Cô ấy muốn cưới anh ta nếu anh ta giàu.
C. Cô ấy sẽ cưới anh ấy dù anh ấy giàu hay nghèo.
D. Cô ấy sẽ cưới anh ấy dù anh ấy có thể nghèo đến đâu đi chăng nữa.

Đáp án C

34. Khi tôi gặp được người em trai đã thất lạc từ lâu, tôi đã không biết nói lời nào.
A. Khi người nói gặp em trai của mình, anh ta đã bối rối không biết nói gì.
B. Khi người nói gặp được em trai mình, anh ta có nhiều điều để nói.
C. Khi người nói gặp được em trai mình, anh ta đã không chịu nói lời nào.
D. Khi người nói gặp được em trai mình, anh ta đã không có lời nào vui vẻ để nói.

Đáp án A

35. Donald không thể không khóc khi nghe thấy tin buồn đó.
A. D không thể ngừng khóc vì tin buồn đó.
B. D không thể cho phép mình khóc vì tin buồn đó.
C. D không thể tự giúp mình và vì thế anh ấy đã khóc.
D. D không thể tự giúp mình vì anh ấy đang khóc.

Đáp án A.

Chọn phương án (A,B,C hoặc D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có phần gạch chân cần phải sửa trong mỗi câu sau đây:

36. Đáp án B. Sai ở trật tự từ. Trạng từ chỉ vị trí phải ở trước trạng từ chỉ thời gian.

37. Đáp án B. Đây là câu gián tiếp miêu tả một câu hỏi trực tiếp nên trật tự câu hỏi phải thay đổi Đáp án why Mathew looked.

38. Đáp án B. sửa là my self/ on my own.

39. Đáp án A. sửa là Would.

40. Đáp án B. news là danh từ không đếm được nên không có a.

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án đúng(A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 41 đến 50:

Những chiếc xe hơi ngày nay nhỏ hơn, an toàn hơn, sạch sẽ hơn và có tính kinh tế hơn là những đời xe hơi trước, nhưng chiếc xe hơi của tương lai sẽ còn không gây ô nhiễm môi trường hơn nhiều so với ngày nay. Một vài kiểu động cơ xe hơi mới đã được phát triển để chạy nhờ những nguồn năng lượng thay thế, như năng lượng điện, khí thiên nhiên được nén lại, khí methanol, hơi nước, khí hidro, và khí pro-pan (khí không màu có trong tự nhiên và dầu lửa dùng làm nhiên liệu). Tuy nhiên điện năng là lựa chọn duy nhất không có khí thải hiện tại được dùng.

Dù phương tiện giao thông chạy bằng điện sẽ không thực sự mang tính ứng dụng cho đến khi nào một loại pin chứa được đầy năng lượng hoặc một nguồn điện có thể đi kèm khác được dùng phổ biến. những chuyên gia về giao thông đoán trước về một loạt những phương tiện giao thông sử dụng điện sẽ có mặt trong cuộc sống hàng ngày: những chiếc xe buýt điện với chuyến ngắn hơn, những chiếc xe hơi tương tự xe 3 bánh, những chiếc xe tải vận chuyển/ giao hàng, xe đạp hoặc xe đẩy điện.

Khi những nhà sản xuất xe phát triển những phương tiện giao thông sử dụng điện, những nhà hoạch định về đô thị và những kỹ sư ứng dụng đang tập trung vào hệ thống cơ sở hạ tầng để hỗ trợ và giúp chúng ta sử dụng được tối đa những lợi ích của những chiếc xe hơi mới. những thiết bị sạc công cộng sẽ cần phải được phổ biến như là những trạm xăng hiện nay. những điểm đỗ xe công cộng trên đường hay trong những khu thương mại cần phải được lắp đặt những công cụ để những người lái xe có thể sạc pin khi họ dừng/ đỗ xe để ăn tối hoặc tham dự một buổi hòa nhạc. Để khuyến khích việc sử dụng xe điện, chỗ dừng đỗ xe thuận tiện nhất trong những trung tâm giao thông có thể phải được dành riêng cho xe điện.

Những nhà hoạch định nhìn nhận trước rằng những chiếc xe buýt tuyến ngắn, tàu, xe buýt và những phương tiện tương tự sẽ đều có mặt ở những trung tâm trung chuyển mà sẽ có những thiết bị để sạc và cho thuê. Những người phải đi lại thường xuyên sẽ có thể thuê một loạt những chiếc xe điện để phù hợp nhu cầu của họ: những xe tải loại nhẹ, xe 3 bánh một người ngồi, những chiếc xe hơi nhỏ hoặc những xe hơi có động cơ sử dụng được cả xăng và điện dùng cho những chuyến đi dài hơn, những phương tiện này không nghi ngờ gì sẽ có mặt trên những đường cao tốc tự động có thể chứa đựng đến 5 lần số lượng phương tiện mà đường cao tốc ngày nay có thể đáp ứng.

41. Những phương tiện dùng điện sau đều được đề cập trong bài trừ:

Đáp án C

42. Mục đích của tác giả trong bài này là để:
A. đánh giá/ bình phẩm những phương tiện giao thông truyền thống.
B. hoan nghênh việc sáng tạo ra xe điện
C. kể một câu truyện về những phương tiện dùng năng lượng thay thế.
D. Mô tả những khả năng có thể xảy ra với giao thông trong tương lai.

Đáp án D

43. Bài văn gần như có thể được nối tiếp bằng những chi tiết về:
A. những đường cao tốc tự động
B. những hạn chế về sự ô nhiễm môi trường trong tương lai.
C. những điều tương tự trong tương lai

D. những chiếc xe buýt tuyến ngắn dùng điện

Đáp án D

44. Từ **compact** trong đoạn 2 gần nghĩa nhất với

A. Tuyến dài B. không đắt C. tập trung D. Hình vuông

Đáp án C.

45. Qua đoạn 2, tác giả muốn nói rằng

A. một nguồn năng lượng điện có thể dùng lâu bền cuối cùng sẽ được phát triển/ hình thành

B. Cuộc sống hằng ngày sẽ phần nhiều giống với trong tương lai

C. một chiếc xe điện đơn giản cuối cùng sẽ thay thế một số loại phương tiện giao thông.

D. Phương tiện giao thông dùng điện sẽ không thiết thực cho tương lai.

Đáp án A

46. Theo bài văn, những khu vực đỗ xe công cộng trong tương lai sẽ

A. thuận tiện hơn bây giờ B. Được lắp đặt các thiết bị để sạc

C. rộng lớn hơn bây giờ nhiều

D. phổ biến như những cây xăng ngày nay.

Đáp án B

47. Từ **charging** trong bài liên quan tới

Đáp án A

48. Từ **forsee** trong bài có thể được thay bởi từ nào thì tốt nhất

Đáp án C

49. Từ **commuters** ở đoạn 4 liên quan tới

Đáp án A

50. Từ **hybrid** trong đoạn 4 gần nghĩa nhất với

A. combination B. hazardous khó khăn, nguy hiểm

C. futuristic có tính tương lai D. automated tự động hóa

Đáp án A mang tính kết hợp

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi câu từ 51 đến 60:

Một người phi công không thể điều khiển máy bay nhờ việc quan sát không thôi. Trong nhiều tình huống, như bay trong đêm tối và hạ cánh trong màn sương dày đặc, một người phi công phải sử dụng rađa, một cách thay thế để dò tìm đường bay. Do mắt người không giỏi xác định vận tốc của vật thể đang tiến lại, rađa có thể chỉ ra việc những chiếc máy bay lân cận đang di chuyển với tốc độ nhanh như thế nào. Nguyên tắc cơ bản của rađa có thể được hình dung/ minh họa nhờ hiện tượng xảy ra khi một người la hét trong một hang động. tiếng vọng của âm thanh trở lại từ vách động giúp một

người xác định được kích cỡ của hang động. Tuy nhiên với rađa thay vì là sóng âm thanh thì bây giờ là sóng radio. Sóng radio di chuyển với tốc độ ánh sáng, khoảng 300.000 km một giây. Một bộ rađa bắn ra một đợt sóng radio ngắn. Sau đó nó thu nhận âm thanh vọng lại khi sóng này bắn trở lại khỏi vật thể. Nhờ xác định được thời gian mà tiếng vọng này quay trở lại bộ rađa từ lúc phát đi. một chuyên viên được đào tạo có thể xác định khoảng cách giữa thiết bị rađa và những vật thể kia. Thực tế, từ **rađa** xuất phát từ cụm "xác định tầm và dò tìm nhờ rađa". "xác định tầm" là thuật ngữ cho việc phát hiện ra khoảng cách giữa một vật thể và thiết bị rada. Ngoài vai trò quan trọng không thể thiếu đối với các phi công, rađa còn cần thiết trong việc điều khiển giao thông đường hàng không, dò tìm những con tàu trên biển và thăm dò những biến chuyển thời tiết và những cơn bão.

51. Đề tài chính của đoạn là:

A. Bản chất của rada B. Lịch sử của rada

C. những thiết bị thay thế rada D. những cách xác định tầm xa

Đáp án A

52. Theo bài, rađa có thể dò tìm cái gì ngoài vị trí của vật thể?

Đáp án C

53. Từ "exemplified" trong bài có thể được thay bởi từ

Đáp án C: được minh họa

54. Từ "shouts" trong bài gần nghĩa nhất với

Đáp án B: la, hét

55. Từ nào trong các từ sau mô tả tốt nhất giọng điệu của bài trên

A. argumentative mang tính tranh luận

B. explanatory mang tính giải thích C. humorous có tính hài hước

D. imaginative mang tính trừu tượng, viễn tưởng.

Đáp án B

56. Theo đoạn trên, khoảng cách giữa một rada và một vật thể có thể được xác định nhờ

A. Thời gian để một đợt sóng radio được phát ra tạo ra một âm vọng khi sóng này bật ra khỏi vật thể

B. Thuật ngữ "ranging" dùng để xác định khoảng cách giữa vật thể và rada

C. Thời gian để sóng radio tạo ra tiếng vọng và bật trở lại khỏi vật thể.

D. thời gian để tiếng vọng của sóng radio quay trở lại rada

Đáp án D

57. Rada sử dụng loại sóng nào?

Đáp án D

58. Từ "tracking" trong bài gần nghĩa nhất với

Đáp án B. tìm kiếm/ truy tìm.

59. Cụm nào sẽ có thể trở thành chủ đề cho đoạn văn tiếp theo

A. Lịch sử của máy bay
B. Những ứng dụng khác của rada
C. Công nghệ được sử dụng bởi những người phi công
D. Nh ứng dụng của một số công nghệ.

Đáp án B

60. Câu nào nói về rada có thể được suy ra?

A. Nó thay thế một chiếc đài radio
B. Nó đã giúp cải thiện sự an toàn trong việc điều khiển máy bay
C. Nó được phát triển từ một nghiên cứu về sóng âm thanh
D. Nó là tiền đề cho sự sáng tạo máy bay

Đáp án B

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn các đáp đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu 61 đến 70:

Trong khoảng độ tuổi 16, bạn phải đối mặt với một trong những quyết định lớn nhất của cuộc đời. Liệu tôi có tiếp tục đi học và hy vọng sẽ học lên đại học sau? Hay tôi sẽ thôi học và bắt đầu làm việc hoặc một khóa đào tạo? Quyết định là tùy của bạn, nhưng có lẽ có 2 điều đáng nhớ: có nhiều người thất nghiệp hơn trong số những người không đi học đại học, và những người có kỹ năng phù hợp sẽ có thuận lợi lớn trong việc cạnh tranh để tìm việc. Nếu bạn quyết định ngay lập tức đi làm/ bước vào môi trường làm việc, cũng có những cơ hội để được đào tạo.

Có đủ năng lực sẽ giúp bạn nắm bắt nhanh hơn trong nhiều nghề nghiệp, và những lớp học buổi tối khiến bạn có thể học trong khi bạn vẫn kiếm tiền. Bắt đầu đi làm luôn và nghỉ ngơi để học tập khi bạn đã lớn tuổi hơn cũng là một khả năng/ cách khác. Với cách này, bạn có thể dành dụm tiền trước cho những năm tháng sinh viên của mình, cũng như là có được những kinh nghiệm làm việc thực tế trước.

Đáp án Câu 61: B
Câu 62: C
Câu 63: A It's worth doing something: đáng để làm gì
64.B 65.D 66.A
Câu 67: B help somebody **do/ to do** something
Make/ let somebody **do** something
68.B 69.C 70.A

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn các đáp án đúng (A,B,C hoặc D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ câu 71 đến 80:

Ngành công nghiệp du lịch được xem như một ngành công nghiệp lớn nhất. Trước năm 1950, có một triệu người du lịch ra nước ngoài mỗi năm nhưng khoảng đến những năm 1990, con số/ số liệu đã tăng lên tới 400 triệu người hàng năm. Những con số lớn như thế này về lượng khách du lịch này tuy nhiên lại đang bắt đầu sinh ra vấn đề. VD, ở dãy núi Anpơ những người đi trượt tuyết đang phá hủy những ngọn núi mà họ đến để tham quan. Thậm chí những phần của ngọn núi EVEREST trong dãy Himalaya cũng được phản ánh là bị phủ đầy những hộp thiếc và lều trại cũ, đồ ăn thừa mà đã bị vứt đi. Nhưng vào thời điểm khi mà chúng ta có nhiều tự do để đi du lịch hơn bao giờ hết, thì ngày càng nhiều người hỏi rằng họ có thể tận hưởng kỳ nghỉ của mình như thế nào mà không gây ra những vấn đề do làm hủy hoại vùng nông thôn. Giờ đây có một gói hướng dẫn du lịch mới, được gọi là "Những kỳ nghỉ không gây hại cho trái đất". Nó sẽ chỉ cho bạn cách thức để trợ giúp ngành công nghiệp du lịch nhờ việc hỏi những đại lý du lịch những câu hỏi hợp lý trước khi đi nghỉ.

Câu 71: B
Câu 72: A by the 1900s the figure (72) ______ to 400 million every year. Ở đây xuất hiện cụm "by the 1900s" **Đáp án** dùng quá khứ hoàn thành để chỉ một sự việc kết thúc trước một thời điểm xác định trong quá khứ.
Câu 73: D Từ **such** để ám chỉ 2 số liệu thống kê ở trên (đều lớn)
Câu 74: B to be covered **with** something: bị bao phủ bởi cái gì
75.C 76.A 77.C 78.B 79.D 80.A

ĐỀ SỐ 6
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 6 – NĂM 2010
Mã đề số : 606

1.C	2.C	3.D	4.D	5.A	6.D	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.D
11.D	12.B	13.A	14.A	15.D	16.D	17.D	18.D	19.A	20.D
21.D	22.A	23C	24.B	25.D	26.B	27.D	28.A	29.A	30.A
31.C	32.D	33.A	34.B	35.C	36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.A

41.B	42.B	43.B	44.A	45.B	46.C	47.A	48.A	49.C	50.C
51.A	52.D	53.C	54.B	55.D	56.C	57.D	58.D	59.D	60.A
61.B	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.B	66.D	67.A	68.C	69.A	70.D
71.A	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.C	76.A	77.C	78.C	79.B	80.B

1. **duty: thuế đánh vào hàng hóa nào đó**
Một vài quan chức đề nghị tăng thuế đánh vào thuốc lá.
Đáp án C
2. Chúng tôi đi xem vở kịch tối qua, và, trừ Tony ra thì chúng tôi đều rất thích vở kịch đó.
Đáp án C **except for somebody/ something: ngoại trừ ai/ cái gì**
3. Cô ấy băn khoăn không biết bây giờ bố mình trông như thế nào sau quá nhiều năm xa cách.
Đáp án D. **wonder what someone looks like: băn khoăn ai đó trông như thế nào**
4. Mẹ của Beatrice cảnh báo cô ấy không được mang theo quá nhiều hành lý trong chuyến đi.
Đáp án D. **warn somebody against something: cảnh báo ai không được làm gì**
5. Dick đã cố gắng đổ lỗi lên những người khác cho lỗi lầm của mình.
Đáp án A. **place blame on somebody: đổ lỗi cho ai.**
6. Tôi sợ rằng việc tăng lương vào thời điểm này là không thể được.
Đáp án D. **out of question: không thể được, hoặc không được phép**
7. Liệu tôi có phải mặc âu phục và đeo cà vạt hay tôi có thể mặc theo kiểu thường ngày hơn?
Đáp án A. **casual < formal. Thường ngày Đáp ẫn < trang trọng**
8. Tôi cảm thấy bị bắt buộc/ thấy buộc lòng phải giúp anh ấy vì anh ấy là anh họ tôi.
Đáp án A. be obliged to do something: thấy buộc lòng phải làm gì
Coerced: bị ép buộc. 2 từ kia thì chỉ có nghĩa ngăn cấm.
9. **make for: hướng đến, hướng về.**
Thời tiết thật đẹp và mọi người đang hướng về/ đổ xô về bờ biển.
Đáp án B
10. Nếu chúng ta đã đầu tư vào lĩnh vực viễn thông thì bây giờ chúng ta đã giàu có rồi.

Đáp án D. Cấu trúc đảo của câu điều kiện nói về sự việc đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ dẫn đến kết quả không xảy ra ở hiện tại.
11. **turn out: hóa ra, thành ra, bribe: mua chuộc, councilor: thành viên hội đồng**
Hóa ra là ngài thị trưởng đã mua chuộc một số thành viên hội đồng để bỏ phiếu cho ông ta.
Đáp án D
12. Có bao nhiêu con cá trong cái bát đó?
Đáp án B. **fish vừa là số ít vừa là số nhiều mà ở đây có thể hỏi với số nhiều được.**
13. A: Tôi bị lạc! Có phải đây là đường tới Brighton không?
B: K, tôi sợ rằng không phải.
Đáp án A
14. A: Cố lên nào Susan! Nhanh lên! Hãy uống sữa của con đi.
B: Con không thể làm xong ngay được.
15. A: Tôi thích chiếc áo khoác bằng lông của chị, Helen.
B: Thật chứ?
Đáp án D
16. A: Bạn thường đến lớp muộn.
B: Vâng, tôi xin lỗi về điều đó.
Đáp án D
17. A: Thưa ông, ông có một cái thẻ chứng nhận nào không ạ?
B: Ồh, tôi không có chứng minh thư. Nhưng tôi có bằng lái xe.
Như vậy được chứ ạ?
Đáp án D
18. A: Chúng ta hãy nghỉ thôi!
B: Không phải lúc này
Đáp án D
19. Một điều gì đó mách bảo với tôi rằng bạn đang không lắng nghe bất cứ một lời nào tôi nói trong 10 phút vừa rồi!
Đáp án A. *Câu này nhấn mạnh vào một việc đã và đang xảy ra từ trong quá khứ và chỉ vừa mới kết thúc trong khi một hành động tương tự khác cũng xảy ra và vừa mới kết thúc. Hành động trước được nhấn mạnh hơn nên được chia dạng tiếp diễn.*
20. Hôm nay bạn đã ăn bao nhiêu trong số những thanh sôcôla này?
Đáp án D. *Câu này nhấn mạnh vào kết quả của hành động kéo dài đến hiện tại nên dùng thì hiện tại tiếp diễn.*
21. Chỉ khi nào tôi thi xong vào tháng tới, tôi mới đọc cuốn sách.

Đáp án D. Đây là câu điều kiện với 2 vế đều ở thì tương lai. Sau khi một hành động kết thúc thì hành động kia mới bắt đầu.
22. A: Tôi có thể nói chuyện với bạn được không?
B: Xin lỗi, tôi đang thực sự rất vội. Chuyến tàu của tôi sẽ rời trong 15 phút nữa!
Đáp án A. Nói về một sự việc sắp diễn ra theo lịch trình trong tương lai gầnĐáp án to be V-ing + in + một khoảng time.
23. Tôi đến thăm một đất nước mới mỗi năm. Vào thời điểm tôi được 50 tuổi, tôi sẽ đi thăm được hầu hết các nước trên thế giới.
Đáp án C. Câu này là câu giả sử ước tính trong tương lai, cả 2 vế đều xảy ra ở tương lai nhưng một hành động xảy ra sau một hành động khác (ở đây là trạng thái của con người-nói về tuổi tác) nên một vế chia ở thì hiện tại, một vế ở tương lai hoàn thành.
24. Anh ấy chối không chịu nhận lời trách cứ khi vì đã gây ra tai nạn.
Đáp án B. refuse to do something: từ chối không làm gì.
25. Tôi xin lỗi đã không gọi điện cho bạn tối qua. Tôi bận rộn với công việc.
Đáp án D. to be up to someone's eyes in doing something: bận rộn với việc gì/ làm gì.
26. Bạn mở cửa được chứ? Ở đây nóng quá.
Đáp án B. Câu hỏi đuôi với ý nhờ cậy.
27. Xin chào. Đó có phải là số ĐT: 22103575? Xin vui lòng nối máy cho tôi với người quản lý?
Đáp án D. Put through to someone : nối máy cho ai.
28. Sau khi thi trượt bằng lái xe 4 lần, cuối cùng anh ấy cũng từ bỏ cố gắng để thi đỗ của mình.
Đáp án A. give up doing something: từ bỏ việc làm gì.
29. Anh ấy hoàn thành bức vẽ đúng thời điểm của cuộc triển lãm.
Đáp án A. in good time for something: đúng thời điểm của cái gì.
30. Nhà kho/ chuồng gia súc được chất đầy cỏ khô đã bùng cháy/ nổ tung trong khói lửa.
Đáp án A. Mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn: loaded with hay đi kèm để bổ sung ý nghĩa cho danh từ đi trước: the barn.
Vào đêm ngày 15 tháng 10 năm 1987, khi miền Nam nước Anh bị tấn công bởi những cơn gió mạnh, những cơn/ luồng gió mạnh tốc độ trên 130 cây số một giờ đã thổi qua vùng. 19 người đã bị chết, đã gây ra thiệt hại trị giá đến 1,5 tỷ bảng Anh và 19 triệu cây đã bị thổi bay chỉ trong một vài giờ.
Mặc dù mọi người nghĩ nó chỉ như một cơn cuồng phong, những cơn gió mạnh năm 1987 chỉ là cơn bão cấp độ 7 (force 7). Chúng vẫn nổi tiếng hơn nhiều so với những cơn bão nghiêm trọng hơn nhiều vào ngày 25 tháng một

năm 1990, khi mà hầu hết nước Anh phải chịu những cơn gió ban ngày lên tới 173 km/h. Trong đợt đó, 47 người đã bị chết, mặc dù, không giống như năm 1987, thì các chương trình dự báo thời tiết đều phát đi những cảnh báo chính xác.
Những sự kiện thời tiết khắc nghiệt/ thiên tai như thế này là những cảnh báo sâu sắc về năng lượng của gió. Nó là một phần của thời tiết mà con người nhìn chung không để ý đến thậm chí một giây nào, nhưng trên toàn thế giới thì gió đóng một vai trò quan trọng/ thiết yếu trong cuộc sống của con người.

31.C 32.D 33.A 34.B 35.C 36.D 37.B 38.A 39.C 40.A

Thiên hà là tòa nhà to lớn trong vũ trụ. Một thiên hà là một gia đình khổng lồ chứa đựng hàng triệu ngôi sao, và nó được hợp lại thành một hệ thống nhờ trường hấp dẫn của chính nó. Hầu hết vũ trụ của những vật chất được tổ chức thành những thiên hà cùng với khí và bụi.

Có 3 loại thiên hà chính: hình xoắn ốc, hình elíp, và những hình dạng bất quy tắc khác. Dải ngân hà là một thiên hà hình xoắn ốc: một đĩa dẹt chứa đựng những ngôi sao với 2 cánh tay xoắn ốc nổi lên từ hạt nhân trung tâm của nó. Khoảng một phần 4 trong tất cả các thiên hà có hình dạng này. Những thiên hà hình xoắn ốc đều chứa đựng đầy đủ khí liên lạc giữa các vì sao mà từ đó các vì sao mới được hình thành: Khi hệ thống hình xoắn ốc chuyển động này quét qua thiên hà, nó dồn nén khí và bụi, sinh ra sự hình thành những ngôi sao trẻ bên trong cánh tay của nó. Thiên hà hình elíp có hình elíp cân xứng hoặc hình dạng cầu mà không có cấu trúc rõ rệt. Hầu hết những ngôi sao thành phần đều rất già và vì những thiên hà hình elip thiếu khí liên lạc giữa các vì sao, không có ngôi sao mới nào được hình thành bên trong. Thiên hà sáng nhất và lớn nhất trong vũ trụ là những thiên hà elip với khối lượng gấp khoảng 1913 lần so với mặt trời; những gã khổng lồ này thường là nguồn phát sóng mãnh liệt, khi đó chúng được gọi là những thiên hà phát sóng. Khoảng 2 phần 3 trong tổng số các thiên hà có hình elip. những thiên hà có hình dạng bất định chiếm khoảng một phần 10 trong tổng các thiên hà và chúng được chia làm nhiều loại nhỏ hơn.

Sự đo lường trong không gian/ vũ trụ hoàn toàn khác so với trên trái đất. Một vài khoảng cách như trên mặt đất có thể được thể hiện như những khoảng thời gian: thời gian để bay từ một lục địa này đến một lục địa khác hoặc thời gian phải mất để lái xe đi làm, vd như vậy. Nhờ so sánh với những thước đo theo 'yard' quen thuộc, khoảng cách đến những thiên hà lớn đến mức không thể diễn tả, nhưng chúng cũng trở nên dễ dàng ước tính hơn nhờ việc dùng sự định cỡ theo thời gian, trong đó tính theo khoảng cách mà ánh sáng đi được trong một năm. Theo thước đo như thế này thì thiên hà hình xoắn khổng lồ gần nhất, thiên hà Andromeda cách xa 2 triệu năm ánh sáng. Vật thể sáng xa nhất theo quan sát của kính viễn vọng có thể cách xa tầm 10 nghìn năm ánh sáng. Ánh sáng của chúng đi đến đây được nửa đường trước thời điểm trái đất được hình thành. Ánh sáng từ thiên hà Virgo ngay bên cạnh ta phát ra khi loài bò sát còn thống trị trong thế giới động vật.

41. Từ **magior** ở dòng một gần nghĩa nhất với:

Đáp án B: chủ đạo

42. đoạn 2 nói chủ yếu về:

A. dải ngân hà

B. Những loại thiên hà chủ đạo

C. Thiên hà hình elip được hình thành như thế nào?

D. sự khác nhau giữa thiên hà hình xoắn và hình bất định.

Đáp án B

43. Theo bài trên, những vì sao mới được hình thành trong thiên hà xoắn ốc như thế nào:

A. một vụ nổ khí B. Sự dồn nén khí và bụi

C. Sự kết hợp những ngôi sao già D. Sự phát ra những sóng mạnh.

Đáp án B

44. Từ 'symmetrical' ở dòng 12 gần nghĩa nhất với:

Đáp án A: cân bằng về kích cỡ/ cân xứng

45. Từ **obvious** dòng 13 gần nghĩa nhất với:

Đáp án B: rõ ràng, rõ rệt

46. Theo bài, điều nào sau là không đúng về những thiên hà hình elip:

A.Chúng là những thiên hà lớn nhất

B. Chúng hầu như chỉ chứa những ngôi sao già

C. Chúng chứa đựng lượng lớn khí ga liên hệ giữa các vì sao

D. Chúng có hình dạng cầu.

Đáp án C

47. Những đặc điểm nào sau về những thiên hà radio được đề cập trong bài trên:

A. Chúng là một dạng thiên hà elip

B. Chúng thường quá nhỏ không thể quan sát được bằng kính viễn vọng.

C. Chúng có quan hệ gần gũi với những thiên hà bất định

D. Chúng không sáng bằng những thiên hà xoắn.

Đáp án A

48. Số phần trăm của những thiên hà bất định là:

Đáp án A

49. Từ **they** ở dòng 21 liên quan tới:

Đáp án C

50. Tại sao tác giả đề cập đến thiên hà Virgo và thiên hà Andromeda ở đoạn 3.

A. Để mô tả ảnh hưởng của khoảng cách lên tầm nhìn.

B. Để so sánh tuổi của 2 thiên hà tương đối trẻ

C. Để nhấn mạnh khoảng cách to lớn từ những thiên hà tới trái đất.

D. Để giải thích tại sao những thiên hà nhất định không thể quan sát được bằng kính viễn vọng.

Đáp án C

51. **A.** assassinated /ə'sæsineitid/ **B.** international /,intə'næʃənl/

C. preferential /,prefə'renʃəl/ **D.** differentiate /,difə'renʃieit/

Đáp án A

52. **A.** understand /,ʌndə'stænd/ **B.** presidential /,prezi'denʃəl/

C. intellectual /,inti'lektgìuəl/ **D.** ambitious /æm'biʃəs/

Đáp án D

53. **A.** advantage /əd'vɑ:ntidʒ/ **B.** attraction /ə'trækʃn/

C. preference /'prefərəns/ **D.** infinitive /in'finitiv/

Đáp án C

54. **A.** reputation /,repgìu:'teiʃn/ **B.** continuous /kən'tingìuəs/

C. engineer /,endʒi'niə/ **D.** magazine /,mægə'zi:n/

Đáp án B

55. **A.** luxuriant /lʌg'zgiuəriənt/ **B.** vocabulary /və'kæbgìuləri/

C. contribute /kən'tribgìu:t/ **D.** controversy /'kɔntrəvə:si/

Đáp án D

BỤI AXIT

$CaCO_3$ chứa đựng những phân tử bụi bay trong không khí và kết hợp với Axit nitric trong không khí bị ô nhiễm từ các nhà máy để hình thành một phân tử hoàn toàn mới- canxi nitrat. Những hợp chất nitrat này có những tính chất quang học và hóa học hoàn toàn khác so với tính chất của những phân tử bụi khô ban đầu. Do vậy, những kiểu khí hậu cần được thu thập để phản ánh lại tính chất hóa học này. Bụi khí $CaCO_3$ xuất hiện phổ biến ở những vùng khô cằn như Israel, nơi này, vào riêng mùa đông, những nhà khoa học đã thu thập những phân tử để phân tích.

Làm việc từ trên những đỉnh núi, nhóm nghiên cứu đã thu thập những hạt bụi đã bay đến từ những bờ biển của Bắc Ai Cập, Sinai và miền Nam Israel. Những phân tử này đã kết hợp với không khí chứa đựng chất ô nhiễm có nguồn gốc từ Cairo. Họ đã phân tích gần 2000 phân tử khí riêng biệt và quan sát những thay đổi về mặt vật lý và hóa học ở phòng Thí nghiệm khoa học nguyên tử môi trường W.R Wiley.

1 thay đổi quan trọng trong những tính chất của những phân tử nitrat được hình thành mới nhất là chúng thấm nước và giữ ẩm. những phân tử này có thể phát sáng và hấp thụ ánh sáng – thể hiện những mẫu khí hậu, họ cần biết những bờ biển Saudi Ả Rập và vị trí của chúng ở đâu. Những nghiên cứu từ Trung Quốcchỉ ra rằng lượng Canxi trong khoáng chất càng cao, chúng càng phản ứng mạnh với Axit Nitric. Thực tế, một khi phân tử này thay đổi, nó sẽ giữ nguyên như thế mãi.

56. Nội dung chính của bài?

A. Có một vật thể mới được gọi là Canxi Nitrat

B. Nh nhà máy đang làm ô nhiễm môi trường

C. Những kiểu khí hậu cần được thu thập/ quan sát do những phân tử Canxi Nitrat mới.

D. Canxi Nitrat có những tính chất hóa học khác so với những phân tử bụi khác.

Đáp án C

57. Tại sao những kiểu khí hậu cần được xem xét để phản ánh tính chất hóa học của Canxi Nitrat?

A. những phân tử mới có thể thấm nước và giữ độ ẩm

B. những phân tử mới có thể phát ra và hấp thụ ánh sáng

C. Để ngăn chặn tình trạng bụi Axit

D. Cả A và B

Đáp án D

57. Những phân tử có phản ứng với Axit Nitric không?

A. KHÔNG nhưng chúng tiếp tục hấp thụ năng lượng mặt trời.

B. KHÔNG và những phân tử không thay đổi

C. Có nhưng những thay đổi chỉ mang tính tạm thời

D. Có và những thay đổi là mãi mãi.

Đáp án D

59. Câu nào sau đây có thể là một kết quả của những phần tử?

A.Cơ hội cho tuổi của băng được tăng lên

B.Chúng ta có thể nhìn thấy nhiều cầu vồng hơn.

C.Hiệu ứng nhà kính bị gia tăng

D.Chúng ta có thể thấy được sự gia tăng khí CO_2.

Đáp án D

60.Tại sao bài trên lại bắt đầu với một mô tả về những tính chất của Canxi Nitrat?

A. Để đưa ra một thông tin nền tảng khiến người đọc có thể hiểu được chủ đề tốt hơn.

B.Vì Canxi Nitrat là ý chính

C. Để chỉ ra việc các nguyên tố kết hợp với nhau như thế nào để tạo ra Canxi Nitrat

D. Để chứng tỏ sự tồn tại của Canxi Nitrat

Đáp án A

61. Từ **those** đoạn một liên quan tới:

Đáp án B

62. Trong nghiên cứu của các nhà khoa học, những chất gây ô nhiễm bắt nguồn từ đâu?

Đáp án C

63. Có thể suy ra rằng từ **retain** trong đoạn 3 gần nghĩa nhất với:

Đáp án A

64. Mục đích của bài là:

A. Thuyết phục người đọc rằng Canxi Nitrat là không tốt.

B. Thông tin cho người đọc về một vấn đề mới về các kiểu khí hậu.

C. Chỉ ra việc Canxi Nitrat được hình thành như thế nào

D. Chỉ ra nơi Canxi Nitrat lần đầu tiên được tìm ra

Đáp án B

65. Trong đoạn 3 cụm từ **wild card** nghĩa là gì?

A. Một lá bài không được biết trong chơi bài

B. Một mục chưa được tìm ra trong tính toán của các nhà khoa học.

C. Một lượng lớn bụi Axit

D. Tất cả đều không đúng

Đáp án B

66. Sau khi những nhà phê bình xem xét 2 vở kịch, họ sẽ, đánh giá xem vở nào có hiệu quả và gây xúc động hơn, theo như kinh nghiệm và kiến thức chuyên môn của mình.

Đáp án D

67. Ngọn cờ xuất hiện vào lúc 6h30 mỗi sáng mà không bị sai lệch.

Đáp án A. Động từ ở dạng chủ động.

68. Trong suốt cơn bão tuyết kinh hoàng đó, cảnh sát đã ra lệnh mọi người không đến gần đường cao tốc 101 chỉ trừ những trường hợp khẩn cấp.

Đáp án C. demand/ suggest…somebody do something. Stayed**Đáp án** stay

69. Họ những người đang sẵn sàng tiêu tốn những thời gian cần thiết sẽ nhận thấy xưởng làm việc này như một kinh nghiệm được trao tặng.

Đáp án A. Câu này thừa chủ ngữ, có thể bỏ **they** đi hoặc thay **they** bằng những danh từ chỉ người cụ thể.

70. Watt được đặt tên theo GÌW, một kỹ sư người Anh đã phát triển động cơ hơi nước vào năm 1760.

Đáp án D. 1760s **Đáp án** 1760

71. AD đã tạo nên một bức tranh một con tê giác tương đối đẹp mà thậm chí chưa một lần nhìn thấy nó.

A. Mặc dù chưa từng nhìn thấy một con tê giác,…

B. Đầu tiên không nhìn vào một con tê giác, AD đã tạo ra một con hoàn toàn đẹp.

C. AD đã không phải mất công nhìn vào một con tê giác trước khi làm nên bức vẽ rất đẹp về nó.

D. Trước khi AD nhìn thấy một con tê giác, ông đã tạo ra một bức vẽ khá đẹp về nó.

Đáp án A

72. James đã có thể trở thành một nghệ sỹ nhạc cổ điển nếu như anh ta tiếp tục học về 'cello'- đàn vi-ô-lông-xen.

A. Chỉ vì không tiếp tục học 'cello', GÌames đã không thể trở thành một nghệ sỹ nhạc cổ điển.

B. Ban đầu, James đã muốn trở thành một nghệ sỹ nhạc cổ điển, và vì thế mà anh đã theo học 'cello' một thời gian.

C. Chính nhờ những bài học 'cello' mà anh ta đã theo học một thời gian dài mà James có thể nghệ sỹ nhạc cổ điển.

D.James đã không bao giờ trở thành một nghệ sỹ nhạc cổ điển, nhưng anh ấy đã tiếp tục học 'cello'.

Đáp án A

73.Một trong những điều tôi ghét là những đứa trẻ gây ồn ào.

A.Tôi ghét ở một nơi mà có những đứa trẻ gây ồn ào.

B.Những đứa trẻ gây ra nhiều tiếng ồn thật là kinh khủng.

C.Trong số rất nhiều thứ khác, tôi không thể chịu đựng nổi những đứa trẻ gây ồn ào.

D.Tôi ghét cả trẻ con và những âm thanh chúng gây ra.

Đáp án C

74. Trong tất cả những quyết định mà một người tự do phải đối mặt, vấn đề chiến tranh hay hòa bình là quan trọng nhất.

A. momentous: tính chất quan trọng/ trọng yếu. Một người tự do không bao giờ bị buộc phải đối mặt với một lựa chọn nào quan trọng hơn là lựa chọn giữa chiến tranh và hòa bình.

B. Lựa chọn thiết yếu nhất mà một người tự do từng được yêu cầu lựa chọn liên quan đến vấn đề chiến tranh hay hòa bình.

C. Lựa chọn giữa chiến tranh hay hòa bình là một lựa chọn quan trọng, mà tất cả những người tự do một lúc nào đó phải đối mặt.

D. Khi đối mặt với lựa chọn giữa chiến tranh hay hòa bình, những người tự do nhận thấy đó là vấn đề quan trọng nhất trong tất cả.

Đáp án B

75.Để một luật pháp được thông qua là một chuyện nhưng để nó trở nên có hiệu lực là một chuyện hoàn toàn khác.

A.Luật pháp đã được thông qua, nhưng tôi nghi ngờ rằng thật không dễ để thực thi nó.

B.Một khi luật pháp được thông qua, nó sẽ đủ dễ dàng để hiệu lực hóa nó.

C.Việc thông qua một luật pháp và việc thực thi nó là 2 điều rất khác nhau.

D.Nếu luật pháp đã được thông qua, nó sẽ nhanh chóng có hiệu lực.

Đáp án C

76.Tôi không nghĩ rằng Clark nói được tiếng Pháp cho đến khi chúng tôi tới Bordeaux.

A.Tôi lần đầu tiên nhận ra rằng C biết tiếng Pháp khi chúng tôi ở B.

B.Trước khi chúng tôi tới B, C chưa bao giờ cố gắng nói tiếng Pháp.

C.Trong khi chúng tôi đi du lịch đến B, C bỗng nhiên bắt đầu nói tiếng Pháp.

D.Thật là khó khăn để hiểu được tiếng Pháp mà C đang nói ở B.

Đáp án A

77. Chúng tôi không thể chịu nổi cảm giác thất vọng khi mà, sau tất cả những vất vả làm việc, chúng tôi đã phải đóng cửa nhà máy.

A.Bằng cách làm việc thậm chí là vất vả hơn những gì có thể, có lẽ chúng tôi sẽ làm được việc là giữ cho nhà máy mở cửa.

B.Giá như chúng tôi có thể giữ cho nhà máy được tiếp tục, chúng tôi đã không có cảm giác rằng tất cả những việc làm của chúng tôi là lãng phí.

C.Vì chúng tôi đã cố gắng quá nhiều, nên không thể tránh khỏi việc chúng tôi sẽ buồn khi không thể khiến cho nhà máy được tiếp tục.

D.Dù đã làm việc vất vả như thế nào, chúng tôi không thể ngăn việc họ đóng cửa nhà máy.

Đáp án C

78.Nhiều nước chia sẻ quan điểm rằng phải có những biện pháp mạnh mẽ để ngăn chặn nạn ô nhiễm biển.

A. Sự ô nhiễm biển chỉ có thể được ngăn chặn miễn sao nhiều nước thực thi cùng một chính sách.

B. Bằng việc thực hiện hàng loạt những phòng ngừa, thì nhìn chung là ô nhiễm biển sẽ được ngăn chặn.

C. Nhiều nước đồng tình rằng việc thực thi những biện pháp mạnh là cần thiết để ngăn chặn nạn ô nhiễm biển.

D. Biển có vẻ là sẽ tiếp tục bị ô nhiễm trừ khi hiệp ước này được chấp thuận bởi đa số các nước.

Đáp án C

79. Vì J và tôi đang định đi xe hơi đến Leeds, tại sao bạn không tham gia nhỉ?

A. Bạn sẽ đến Leeds với J và tôi nếu chúng tôi quyết định đi xe hơi chứ?

B. Vì chúng tôi đang định đi bằng xe hơi, bạn thấy thế nào về việc đi đến Leeds với J và tôi?

C. Nếu bạn và J quyết định đi đến leeds, tại sao chúng ta lại không thể đi bằng xe hơi nhỉ?

D. Tại sao bạn lại không muốn đi tới L bằng xe hơi với J và tôi?

Đáp án B

80.Bạn không bao giờ được đứng dậy trong khi đu quay đang vận hành.

A. Nếu bạn đứng dậy trước khi vòng đu quay kết thúc, nó sẽ đóng lại.

B.Một khi đu quay đã bắt đầu, việc bạn ngồi yên tại chỗ cho đến khi nó hoàn toàn dừng quay là rất cần thiết.

C.Khi vòng quay tiếp tục chuyển động, mọi người bắt đầu đứng dậy, dù họ không được đề nghị làm như vậy.

D.Dù bạn có thể là bất kỳ ai, những cập nhật gần đây về đu quay đều nói rằng bạn không nên đứng dậy trên nó.

Đáp án B

ĐỀ SỐ 7

TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 5 – NĂM 2010

Mã đề số : 509

1A	2C	3A	4D	5B	6C	7A	8D	9B	10C
11C	12A	13D	14C	15C	16B	17C	18A	19D	20B
21B	22C	23A	24B	25C	26D	27C	28C	29A	30D
31D	32A	33D	34B	35D	36C	37A	38C	39B	40C
41D	42A	43D	44C	45A	46B	47A	48D	49A	50C
51C	52A	53B	54B	55C	56A	57A	58B	59D	60C
61A	62A	63D	64A	65B	66A	67D	68C	69C	70C
71A	72C	73B	74A	75D	76A	77D	78B	79C	80D

GIẤY

Giấy xuất hiện ở khắp mọi nơi. Chúng ta dùng nó để làm bài tập về nhà, trả tiền, thanh toán, sách vở, thư từ, giấy dán tường và thiệp chúc mừng. Chúng ta có khăn giấy, khăn ăn, cốc giấy, và giấy lụa. Chúng ta in ấn tin tức hàng ngày trên báo. Lịch sử và tri thức của chúng ta được ghi chép lại trên giấy. Không có giấy cuộc sống của chúng ta sẽ khác hoàn toàn.

Từ thời nguyên sơ, con người đã cố gắng để ghi chép lại suy nghĩ và cuộc sống của họ. những người nguyên thủy vẽ tranh trên vách đá trong hang động. Sau đó, con người dùng những tảng đất sét to để viết lên. Gần 5000 năm trước đây, người Ai Cập đã viết lên những mảnh thân cây được gọi là **papyrus**. Papyrus được dùng trong suốt thời cổ đại của người dân Địa Trung Hải qua hàng nghìn năm. Cuối cùng, nó đã được thay thế bởi giấy da. Giấy da được làm từ da động vật. Nó dai hơn và bền hơn bất cứ loại nguyên liệu nào khác.

Người Trung Hoa đã tạo ra tờ giấy để đọc đầu tiên vào năm 105 trước Công nguyên. Họ trộn vỏ cây và những mảnh vải cũ với nước. Họ dùng một tấm màn để lọc bỏ những mẩu giấy mỏng và ẩm ướt. Sau đó họ phơi khô giấy dưới ánh nắng mặt trời. Người TH giữ bí mật về cách làm giấy mãi cho đến sau năm 751, năm đó chiến tranh xảy ra giữa Trung Quốc và những người Hồi giáo. Nhiều người sản xuất giấy Trung Quốc đã bị bắt sang sống bên những nước Hồi giáo. Nghệ thuật làm giấy nhanh chóng lan rộng trong thế giới đạo Hồi. Cuối cùng, khoảng cuối thế kỷ 12, nghề làm giấy đã lan truyền đến châu Âu. Tờ giấy đầu tiên được làm ra tại châu Âu là ở Tây Ban Nha năm 1151.

Tiến bộ quan trọng đầu tiên trong việc làm giấy theo phương pháp của người Trung Quốc diễn ra ở Pháp năm 1798. một người đàn ông tên là Nicholas Louis Robert đã sáng tạo ra một cái máy làm giấy. Máy của ông có thể làm ra giấy nhanh hơn nhiều so với một người làm bằng tay. Tuy nhiên chiếc máy này không được thành công cho lắm. Khoảng 10 năm sau đó, một người Anh đã cải tiến chiếc máy của Robert và tiến hành sản xuất giấy.

Tiến bộ quan trọng nhất trong việc sản xuất giấy cũng diễn ra ở Pháp. một nhà khoa học đã quan sát một con ong vò vẽ đang làm tổ. Con ong nhai nát những mẩu gỗ, trộn lẫn với những chất hóa học trong miệng nó, và tạo ra một tổ bằng giấy. Ngày nay, nguyên liệu chủ yếu trong giấy là bột gỗ. Bột này được tạo ra nhờ máy móc. Cũng có những loại giấy khác làm từ gạo, bột, bông, cây ngô, và những loại cây khác. Giấy làm từ bột gỗ là phổ biến nhất. Nước Canada và Mỹ là những nước dẫn đầu của thế giới về việc sản xuất giấy, về mặt số lượng nhờ việc 2 quốc gia này có những khu rừng với lượng gỗ phong phú và sẵn có.

Vì giấy được làm từ gỗ, nhiều người đang lo ngại rằng quá nhiều cây đã bị khai thác hàng năm để sản xuất gỗ. Cây cối là một phần quan trọng của môi trường. Vì thế, nhiều công ty sản xuất giấy đang sử dụng giấy cũ thay vì bột gỗ mới để làm giấy. Phương pháp sử dụng lại những sản phẩm cũ thay vì dễ dàng ném bỏ chúng đi được gọi là tái sử dụng. Việc tái sử dụng giấy giúp làm giảm lượng cây cối được sử dụng mỗi năm. Nhiều người cũng cố gắng dùng ít giấy đi trong sinh hoạt hàng ngày. VD như họ dùng cả 2 mặt của một tờ thay vì chỉ một mặt. Họ dùng khăn vải thay vì khăn giấy. Cũng có những thùng chứa đặc biệt ở nhiều trường học cũng như nơi công cộng để mọi người có thể nhét giấy đã sử dụng vào thay vì ném chúng vào thùng rác. Sau đó giấy này được thu thập để được tái sử dụng .

Dù giấy được dùng nhiều hay ít, giấy đóng một vai trò quan trọng trong cuộc sống của chúng ta. Sách chúng ta đọc và viết được làm từ giấy. Lịch sử và những phát minh khoa học của chúng ta đều được ghi lại trên giấy. Tuy nhiên điều này đang thay đổi. Những phương thức lưu trữ thông tin khác đang trở nên phổ biến. Fax qua vi tính, thư điện tử, và mạng chỉ là 3 VD của những công nghệ đã thay thế giấy. Biết đâu, có lẽ một ngày nào đó, con người sẽ không dùng giấy để viết nữa!

1. Để ghi lại suy nghĩ, cuộc sống của mình, những người cổ đại đã.
A. Vẽ những bức tranh trên vách đá trong hang.
B. Viết trên vách đá trong hang.
C. Sáng tạo một hệ thống để viết
D. Tìm ra một cách để làm giấy
Đáp án A

2. Papyrus là
A. 1 loại giấy được làm từ cây
B. Được tao ra bởi người Ai Cập cổ đại
C. 1 loại cây mà người Ai Cập cổ đại viết lên
D. 1 loại đất sét đặc biệt
Đáp án C

3. Giấy da được dùng để viết vì
A. Nó dai và bền hơn giấy Papyrus
B. Cây mà dùng để làm nó thì đã chết.
C. Nó có thể được dùng để làm thành những miếng đất sét
D. Có nhiều động vật.
Đáp án A

4. Người TH giữ bí mật việc làm giấy
A. Vì họ sợ những người Hồi giáo
B. Để họ có thể tiếp tục xuất khẩu giấy sang những nước Hồi giáo
C. Mãi cho đến khi người Hồi giáo tìm ra loại vỏ cây đặc biệt
D. trong vòng hơn 6 thế kỷ.
Đáp án D

5. Bí mật về việc làm giấy của người Trung Quốc đã bị phát hiện
A. Bởi một vài người Hồi giáo sống bên Trung Quốc
B. Do chiến tranh giữa Trung Quốcvà người Hồi giáo.
C. Bởi một người Tây Ban Nha vào thế kỷ 12
D. Bởi vì người Trung Quốc phơi giấy dưới ánh mặt trời
Đáp án B

6. Phương pháp làm giấy của Trung Quốc đã được cải tiến bởi
A. Một chiếc máy làm giấy B. một người Anh C. NLR
D. Thuê nhân công với đôi tay nhanh nhẹn hơn.
Đáp án C

7. Giấy được làm ra từ bột gỗ lần đầu
A. Ở Pháp B. Bởi một con ong vò vẽ
C. Bởi một chiếc máy D. Bởi một nhà khoa học
Đáp án A

8. Nước Mỹ và Canada
A. Nhập khẩu hầu hết lượng giấy họ cần
B. Có những khu rừng lớn nhất thế giới
C. Tiêu thụ hầu hết lượng giấy họ sản xuất
D. Là những nhà sản xuất giấy lớn nhất.
Đáp án D

9. Một số người nghĩ rằng việc sản xuất nhiều giấy thì không tốt vì
A. Các xưởng sản xuất giấy đang gây ô nhiễm môi trường
B. Lượng cây lớn bắt buộc bị chặt để sản xuất bột gỗ
C. Tái sử dụng giấy cũ thật đắt đỏ
D. Không có đủ đất trồng cây để lấy bột gỗ.
Đáp án B

10. Ý chính của đoạn cuối là gì?
A. Giấy và vi tính đóng vai trò như nhau trong cuộc sống của chúng ta
B. Công nghệ mới giúp tái sử dụng giấy
C. Giấy là một phần quan trọng trong cuộc sống của chúng ta nhưng công nghệ đang nhanh chóng thay đổi điều này.

D. những người mà biết cách sử dụng máy tính thì không cần phải dùng giấy nữa

Đáp án C

11. Nói chung, Proteins đến từ nguồn gốc động vật là đầy đủ trong khi những loại đến từ một nguồn nào khác thì là những protein không đầy đủ/ hoàn chỉnh.

Đáp án C. Vì có **those** là đại từ thay thế thì không cần có **that** sửa lại là bỏ **that**

12. Ở một số vùng, việc lái xe máy mà không có mũ bảo hiểm là trái pháp luật.

Đáp án A.

13. Loài cừu trên núi nổi tiếng với sự nhanh nhẹn không thể tin được, sự rụt rè và khả năng chịu đựng cái lạnh khắc nghiệt.

Đáp án D. vì ở đây là một dãy các danh từ nên không thể là tính từ **timid** được.

14. Không giống như hầu hết các chất lỏng sẽ co lại khi chuyển thành dạng rắn, nước nở thêm 9% khi nó đóng băng.

Đáp án C. percentage (danh từ chung, tỉ lệ phần trăm)**Đáp án** percent (đơn vị đo).

15. Tỷ lệ bệnh ung thư dạ dày thấp ở những nước mà mọi người không ăn những sản phẩm thịt được chế biến sẵn hơn là những quốc gia mà những sản phẩm này được tiêu dùng.

Đáp án C. lowest

Đáp án lower. Là dạng so sánh hơn vì xuất hiện từ **than.**

Ngoài những dải núi lớn và những dãy núi lửa, đại dương còn che giấu một dạng núi ngầm khác nữa: dãy núi dưới nước (được xem như một núi lửa không còn hoạt động nữa) kỳ lạ, hay dãy núi đỉnh bằng dưới biển. Không một nhà địa chất học về biển nào thậm chí nghi ngờ về sự tồn tại của những ngọn núi biệt lập này mãi cho đến khi chúng bị phát hiện bởi nhà địa chất học HHH năm 1946. Vào thời điểm này, ông đang là một sĩ quan hải quân trên con tàu được trang bị máy đo độ sâu của biển (dùng tiếng vọng để đo độ sâu).

Hess đã đặt tên những đỉnh núi cụt này với tên của nhà địa chất học người Thụy Sỹ ở thế kỷ 19 là Arnold Guyot, ông này từng làm việc cho khoa địa chất của trường ĐH Princeton trong vòng 30 năm. Kể từ đó, hàng trăm ngọn núi dưới nước đã được tìm ra ở hầu khắp các đại dương trừ Bắc Băng Dương. Giống như những hẻm núi ngoài khơi, những ngọn núi dưới nước cũng mở ra một thách thức cho những lý thuyết hải dương học. Chúng được coi như những ngọn núi lửa mãi mãi ngừng hoạt động. Những đỉnh bằng của chúng chỉ ra rằng chúng từng nằm trên hoặc ngay dưới bề mặt nước, để rồi những chuyển động của sóng đã mài mòn những đỉnh này. Và ngày nay, theo lý thuyết, những đỉnh này sâu ít nhất 600 feet dưới mặt nước, một số sâu đến 8.200 feet. Đa số thì nằm trong khoảng 3.200 đến 6.500 feet. Đỉnh của những ngọn núi này không hẳn là bằng phẳng mà dốc thẳng đứng lên đến một chóp nhọn ở dưới thấp là vùng trung tâm mà chứa những gì bị bào mòn từ đỉnh núi, trong đó có chứa cả những lớp đất khoáng bazan và lớp vụn của đá san hô, và những lớp này cũng được sinh ra do những đỉnh bị bào mòn của những ngọn núi đã từng là những hòn đảo. Một trong số những dạng vật chất này đã được trên 80 triệu năm tuổi. những nhà địa chất cho rằng việc chìm xuống của những ngọn núi dưới nước bao gồm 2 quá trình: Sức nặng cồng kềnh của những ngọn núi lửa đã nén sâu thềm biển bên dưới chúng, và mực nước biển tăng lên một số lần, đặc biệt vào thời kỳ cuối của Kỷ Băng Hà cuối cùng, cách đây khoảng 8.000 đến 11.000 năm.

16. Mục đích chính của tác giả khi viết bài này là
A. Để tìm hiểu về sự nghiệp của AG
B. Để mô tả đặc điểm của thế giới dưới lòng biển
C. Để giới thiệu những kết quả của việc nghiên cứu địa chất gần đây.
D. Để thảo luận về những dải núi dưới nước và những dãy núi lửa.

Đáp án B

17. Từ **conceal** gần nghĩa nhất với từ nào

Đáp án C: che giấu

18. Đoạn văn muốn nói rằng những ngọn núi dưới nước lần đầu tiên được phát hiện nhờ phương tiện:
A. một máy đo độ sâu nhờ tiếng vọng của biển.
B. Việc phân tích thông qua máy tính
C. Máy thám hiểm lặn dưới biển sâu
D. Tàu ngầm nghiên cứu

Đáp án A

19. Tác giả chỉ ra rằng AG
A. là người hướng dẫn cho H/Hess
B. phát minh ra máy đo độ sâu của biển
C. đặt tên cho ngọn núi dưới nước theo tên của ông ấy.
D. đã dạy ở ĐH Princeton.

Đáp án D

21. Tác giả nói rằng những hẻm núi ngoài khơi và ngọn núi dưới biển có chung những đặc điểm nào sau đây:
A. Đều được tìm thấy trên thềm đại dương gần thềm lục địa.

B. Đều là những bí ẩn đối với các nhà hải dương học
C. Đều được hình thành từ hoạt động núi lửa
D. Đều đã từng nằm trên bề mặt đại dương.
Đáp án B
20. Bài trên nói gì về Bắc Băng Dương
A. Ngọn núi dưới nước đã lần đầu tiên được tìm thấy ở đó.
B. Không có ngọn núi **guyot** nào được phát hiện ở đó
C. Có nhiều ngọn núi **guyot** ở đó hơn là ở bất kỳ đại dương nào khác
D. Không thể có ngọn núi **guyot** nào từng được hình thành ở đó.
Đáp án B
22. Theo bài trên, hầu hết những ngọn núi **guyot** được phát hiện ở độ sâu:
A. nhỏ hơn 600 feet B. Giữa khoảng 600 đến 3.200 feet
C. Giữa khoảng 3.200 đến 6.500 feet D. Cao hơn 8.200 feet
Đáp án C
23. Từ nào sau đây gần nghĩa nhất với **rubble**
Đáp án A: mảnh vụn
24. Theo bài trên, 2 quá trình nào sau đây tác động vào quá trình nhấn chìm những ngọn núi **guyot?**
A. Sự bào mòn và hoạt động của núi lửa
B. Sự chìm xuống của thềm đại dương và sự tăng lên của mực nước biển
C. Quá trình hình thành núi và hoạt động của những dòng biển
D. Thủy triều lớn và những trận động đất.
Đáp án B
25. Theo đoạn trên, mực nước biển tăng lên nhiều nhất khi nào?
A. năm 1946
B. Vào thế kỷ 19
C. Khoảng từ 8.000 đến 11.000 năm trước đây.
D. 80 triệu năm trước đây.
Đáp án C
26. A: Đừng quên đến vào ngày mai nhé!
B: Mình sẽ không quên đâu.
Đáp án D
27. Tôi muốn nói rằng xem TV là một thú tiêu khiển hay.
Đáp án C. **Would say**: dạng trang trọng của từ **say**
28. A: Chúng ta có thể đạp xe đến đó.
B: Được nhưng vậy thì nóng quá
Đáp án C
29. Sao/ Có việc gì mà bạn lại không gọi cho tôi?

Đáp án A Cấu trúc **How come + S + V(s/es/ed)...? = Cấu trúc "Why"**
30. A: Vì mọi thứ cần phải sẵn sàng lúc 6 giờ, chúng ta nên khẩn trương lên.
B: Tôi đồng ý
31. A: Xin vui lòng cho tôi gặp Helen được không ạ?
B: Tôi đang nghe.
Đáp án A
32. Bức vẽ thật đẹp. Tôi đứng đó chiêm ngưỡng nó một lúc lâu.
Đáp án A **stand doing something**: đứng làm gì
33. Ông ấy gây hại cho đất nước trong suốt thời trị vì của mình nhiều đến nỗi đất nước không bao giờ có thể phục hồi lại hoàn toàn được.
A. indicted (truy tố, kết tội) B. inferred (suy ra)
C. induced (gây buồn ngủ, đem lại) D. inflicted (gây ra-vết thương)
Đáp án D
34. Xin đừng bực mình/ phật ý nếu tôi có đưa ra một vài gợi ý để giúp tiến bộ hơn.
Đáp án B **take something amiss:** bực mình/ phật ý về điều gì
35. Tôi tức giận vì anh đã không nói sự thật. Tôi ghét mình bị lừa dối.
Đáp án D **hate + V-ing. being deceived: bị lừa dối**
36. Glean nên xem xét một cách nghiêm túc việc trở thành diễn viên. Cô ấy có năng khiếu diễn xuất.
Đáp án C. **consider doing something: Xem xét việc làm gì.**
37. Suỵt. Tôi nghe thấy một ai đó đang la hét từ xa. Bạn có nghe thấy vậy không?
Đáp án A. **hear somebody doing something: nghe thấy ai làm gì**
38. Tôi không chắc là không có lỗi trong việc Peter đã phát hiện ra kế hoạch chúng ta đang làm. Tôi không nhớ là đã kể cho ai về việc này hay chưa.
Đáp án C. **remember doing something: nhớ đã làm việc gì đó - trong quá khứ.**
39. Nếu bạn đã nghe lời khuyên của tôi ban đầu thì bây giờ bạn đã không vướng phải rắc rối này.
Đáp án B. **Câu điều kiện hỗn hợp. Vế IF nói về giả sử về sự việc đã không xảy ra trong quá khứ-dùng quá khứ hoàn thành, vế sau là sự việc không thể xảy ra ở hiện tại.**
40. Tôi nghĩ bạn đã nói rằng bạn được đề nghị/ có nhiệm vụ phải sang Nhật vào cuối tuần này.
Đáp án C. **intend và plan không dùng được dạng bị động ở đây. Còn assumed: được cho là. Thì không hợp nghĩa.**
41. Dù cô ấy có nghĩ gì đi nữa thì tôi cũng đã nói với cô ấy rằng tôi không định đi tiếp với kế hoạch của mình.

Đáp án A.

42. Con chó nhảy lên khi nó nhìn thấy ông chủ.

Đáp án A. **Cấu trúc nhấn. Giới từ + V được chia + S**

43. Ba vận động viên bơi: Paul, Ed và Glim hiện tại đang thi đấu để dành huy chương.

Đáp án D. Chủ ngữ số nhiều được chia ở hiện tại – có trạng từ **now.**

44. Chính những câu hỏi này lại rất khó.

Đáp án C. **Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh đưa ra một nhận định ở thời điểm hiện tại. It is Something + that + clause. Chính cái gì như thế nào.**

45. Trang thiết bị ở thư viện nghiên cứu mới bao gồm một hồ sơ vi phim ấn tượng/ hoàn hảo.

Đáp án A. **Cấu trúc nhấn Đáp án đảo to(be)- are của chủ ngữ số nhiều – facilities xuống cuối câu.**

46. Những lá bài không chỉ dùng để chơi bài mà còn để bói toán.

Đáp án B. Cấu trúc đảo của dạng câu: Not only…but also.

47. Tôi không thể nói lúc đó là mấy giờ vì những người công nhân đã tháo bỏ những chiếc kim đồng hồ (hands of the clock)

Đáp án A.

48. Vào cuối đông, giá quần áo mùa đông hạ giá thường giảm.

Đáp án D drop: hạ giá

49. "Tôi không thể nhớ chúng ta đã có lần gặp nhau". Người lạ đáp lại.

Đáp án A. **remember somebody ever to do something: nhớ rằng ai đó đã từng làm gì trong quá khứ.**

50. Thủ tướng không tạo ra ấn tượng gì với sự cố trong bài phát biểu của mình.

Đáp án C. **make an/ no impression on somebody: để lại ấn tượng (k) với ai đó.**

51. Có một tiếng nổ to bất ngờ làm mọi người nhảy bắn lên.

Đáp án C

52. Cô ấy lẽ ra phải ở đây nhưng cô ấy bị ho lâu ngày.

Đáp án A. **to be gone down with: mắc phải bệnh gì**

53. Hôm nay tôi thực sự buồn ngủ. Tôi ước mình đã không phải đưa Bob đến sân bay vào lúc khuya tối hôm qua.

Đáp án B. **Đây là câu ước về một sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ-dùng quá khứ hoàn thành.**

54. Bố tôi thường làm kinh doanh với những người ngoại quốc trong vùng.

Đáp án B. do business: làm kinh doanh

55. Việc bạn được đề cử chức giám đốc chắc hẳn làm bạn bất ngờ.

Đáp án C. **Ở đây thiếu chủ ngữ là một cụm danh từ nhưng phải ở dạng bị động vì câu mang nghĩa bị động.**

Tại sao bạn quyết định đọc bài này và liệu bạn có tiếp tục đọc cho đến hết không? Bạn có mong chờ hiểu được từng phần nhỏ của bài và liệu bạn có nhớ được bất kể một phần nào đó của bài trong quãng tác giả 2 tuần không? Cảm nhận chung cho thấy rằng câu trả lời cho những câu hỏi này phụ thuộc vào 'khả năng đọc', rồi liệu phần đề tài có hấp dẫn không, tranh luận có rõ ràng không và liệu bố cục có hấp dẫn không? Nhưng những nhà tâm lý học đang dần khám phá ra rằng để đánh giá tại sao mọi người đọc và thường không đọc những thông tin mang tính công nghệ, họ phải nghiên cứu bài viết nhiều với vai trò như một độc giả.

Thậm chí những người tự tin với kiến thức về mặt công nghệ nhất thường bỏ qua những hướng dẫn sử dụng **video** ở máy tính gia đình mà thiên về tìm kiếm những kinh nghiệm sd bằng tay. Và mọi người thường hiểu ít (take something) về thông tin người tiêu dùng dù là trên những nhãn mác về dinh dưỡng hay trong những bản hợp đồng nhỏ. những nhà tâm lý đang nghiên cứu về việc đọc có khuynh hướng cho rằng cả người mới bắt đầu đọc hay những người đọc thành thạo đều đọc mọi thứ trước mặt họ từ đầu cho đến cuối. Có những cuộc tranh luận giữa họ về vai trò của mắt, trí nhớ và não bộ trong suốt quá trình đọc. Một số người tin rằng những người đọc trôi chảy nắm được (hiểu được: take in) mọi chữ cái hay từ họ nhìn thấy: những người khác nhất định cho rằng người đọc phụ thuộc vào khả năng ghi nhớ hoặc văn cảnh để dẫn dắt họ đi từ cụm từ này đến một cụm khác. Nhưng họ đều luôn cho rằng quá trình đọc là như nhau: việc đọc bắt đầu, quá trình hiểu diễn ra sau đó việc đọc kết thúc.

Đáp án

56A 57A 58B 59D 60C 61A 62A 63D 64A 65B

66. **A**. paragraph /'pærəgrɑ:f/ **B**. aviation /,eivi'eiʃn/
C. confidential /,kɔnfi'denʃl/ **D**. supersonic /'sgìu:pə'sɔnik/

Đáp án A

67. **A**. preference /'prefərəns/ **B**. concept /'kɔnsept/
C. furious /'fgìuəriəs/ **D**. romance /rə'mæns/

Đáp án D

68. **A**. quantity /'kwɔntiti/ **B**. estimate /'estimit - 'estimeit/
C. exclusive /iks'klu:siv/ **D**. underground /'ʌndəgraund/

Đáp án C

69. **A**. essentially /i'sen∫əlli/ **B**. respectively /ris'pektivli/

C. comfortably /'kʌmfətəbli/ **D**. eventually /i'ventgiuəli/

Đáp án C

70. **A**. enthusiastic /in'θgiu:zi'æstik/

B. non-governmental /,nɔngʌvən'mentl/

C. overpopulated /'ouvə'pɔpgiuleitid/

D. deforestation /di,fɔris'tei∫n/

Đáp án C

71. Do những quy tắc về mặt kiểm dịch, họ sẽ không cho phép chúng ta được mang chó qua đường biên giới để vào trong nước.

A. Chúng ta không thể mang chó qua biên giới để vào trong nước do những quy định về mặt kiểm dịch.

B. Chó chỉ được phép qua biên giới để vào trong nước dưới những quy tắc về mặt kiểm dịch.

C. những quy tắc về kiểm dịch có nghĩa là chúng ta cần sự cho phép chính thức để mang theo chó qua biên giới vào trong nước.

D. Vì luật về kiểm dịch, chúng ta cần tìm một cách để mang chó qua đường bg vào trong nc.

Đáp án A

72. **turn down: bác bỏ, từ chối**

Kara sẽ từ chối J nếu anh ấy hỏi cưới cô.

A. KHÔNG đã chỉ ra rằng cô sẽ không cưới J ngay cả khi anh ấy hỏi cưới cô.

B. KHÔNG sẽ cưới Gì, nhưng chỉ khi anh ấy cầu hôn cô.

C. Nếu Gì cầu hôn K, anh ấy sẽ bị từ chối.

D. Gì nên có cảm nhận tốt hơn trong việc hỏi cưới K.

➢ C

73. Bạn có tình cờ bắt gặp G tuần trc không?

A. Có phải bạn gặp G lần cuối là vào một tuần trước đây?

B. Có phải bạn đã vô tình gặp G tuần trước?

C. Bạn nghĩ G đã ở đâu cả tuần trước?

D. Bạn có biết gì về những chuyện xảy ra với G tuần trước không?

Đáp án B

74. Nộp xong báo cáo, ủy ban hoãn cuộc họp lại cho đến tuần tới.

A. Ủy ban làm một bài báo cáo trước khi hoãn cuộc họp

B. Buổi họp tới bị hoãn lại.

C. Ủy ban báo cáo về việc hoãn lại cuộc họp

D. Báo cáo của ủy ban đã bị hoãn lại cho đến cuộc họp tuần tới.

Đáp án A

75. Mặc dù G yêu thích được đi du lịch ở châu Á, anh ấy quyết định không đi đến Indonesia vì sợ khủng bố.

A. dù G thích đi du lịch châu Á, kể từ khi bắt đầu lo sợ khủng bố, anh ấy đã không đến Indonesia.

B. G sẽ đến Indonesia nếu anh ấy không sợ khủng bố vì châu Á là địa điểm du lịch ưa thích của anh ấy.

C. Vì Indonesia là địa điểm có nguy cơ bị khủng bố cao, G, một người thường yêu thích châu Á, đã sợ phải đi đến đó.

D. Dù G rất thích du lịch châu Á, anh ấy sợ khủng bố ở Indonesia, vì thế anh ấy chọn là không đi đến đó.

Đáp án D

76. Anh ấy không thể là đã đọc được nhiều về đề tài trước khi diễn thuyết vì anh ấy hoàn toàn không am hiểu.

A. Vì anh ấy không biết gì về đề tài, anh ấy rõ ràng đã không nghiên cứu nó kỹ trước khi diễn thuyết.

B. Cuối cùng, dù sao thì anh ấy đã không phải diễn thuyết, vì thế anh ấy không cần phải đọc nhiều về chủ đề.

C. Không đọc được nhiều về đề tài trước khi diễn thuyết, anh ấy đã không ngạc nhiên khi bị coi là không được thông báo.

D. Anh ấy đã phải đọc nhiều về chủ đề trước khi diễn thuyết vì anh ấy không biết chút gì về nó cả.

Đáp án A

77. Cô ấy có ý định đi học Đại học dù bố mẹ cô có tán thành hay không.

A. Cô ấy đi học đại học, mặc dù bố mẹ cô không cho làm vậy.

B. Dù bố mẹ có đồng ý với việc cô ấy đi học đại học hay không, thì việc này phụ thuộc vào những gì cô ấy dự định học.

C. Nếu cô ấy được bố mẹ tán thành, dự định của cô ấy là đi học đại học.

D. ngay cả khi bố mẹ không đồng ý, cô ấy vẫn sẽ đi học đại học.

Đáp án D

78. **rule out: loại trừ, bác bỏ.**

L đã bác bỏ bất cứ cuộc hẹn nào với R trong tác giả tới.

A. L đã quyết định không bao giờ gặp lại R

B.L nói rằng việc đi cùng với R hiện tại là không thể được.

C. Một cuộc gặp tương lai giữa L và R là có vẻ như rất không có thể.

D. Trong mọi khả năng, L sẽ không bao giờ đi cùng với R nữa.

Đáp án B

79. F nên cố gắng hơn nữa để tìm ra em trai mình.
A. F cần phải cố gắng hơn nữa nếu anh muốn tìm ra em trai mình.
B. F phải làm việc vất vả để tìm ra em trai mình
C. F đã không cố gắng như anh nên làm để tìm được em trai mình
D. Bản thân F phải nỗ lực cố gắng nếu anh muốn tìm thấy em trai mình

Đáp án C

80. **set sail: căng buồm, ra khơi.**
Mãi cho đến khi Becky nhìn ra ngoài cửa sổ và không thể thấy được đất liền, cô ấy mới nhận ra con thuyền đã ra khơi.
A. Con thuyền đã căng buồm bắt đầu chuyến hành trình, và B nhận thức được điều này chỉ khi cô đã không thể nhìn thấy đất liền trong khi nhìn ra cửa sổ.
B. Sau khi nhận ra rằng con thuyền đã rời bến, B đi đến nhìn ra cửa sổ để ngắm nhìn khi họ đang đi du ngoạn.
C. Sau khi nhìn ra cửa sổ và nhìn thấy đất liền, B không chắc chắn liệu con thuyền đã bắt đầu di chuyển hay chưa.
D. Vì B không thể nhìn ra cửa sổ, cô ấy không thể nói liệu con thuyền đã bắt đầu chuyến hành trình ra khơi hay chưa được.

Đáp án A.

ĐỀ SỐ 8
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I – NĂM 2011

1: **A.** eventually /i'ventgiuəli/ **B.** capacity /kə'pæsiti/
C. altogether /,ɔ:ltə'geðə/ **D.** particular /pə'tikgiulə/
Đáp án C

2: **A.** appearance /ə'piərəns/ **B.** ambitious /æm'biʃəs/
C. performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ **D.** telephone /'telifoun/
Đáp án D

3:**A.** temptation /temp'teiʃn/ **B.** property /'prɔpəti/
C. government /'gʌvnmənt/ **D.** beautiful /'bgiu:təful/
Đáp án A

4:**A.** relation /ri'leiʃn/ **B.** arrange /ə'reindʒ/

C. summary /'sʌməri/ , **D.** eliminate /i'limineit/
Đáp án C

5: **A.** interview /'intəvgiu:/ **B.** processor /'prousesə/
C. essential /i'senʃəl/ **D.** compliment /'kɔmplimənt/
Đáp án C

6. Để giải quyết vấn đề này, thì nên phải thông qua một biện pháp mạnh/ quyết liệt.
Đáp án C. to be advisable/ to suppose (recommend,...)
- that something be...
- that somebody do something
Tốt hơn nên có một điều gì đó như thế nào/ một ai đó làm gì.

7. John: Bạn có nghĩ rằng cta nên dùng phương tiện gt công cộng để bảo vệ môi trường?
Laura: Không nghi ngờ gì về điều đó rồi = Tất nhiên rồi
Đáp án B.

8. Một vài động vật đôi khi đánh lừa kẻ thù của chúng bằng cách tỏ vẻ như đã chết.
Đáp án D.

9. Khi được thông báo rằng anh ấy đã chiến thắng, anh ấy đã nhảy lên vì vui sướng.
Đáp án C. On = when/ as
On doing sthing: khi làm gì, On being done sthing: khi được làm gì.

10. Thành công của bữa tiệc chủ yếu nhờ vào sự có mặt của một vài người nổi tiếng
Đáp án C. celebrities: nhân vật nổi danh, có tiếng tăm

11. break out: xảy ra bất thình lình
Khi một trận hỏa hoạn bất ngờ xảy ra ở Louvre, ít nhất 20 bức tranh vô giá đã bị phá hủy, bao gồm 2 bức của Picasso.
A. worthless không đáng giá **D.** worthy có giá trị
B. priceless vô giá/ không ước tính được giá cả **C.** valueless vô giá trị/ không có giá trị
Đáp án B.

12. Anh trai anh ấy thậm chí không chịu lắng nghe ý kiến của bất kỳ một ai khác. Anh ta là một người rất bảo thủ/ có đầu óc hẹp hòi, thiển cận
Đáp án C. A. cởi mở, B. nồng hậu, tốt bụng D. đăng trí

13. Ở hầu hết các nước phát triển, có đến 50% tổng dân số đi học cao hơn vào một thời điểm nào đó trong đời họ.

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN

Đáp án D. phần đầu là các nước phát triển nói chung nên không có mạo từ, phần sau là dân số của các nước đã nói ở trên Đáp án đã xác định Đáp án dùng *the*.

14. Đây là chất hóa học nào? Nó phát ra một mùi kinh khủng.

Đáp án B. to give off: tỏa ra, bốc ra (mùi/ khói)

15. Tôi đã bảo bạn là không được làm điều đó hàng trăm lần rồi cơ mà.

Đáp án A. hundreds: hàng trăm, times: *lần* là danh từ đếm được.

16. Học tiếng Anh không quá khó một khi bạn đã hạ quyết tâm cho nó.

Đáp án A. to get down to something: bắt đầu làm một thứ khó khăn, cần nhiều time and công sức/ hạ quyết tâm cho cái gì.

17.George sẽ không gặp được Mary nếu anh ta không đến bữa tiệc mừng tốt nghiệp của anh trai anh ấy.

Đáp án A. đây là câu điều kiện không có thật trong quá khứ sau đó được dùng với cấu trúc đảo Đáp án đảo vế có thì quá khứ hoàn thành.

18. Ngày nay bọn trẻ thích môn lịch sử được dạy theo cách thiết thực hơn.

Đáp án A. prefer something to be.../ to do... Ở đây là nghĩa bị động nên chọn A.

19. John được gửi đến một tờ kê khai của ngân hàng hằng tháng để anh ấy biết được có bao nhiêu tiền trong tài khoản của mình.

Đáp án A. Bản kê in sẵn ghi rõ các số tiền xuất nhập ở tài khoản của khách hàng trong một kỳ hạn nhất định.

20. Bạn có thể liệt kê những vấn đề mà các nước nghèo và đông dân số đang phải đối mặt?

Đáp án B. các vấn đề đang đối mặt với các nước này dùng facing... dạng mệnh đề quan hệ rút gọn dùng danh động từ.

overpopulated: đông dân/ dân số vượt mức.

21. Trong vòng một vài giờ, chúng tôi đã làm xong bài kiểm tra, và chúng tôi sẽ về nhà và nghỉ ngơi.

Đáp án C. Câu này mô tả những hành động xảy ra trong tương lai gần Đáp án dùng *will* và dùng tương lai hoàn thành vì h/đ làm xong bài kiểm tra **xảy ra xong trước các hành động theo sau.**

22. Bác sỹ tiến hành kiểm tra kỹ càng với bệnh nhân để tìm ra nguyên nhân của việc suy sụp sức khỏe của anh ta.

Đáp án A.

23. Tôi tưởng rằng bạn đã nói cô ấy định đi chơi xa chủ nhật tuần tới phải không nhỉ?

Đáp án B. Câu này là hỏi đuôi cho việc: *bạn nói như vậy phải không?* Phủ định của: *said* là *didn't you?*

24. Ngôn ngữ không lời là một phần quan trọng của việc giao tiếp giữa con người với nhau.

Đáp án A non-verbal language: là danh từ chung chung không đếm được nên không có mạo từ, ở sau có mạo từ **an** vì đứng trước nguyên âm và **aspect** là dt đếm được mà chưa được xác định.

25. Chúng tôi đã mua vài cặp kính Đức cổ xinh xắn.

Đáp án C. liên quan đến thứ tự của tính từ trong cụm danh từ : Thứ tự Tính từ: chỉ đánh giá/ nhận xét Đáp án tuổi Đáp án nguồn gốc.

26. Tom: Tôi xin lỗi. Tôi sẽ không thể đến được.

Mary: Ồ, không sao đâu.

Đáp án C.

27. Như không khí là quan trọng với con người, thì nước với cá cũng vậy.

Đáp án A. Câu này là cấu trúc dạng so sánh tương đương của cả một mệnh đề, từ *as* là hợp nghĩa nhất. vì thường *as* đi với mệnh đề còn *like* đi với danh từ.

28. Nếu bạn nghe theo lời khuyên của tôi bạn đã không rơi vào những khó khăn như bây giờ.

Đáp án A. câu điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ nhưng vế sau là kết quả ở hiện tại vì có từ *now Đáp án* IF quá khứ hoàn thành, tương lai trong quá khứ.

29. Dấu vân tay của một người thì khác so với của bất cứ người nào khác.

Đáp án D. Đại từ *those* để tránh lặp lại từ *fingerprints*.

30. Jane đã không có nhà khi tôi đến. Tôi cho rằng cô ấy chắc đã quên rằng tôi đang đến.

Đáp án A. Chỉ sự chắc chắn về một sự việc đã xảy ra trong quá khứ dùng: must + have + done...

31. Việc mặt trăng có vẻ lớn hơn đáng kể ở đường chân trời hơn là khi nó ở trên đỉnh đầu chỉ là một ảo giác quang học.

Đáp án D. câu này thiếu một chủ ngữ của mệnh đề: 'appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead' là *the moon* **và một từ làm đại diện cho chủ ngữ thay cho cả mệnh đề đứng làm chủ ngữ:** 'the moon appears considerably larger at the horizon than it does overhead'

32. Tôi rất thích để được đi tới bữa tiệc đó của họ, nhưng tôi đã không được mời.

Đáp án D. Đây là một giả sử về một điều có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ (thích được đến) chỉ vì một hành động khác (không được mời) đã xảy ra. Việc: được đến là giả sử có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ nên phải ở dạng hoàn thành – to have gone.

33. Jane : Trời đang sắp mưa.

Mary: Tôi hy vọng là không.

Đáp án D.

34. một người bạn tốt là người mà sẽ ở bên bạn khi bạn gặp rắc rối.

Đáp án A. One ở đây có nghĩa là người, người ở đây được xác định ở mệnh đề đằng sau nên phải là *the one*. Dùng đại từ quan hệ *who* vì để thay thế cho một chủ ngữ ở mệnh đề đằng sau.

35. Bài tập về nhà có khó khăn như thế nào, chúng tôi cũng đã cố hết sức để hoàn thành nó.

Đáp án A. Ở đây dùng cấu trúc đảo để nhấn mạnh độ khó của bt có như thế nào: đảo Difficult as **lên đầu câu. B thì sai nghĩa C. thừa:** as **D. sai vì sau** Despite **là danh từ/ cụm danh từ.**

36. Cô ấy đã lắng nghe chăm chú tới mức không bỏ qua một từ nào.

Đáp án D. Dùng cấu trúc đảo để nhấn mạnh với h/đ trong quá khứ Đáp án 'danh từ + did + S + V (bare)'

37. Khi đang nghe tin tức cô ấy ngủ quên và nửa giờ sau mới tỉnh lại.

Đáp án A. come round: tỉnh lại

38.Cảnh sát buộc anh ta ra tòa làm nhân chứng.

Đáp án D. to compel somebody to do something: bắt buộc, ép ai đó làm gì.

39. những người có quan điểm chính trị cấp tiến ủng hộ/ tán thành việc phụ nữ không nên bị phân biệt đối xử giới tính.

Đáp án A. ủng hộ/ tán thành công khai.

40. Ở lại một khách sạn tốn kém gấp 2 lần việc thuê một căn phòng trong một khu nhà ở ngoại ô (của những người trong thành phố) trong một tuần.

Đáp án B. so sánh gấp/ bằng mấy lần Đáp án số lần + as much/ long,... + as...

41.**Đáp án B. take a leave of absence: rời đi đâu, vắng mặt.**

42. **Đáp án D trạng từ phải đứng sau tân ngữ Đáp án** to respond this fax immediately

43. **Đáp án A. tính từ đứng trước danh từ:** the English writing

44. **Đáp án D Greater thanĐáp án greater than that of the earth.**

45.**Đáp án A. make a decision: quyết định Đáp án phải là: making.**

46. Dù anh ấy có vẻ thân thiện, anh ấy không đáng tin đâu.

A. Anh ta quá thân thiện để được tin tưởng.

B. Tuy nhiên những ta có vẻ thân thiện, anh ta không đáng tin đâu. Sửa như thế nào sẽ đúng:

He seems friendly, however, he's not to be trusted.

C. Anh ta có thể có bạn bè, nhưng anh ta không đáng tin đâu.

D. Dù anh ta có vẻ thân thiện đến mức nào, anh ta không đáng tin đâu.

Đáp án D.

47. Bạn lẽ ra nên thuyết phục để anh ta thay đổi ý kiến.

A. Việc thuyết phục để anh ta thay đổi ý kiến là quan trọng, những bạn đã không làm

B. Bạn đã không để anh ta thay đổi do ý kiến của anh ý.

C. Bạn nên thuyết phục để anh ta thay đổi ý kiến.

D. Bạn thuyết phục để anh ta thay đổi ý kiến nhưng anh ấy đã không nghe.

Đáp án A.

48. Khi tỉ lệ thất nghiệp cao, tỉ lệ tội phạm thường cũng cao.

A. Tỉ lệ thất nghiệp và tỉ lệ tội phạm đều cao hơn.

B. Tỉ lệ thất nghiệp cao hơn bao nhiêu, tỉ lệ tội phạm cao hơn bấy nhiêu.

C. Tỷ lệ thất nghiệp cao bằng tỉ lệ tội phạm.

D. Tỷ lệ thất nghiệp cao hay không phụ thuộc vào tỷ lệ tội phạm.

Đáp án B.

49. Tôi ước rằng bạn đã không nói điều đó.

A. câu này là mong rằng trong tương lai hay hiện tại bạn đừng nói điều đó.

B. Cấu trúc giả như cũng tương tự như câu điều kiện phải dùng quá khứ hoàn thành là If only you hadn't said that.

C. Câu này là hy vọng trong tương lai

D. Sẽ tốt nếu bạn không nói điều đó. Vì là câu điều kiện không có thật ở quá khứ.

Đáp án D.

50. "Các em luôn chỉ gây ra những lỗi sai trầm trọng thôi!". Thầy giáo nói.

Đáp án C. Đây là một lời phàn nàn nên chọn câu gián tiếp có từ "complained"

Giáo viên phàn nàn việc những học sinh của mình chỉ luôn gây ra những lỗi sai trầm trọng.

51. Việc học tiếng Anh của tôi đang tiến bộ một cách nhanh chóng.

...in leaps and bounds: nhanh chóng.

Đáp án B.

52. Nhiều vấn đề quốc tế hiện nay chúng ta đang đối mặt:

A. Việc không thành thạo ngôn ngữ. B. là do việc không hiểu/ hiểu lầm.

C. Là do không hiểu bản thân chúng ta.

D. thiếu khả năng IQ để hiểu được nhau.

Đáp án B.

53. Chúng tôi sống tốt với nhau khi chúng tôi dùng chung một căn hộ,

A. **sai 'different' phải là 'difference'**

B. **although + mệnh đề**

C. **inspite of the fact that + mệnh đề**

D. **dù cô ấy nhiều tuổi hơn tôi. Đáp án despite + danh từ/ cụm danh từ/ V-ing.**

Đáp án D.

54. Đã được chọn để đại diện cho Liên đoàn kỹ sư Mỹ ở Hội nghị quốc tế, anh ấy đã phát biểu một bài ngắn để chấp nhận.

Đáp án D. chủ ngữ chính là he, **phần trên là mệnh đề trạng ngữ rút gọn để nêu lên lý do anh ấy phát biểu. mệnh đề trạng ngữ này là rút gọn của: Because he had been selected to...**

55. Khi bạn làm một điều gì đó, bạn nên cân nhắc những giữa được và mất.

Đáp án C. thành ngữ...

Làm việc từ xa là một dạng của thông tin máy tính giữa gia đình và cơ quan của nhân viên. Với những nhân viên mà công việc gồm có việc ngồi tại một thiết bị đầu cuối hoặc một thiết bị xử lý văn bản để nhập liệu hoặc đánh báo cáo, vị trí của máy tính không thành vấn đề/ không quan trọng. Nếu thiết bị có thể truyền tin qua đường dây điện thoại, khi công việc được hoàn thành, nhân viên có thể gọi đến máy tính của cơ quan từ vị trí cách xa và truyền dữ liệu cho ông chủ. một cuộc khảo sát gần đây trong tờ *USA Today* đã ước tính rằng có khoảng 8,7 triệu nhân viên làm việc từ xa. Nhưng dù số lượng này đang tăng lên hàng năm, xu hướng này không có vẻ trở nên quan trọng như được dự đoán như tờ *Business Week* đã xuất bản trong bài *"The Portable Executive"* được xuất hiện ở đầu báo một vài năm trước đây. Tại sao làm việc từ xa không trở nên phổ biến hơn?

Rõ ràng, việc thay đổi đơn giản là cần thời gian. Nhưng ngoài ra, có sự phản đối thực sự từ nhiều nhà quản lý. Những người điều hành này cho rằng việc giám sát những nhân viên làm việc từ xa trong một lực lượng lao động đông đảo trải khắp toàn đất nước sẽ là quá khó, hay, ít ra thì hệ thống để quản lý họ chưa được phát triển do đó trách nhiệm của những người quản lý trở nên phức tạp.

Cũng đúng khi những nhân viên được lựa chọn để làm việc từ xa thường là miễn cưỡng chấp nhận cơ hội đó. Hầu hết mọi người cảm thấy rằng họ cần những gặp gỡ/ trao đổi thường xuyên với một nhóm, và nhiều người băn khoăn là họ sẽ không được xem xét như nhau trong vấn đề thăng chức nếu họ không hay xuất hiện hơn ở cơ quan. Một số người cảm thấy rằng ngay cả khi không gian trong gia đình họ không còn là nơi làm việc, họ không bao giờ thực sự tránh xa được công việc.

56. Tác giả đề cập những mục sau như là những lo lắng của những nhân viên làm việc từ xa, **trừ**:

A. Việc thiếu sự gặp gỡ với một nhóm

B. Hệ thống quản lý khác.

C. Thực tế là nơi làm việc là ở trong nhà bạn.

D. Cơ hội để thăng chức.

Đáp án B.

57. Có bao nhiêu nhân viên Mĩ đang làm việc từ xa?

Đáp án A.

58. Có thể được suy ra từ đoạn trên rằng tác giả là:

Đáp án B. một nhân viên báo cáo/ nhà báo.

59. Từ **"resistance"** có thể được thay thế tốt nhất bởi.

Đáp án C. sự phản đối.

60. Đâu là chủ đề chính của đoạn trên?

Đáp án C. cái nhìn tổng quan về làm việc từ xa.

Dù chúng là những nguồn cung cấp vitamin, khoáng chất và protein chất lượng cao mà không đắt, trứng cũng chứa đựng mức độ cao về Cholesterol trong máu, một trong những nguyên nhân chính của các bệnh tim mạch. Một lòng đỏ trứng, thực tế chứa đựng cao hơn một chút so với 2/3 của giới hạn Cholesterol được cho phép hằng ngày. Hiểu biết này đã khiến cho việc buôn bán trứng giảm mạnh trong những năm gần đây, do đó đã dẫn đến sự phát triển của một vài thay thế cho việc ăn trứng đều đặn. Một thay thế là ăn những sản phẩm thay thế trứng. Những sản phẩm này không thật sự là trứng, nhưng chúng trông có gì đó như là trứng khi được nấu lên. Chúng có mặt lợi là có tỉ lệ cholesterol thấp, và chúng có thể được bác lên (đánh lên) hoặc dùng để nướng. Tuy nhiên một bất lợi là chúng không tốt khi rán, kho/ trần, hoặc luộc. Sự thay thế thứ 2 cho trứng bình thường là một loại trứng mới, có khi được gọi là trứng 'designer'. Những quả trứng này được sinh ra bởi gà mái được cho ăn với lượng thức ăn ít béo bao gồm những nguyên liệu như: dầu chiết xuất từ cây cải dầu, cây lanh và cám gạo. Dù lượng thức ăn của chúng như vậy, tuy nhiên, những con gà mái này tạo ra trứng có cùng lượng cholesterol như trứng thường. Những nhà sản xuất những quả trứng này chưa thông báo rằng việc ăn chúng sẽ không làm tăng lượng cholesterol trong máu người.

Những nhà sản xuất trứng nói rằng họ đã bị phản ánh không công bằng. Họ trích ra những nghiên cứu khoa học để hỗ trợ cho phàn nàn của mình. Và, thực tế, những nghiên cứu về mối quan hệ giữa trứng và mức độ cholesterol trong con người đã đem lại những kết quả phức hợp. Có thể không phải trứng là yếu tố chính quyết định lượng cholesterol mà là người đang ăn trứng. một số người có thể (nhạy cảm) dễ phản ứng với lượng cholesterol tiếp nhận từ thức ăn hơn những người khác. Thực tế đã được chứng minh rằng những chất béo trong khẩu phần ăn nhất định thúc đẩy/ kích thích việc sản xuất ra cholesterol trong máu của cơ thể ng. Do đó, trong khi vẫn có ý nghĩa khi chúng ta hạn chế lượng trứng ăn vào, kể cả trứng 'designer', thì có vẻ là việc làm này mà không đi kèm với việc điều tiết lượng chất béo trong khẩu phần ăn rất có thể sẽ không giúp làm giảm lượng cholesterol trong máu.

61. Mục đích chính của bài trên?

Đáp án B. để thông báo cho mọi người về mối quan hệ giữa chứng và lượng cholesterol.

62. Theo bài, đâu là một nguyên nhân của các bệnh tim mạch? **Đáp án B.**

63. Từ nào có thể thay thế tốt nhất từ **'somewhat'?**

Đáp án B. một chút

64. Đâu là nguyên nhân của sự thay đổi trong việc kinh doanh trứng?

Đáp án D. những lo lắng về lượng cholesterol

65. Theo đoạn, một lòng đỏ trứng chứa khoảng bao nhiêu phần của lượng giới hạn tiêu thụ cholesterol hàng ngày?

Đáp án B. khoảng 2/3

66. Từ **'portrayed' có thể được thay thế tốt nhất bởi?**

Đáp án D. mô tả/ khắc họa.

67. Nghĩa của **'back up'? Đáp án D. Hỗ trợ.**

68. Cụm **'mixed results'** có nghĩa là?

Đáp án C. kết quả chưa đi đến kết luận

69. Theo bài trên, những sản phẩm thay thế trứng không thể được dùng để làm các món trứng sau TRỪ: **Đáp án C. món trứng bác.**

70. Theo tác giả điều nào có thể giảm lượng cholesterol trong máu?

Đáp án C. ***giảm lượng trứng và chất béo hấp thu vào cơ thể.***

Câu hỏi đầu tiên mà chúng ta có thể hỏi là: "Bạn có thể học được gì ở trường đại học để giúp bạn trở thành một nhân viên? Các trường học dạy một người tài/ kiệt xuất nhiều thứ giá trị đối với một kế toán, một bác sỹ hay một kỹ sư điện. Liệu họ có dạy cả những thứ nào đó giá trị cho người nhân viên tương lai? Có, họ dạy một điều mà có lẽ có giá trị nhất để một nhân viên tương lai phải biết. Nhưng rất ít sinh viên để tâm để học nó. Điều cơ bản này là khả năng hình thành kỹ năng để tổ chức và bày tỏ ý kiến trong cả viết và nói. Điều này có nghĩa là thành công của bạn với vai trò một nhân viên sẽ phụ thuộc vào khả năng giao tiếp với mọi người và việc thể hiện những suy nghĩ và ý kiến của riêng bạn với họ để rồi họ sẽ hiểu được mục đích bạn đang hướng tới và sẽ bị thuyết phục.

Tất nhiên kỹ năng diễn đạt bản thân nó là không đủ. Bạn phải có một vài điều để nói đầu tiên. Tính hiệu quả của công việc của bạn phụ thuộc nhiều vào khả năng của bạn để khiến người khác hiểu được công việc của mình vì họ làm việc dựa trên bản thân chất lượng công việc.

Việc diễn tả được suy nghĩ của mình là một kỹ năng mà trường học có thể thực tế dạy. Việc hình thành nên kỹ năng diễn đạt phải được hình thành từ sớm: một đam mê và một khả năng về ngôn ngữ; kinh nghiệm trong việc sắp xếp những suy nghĩ và kiến thức, lọc bỏ những gì không liên quan và trên hết là thói quen diễn đạt bằng lời. Nếu bạn không thiết lập những nền tảng này trong suốt thời đi học, có thể bạn sẽ không bao giờ có được một cơ hội như thế nào một lần nữa.

71: Đáp án B. a great: (n): một người tài giỏi, kiệt xuất

72: B. *to bother to do something: cảm thấy phiền, áy náy để làm gì.*

73: Đáp án D.

74: A. *what someone is driving at: mục đích ai đó đang nhằm vào.*

75.B **76.C** **77.D**

78: Đáp án D. to lay: sắp đặt, bố trí, thiết lập.

79: Đáp án C. *an ear for something: khả năng học âm nhạc, ngôn ngữ, ...*

80: Đáp án A.

1 C	2 D	3 A	4 C	5 C	6 C	7 B	8 D
9 C	10 C	11 B	12 C	13 D	14 B	15 A	16 A
17 A	18 A	19 A	20 B	21 C	22 A	23 B	24 A
25 C	26 C	27 A	28 C	29 D	30 A	31 D	32 D
33 D	34 A	35 A	36 D	37 A	38 D	39 A	40 B
41 B	42 D	43 A	44 D	45 A	46 D	47 A	48 B
49 D	50 C	51 B	52 B	53 D	54 D	55 C	56 B
57 A	58 B	59 C	60 C	61 B	62 B	63 B	64 D
65 B	66 D	67 D	68 C	69 C	70 C	71 B	72 B
73 D	74 A	75 B	76 C	77 D	78 B	79 C	80 A

ĐÈ SÓ 9
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐÈ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 3 – NĂM 2010

1B	2A	3C	4D	5A	6C	7D	8B	9D	10B
11A	12D	13A	14B	15A	16A	17B	18D	19C	20A
21C	22D	23D	24C	25D	26D	27D	28A	29C	30B
31C	32A	33D	34C	35A	36BD	37C	38D	39A	40B
41B	42B	43B	44B	45C	46C	47A	48C	49B	50C
51B	52C	53C	54D	55D	56C	57B	58B	59D	60A
61C	62C	63C	64B	65C	66B	67C	68B	69C	70D
71B	72D	73C	74D	75A	76D	77D	78C	79B	80C

ĐÈ SÓ 10
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐÈ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 2 – NĂM 2010

1.A	2C	3.B	4.A	5.B	6.C	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.D
11.D	12.D	13.D	14.B	15.D	16.A	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.D
21.D	22.C	23B	24.D	25.C	26.A	27.C	28.A	29.A	30.D
31.C	32.A	33.D	34.C	35.C	36.B	37.D	38.B	39.D	40.A
41.A	42.D	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.D	47.C	48.A	49.B	50.D
51.A	52.D	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.D	57.B	58.C	59.D	60.A
61.B	62.A	63.D	64.B	65.A	66.D	67.C	68.A	69.C	70.A
71.B	72.B	73.A	74.D	75.B	76.C	77.D	78.C	79.B	80.C

ĐÈ SÓ 11
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐÈ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 1 – NĂM 2010

1.C	2.B	3.B	4.B	5.A	6.B	7.B	8.D	9.D	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.C	14.D	15.C	16.C	17.D	18.B	19.B	20. D
21.A	22.C	23.D	24.B	25.B	26.B	27.D	28.A	29.C	30.C
31.D	32.D	33.B	34.C	35.A	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.D	40.C
41.D	42.B	43.D	44.B	45.C	46.D	47.C	48.B	49.A	50.C
51.C	52.B	53.D	54.C	55.C	56.D	57.C	58.D	59.C	60.B
61.A	62.C	63.D	64.D	65.B	66.D	67.C	68.C	69.B	70.D
71.B	72.C	73.C	74.C	75.B	76.A	77.D	78.D	79.D	80.C

ĐÈ SÓ 12
TRƯỜNG THPT THÁI PHIÊN – TP. ĐÀ NẴNG
ĐÈ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 1/ NĂM 2011

1D	2D	3D	4C	5B	6B	7C	8D	9C	10C
11C	12D	13D	14A	15C	16B	17A	18C	19B	20B
21B	22A	23D	24C	25B	26C	27B	28A	29C	30D
31C	32A	33B	34D	35C	36B	37B	38D	39D	40D
41A	42B	43D	44A	45A	46B	47D	48B	49A	50A
51A	52B	53B	54C	55A	56B	57C	58A	59A	60C
61D	62D	63A	64A	65A	66A	67B	68A	69C	70D
71A	72C	73D	74C	75B	76D	77C	78D	79B	80C

ĐÈ SÓ 13
TRƯỜNG THPT KONTUM
ĐÈ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011

1C	2B	3A	4D	5A	6C	7D	8B	9D	10A
11C	12D	13D	14A	15C	16B	17C	18A	19D	20D
21B	22D	23D	24C	25A	26A	27B	28C	29C	30B
31D	32D	33D	34B	35D	36B	37A	38C	39B	40D
41C	42A	43A	44A	45B	46C	47C	48D	49B	50C
51A	52D	53B	54A	55B	56C	57C	58D	59B	60C
61A	62D	63B	64A	65B	66C	67D	68A	69B	70A
71C	72B	73B	74D	75C	76B	77D	78A	79B	80C

ĐỀ SỐ 14
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011

1D	2A	3B	4C	5C	6A	7D	8C	9D	10C
11B	12C	13A	14A	15D	16D	17A	18A	19A	20A
21B	22B	23C	24C	25C	26C	27B	28D	29B	30D
31C	32C	33C	34D	35B	36A	37C	38A	39D	40B
41A	42C	43D	44D	45A	46D	47A	48D	49A	50C
51A	52C	53A	54B	55C	56B	57D	58B	59D	60A
61C	62D	63D	64B	65C	66B	67A	68D	69D	70B
71D	72B	73D	74C	75A	76C	77A	78D	79B	80B

ĐỀ SỐ 15
TRƯỜNG THPT HUỲNH THÚC KHÁNG
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC / NĂM 2011

1A	2B	3B	4B	5A	6B	7C	8B	9A	10B
11D	12C	13B	14A	15C	16D	17C	18A	19D	20A
21B	22C	23D	24D	25D	26B	27A	28C	29A	30D
31C	32D	33A	34B	35D	36B	37D	38D	39A	40C
41D	42D	43D	44B	45B	46C	47D	48A	49C	50A
51A	52C	53B	54A	55B	56C	57A	58D	59D	60C
61A	62D	63C	64C	65A	66B	67A	68A	69B	70C
71B	72B	73C	74C	75C	76A	77D	78D	79D	80C

ĐỀ SỐ 16
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN HUY HIỆU
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC / NĂM 2011

1A	2C	3D	4C	5B	6B	7C	8B	9C	10B
11B	12C	13D	14A	15A	16D	17B	18B	19B	20C
21B	22B	23A	24C	25D	26B	27B	28D	29D	30C
41B	42A	43C	44B	45D	46D	47A	48D	49B	50A
51A	52B	53C	54D	55A	56B	57C	58D	59A	60B
61C	62D	63A	64D	65C	66D	67A	68B	69B	70C

ĐỀ SỐ 17
TRƯỜNG THPT NGUYỄN TRÃI – THÁI BÌNH
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 2/ NĂM 2011

1B	2A	3B	4D	5A	6B	7A	8C	9D	10A
11B	12C	13A	14D	15A	16B	17C	18B	19A	20C
21A	22B	23C	24A	25C	26D	27B	28A	29C	30B
31B	32D	33B	34A	35A	36A	37C	38B	39B	40A
41B	42D	43A	44C	45C	46A	47D	48A	49C	50B
51B	52D	53A	54C	55D	56D	57B	58C	59A	60A
61B	62C	63D	64A	65C	66B	67D	68B	69A	70A
71C	72C	73D	74A	75B	76C	77D	78A	79B	80C

ĐỀ SỐ 18
TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM CÔNG BÌNH – VĨNH PHÚC
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 1/ NĂM 2011

1C	2B	3B	4C	5C	6A	7D	8B	9D	10C
11D	12D	13D	14A	15D	16C	17C	18B	19A	20D
21C	22B	23D	24C	25C	26A	27D	28D	29D	30A
31C	32B	33A	34B	35B	36C	37B	38B	39A	40C
41C	42A	43B	44A	45B	46A	47D	48B	49B	50A
51A	52B	53A	54A	55B	56A	57B	58D	59C	60B
61D	62C	63A	64D	65D	66B	67A	68A	69B	70C
71D	72A	73C	74C	75A	76C	77C	78D	79D	80B

ĐỀ SỐ 19
TRƯỜNG THPT TX QUẢNG TRỊ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH NĂM 2011
Mã đề 146

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.D	5.C	6.D	7.D	8.C	9.A	10.B
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.D	16.B	17.B	18.C	19.C	20.A
21.C	22.B	23.D	24.B	25.A	26.C	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.C
31.D	32.B	33.C	34.C	35.C	36.A	37.B	38.A	39.D	40.A
41.D	42.D	43.A	44.C	45.A	46.C	47.C	48.B	49.D	50.B
51.C	52.B	53.C	54.B	55.A	56.D	57.A	58.B	59.A	60.C
61.B	62.D	63.B	64.A	65.B	66.B	67.D	68.C	69.D	70.D
71.B	72.C	73.A	74.C	75.A	76.B	77.D	78.D	79.C	80.A

ĐỀ SỐ 20
TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ QUÝ ĐÔN TX QUẢNG TRỊ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I NĂM 2011

1.C	2.D	3.A	4.C	5.A	6.C	7.A	8.A	9.B	10.C
11.A	12.D	13.B	14.B	15.C	16.C	17.D	18.A	19.D	20.C
21.A	22.A	23.D	24.B	25.B	26.C	27.B	28.C	29.D	30.A
31.C	32.B	33.D	34.C	35.D	36.B	37.A	38.D	39.C	40.B
41.D	42.C	43.B	44.C	45.C	46.C	47.D	48.D	49.B	50.D
51.A	52.A	53.B	54.C	55.B	56.A	57.C	58.D	59.C	60.D
61.A	62.C	63.A	64.C	65.B	66.B	67.D	68.D	69.C	70.B
71.B	72.A	73.B	74.D	75.D	76.A	77.C	78.B	79.B	80.D

ĐỀ SỐ 21
TRƯỜNG ĐH SƯ PHẠM HÀ NỘI – TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC ĐỢT 4 – NĂM 2010

1C	2C	3B	4A	5D	6B	7C	8B	9C	10C
11B	12A	13D	14A	15C	16C	17D	18B	19B	20B
21A	22B	23C	24D	25C	26A	27D	28B	29A	30D
31D	32A	33C	34A	35D	36B	37A	38B	39C	40A
41C	42A	43D	44B	45D	46B	47A	48B	49C	50C
51C	52A	53C	54B	55B	56A	57B	58A	59A	60B
61A	62C	63B	64C	65D	66C	67C	68A	69C	70A
71A	72B	73D	74A	75C	76A	77C	78B	79D	80C

ĐỀ SỐ 22
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN NGUYỄN HUỆ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011

1.C	2.B	3.B	4.C	5.B	6.B	7.A	8.D	9.A	10.B
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.D	15.D	16.C	17.D	18.D	19.B	20.C
21.D	22.A	23.C	24.A	25.B	26.C	27.A	28.D	29.D	30.A
31.B	32.B	33.A	34.A	35.B	36.C	37.A	38.D	39.C	40.D
41.B	42.B	43.A	44.B	45.C	46.A	47.A	48.B	49.D	50.A
51.B	52.A	53.C	54.C	55.D	56.C	57.A	58.A	59.D	60.C
61.D	62.A	63.C	64.D	65.C	66.B	67.D	68.C	69.A	70.A
71.B	72.D	73.D	74.A	75.C	76.C	77.D	78.D	79.B	80.B

ĐỀ 23
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN KHOA HỌC TỰ NHIÊN
Mã đề: 412

1.D	2.C	3.D	4.C	5.D	6.A	7.B	8.B	9.D	10.D
11.D	12.C	13.B	14.A	15.D	16.C	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.D
21.B	22.A	23.C	24.B	25.D	26.D	27.C	28.B	29.D	30.B
31.A	32.D	33.C	34.C	35.D	36.B	37.A	38.D	39.D	40.D
41.C	42.C	43.D	44.B	45.A	46.D	47.B	48.D	49.C	50.D
51.D	52.D	53.A	54.C	55.D	56.B	57.B	58.D	59.C	60.B
61.C	62.B	63.B	64.C	65.B	66.A	67.C	68.C	69.D	70.D
71.A	72.D	73.B	74.C	75.D	76.A	77.D	78.C	79.C	80.A

ĐỀ SỐ 24

1.C	2.B	3.C	4.D	5.C	6.C	7.B	8.D	9.C	10.A
11.A	12.D	13.C	14.B	15.D	16.B	17.D	18.B	19.D	20.B
21.D	22.C	23.C	24.D	25.A	26.C	27.D	28.C	29.A	30.D
31.D	32.C	33.B	34.A	35.B	36.A	37.D	38.D	39.D	40.A
41.B	42.D	43.B	44.B	45.D	46.A	47.C	48.C	49.C	50.A
51.A	52.C	53.D	54.D	55.D	56.D	57.D	58.B	59.D	60.D
61.B	62.B	63.C	64.B	65.A	66.B	67.C	68.A	69.D	70.D
71.D	72.A	73.A	74.C	75.C	76.B	77.D	78.C	79.B	80.C

ĐỀ SỐ 25
TRƯỜNG THPT CHUYÊN VĨNH PHÚC
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐẠI HỌC LẦN 3/ 2011
MÃ ĐỀ THI 137

1.D	2.B	3.A	4.A	5.D	6.D	7.A	8.C	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.B	13.A	14.D	15.A	16.B	17.B	18.A	19.C	20.B
21.A	22.A	23.C	24.D	25.C	26.C	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.D
31.D	32.C	33.B	34.B	35.B	36.C	37.B	38.C	39.A	40.C
41.A	42.D	43.B	44.D	45.D	46.D	47.C	48.C	49.C	50.D
51.D	52.C	53.C	54.B	55.A	56.C	57.B	58.A	59.D	60.C

ĐỀ SỐ 26

TRƯỜNG THPT ĐÔNG HIẾU – T.P NGHỆ AN

MÃ ĐỀ THI 598

1C	2B	3D	4D	5D	6A	7A	8D	9C	10B
11D	12D	13	14D	15D	16C	17B	18C	19B	20A
21A	22A	23A	24B	25B	26D	27B	28D	29B	30B
31A	32C	33B	34C	35C	36B	37A	38D	39C	40A
41C	42B	43B	44D	45B	46C	47C	48B	49C	50D
51A	52A	53B	54C	55D	56A	57C	58A	59B	60B
61C	62B	63A	64D	65D	66B	67D	68B	69C	70C
71D	72A	73C	74B	75A	76D	77B	78C	79A	80B

ĐỀ SỐ 27

TRƯỜNG THPT HUỲNH THÚC KHÁNG – T.P NGHỆ AN

MÃ ĐỀ THI 132

1.A	2.A	3.C	4.C	5.C	6.B	7.B	8.D	9.C	10.D
11.B	12.B	13.B	14.A	15.A	16.A	17.C	18.B	19.D	20.B
21.C	22.B	23.D	24.A	25.C	26.D	27.D	28.D	29.D	30.D
31.D	32.B	33.C	34.D	35.D	36.B	37.C	38.D	39.D	40.C
41.D	42.B	43.A	44.B	45.A	46.D	47.A	48.C	49.A	50.D
51.C	52.C	53.D	54.B	55.C	56.B	57.A	58.B	59.D	60.D
61.A	62.A	63.A	64.A	65.B	66.C	67.C	68.C	69.A	70.A
71.B	72.B	73.C	74.D	75.B	76.A	77.B	78.C	79.C	80.C

ĐỀ SỐ 28

TRƯỜNG THPT LÊ HỮU TRÁC 2 – T.P HÀ TĨNH

MÃ ĐỀ THI 126

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.B	5.B	6.B	7.D	8.B	9.B	10.C
11.C	12.C	13.B	14.B	15.C	16.B	17.B	18.B	19.C	20.A
21.A	22.A	23.A	24.C	25.C	26.A	27.A	28.C	29.D	30.B
31.B	32.C	33.D	34.B	35.D	36.C	37.A	38.A	39.B	40.C
41.B	42.A	43.D	44.D	45.A	46.D	47.A	48.B	49.A	50.C
51.B	52.C	53.A	54.C	55.C	56.D	57.D	58.A	59.B	60.D
61.A	62.C	63.A	64.C	65.C	66.B	67.B	68.D	69.D	70.C
71.B	72.A	73.C	74.B	75.D	76.A	77.D	78.C	79.A	80.B

ĐỀ SỐ 29

TRƯỜNG THPT PHẠM CÔNG BÌNH – T.P VĨNH PHÚC

Mã đề thi: 078

1.A	2.D	3.D	4.C	5.B	6.C	7.C	8.A	9.B	10.A
11.A	12.C	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.B	17.C	18.C	19.C	20.A
21.A	22.B	23.B	24.D	25.C	26.C	27.C	28.B	29.A	30.B
31.C	32.D	33.B	34.B	35.D	36.B	37.A	38.B	39.C	40.A
41.B	42.A	43.C	44.D	45.D	46.B	47.B	48.D	49.B	50.D
51.C	52.C	53.D	54.A	55.B	56.B	57.B	58.D	69.C	60.A
61.A	62.D	63.C	64.A	65.D	66.D	67.A	68.B	69.D	70.A
71.C	72.A	73.C	74.A	75.D	76.D	77.D	78.C	79.B	80.D

ĐỀ SỐ 30

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN CHÂU TRINH – T.P ĐÀ NẴNG

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN I NĂM 2011

MÃ ĐỀ 209

1. B	2. A	3. D	4. B	5. C	6. D	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. D	13. A	14. B	15. A	16. B	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. A	22. B	23. B	24. C	25. D	26. D	27. D	28. A	29. A	30. D
31. B	32. A	33. D	34. C	35. C	36. C	37. D	38. C	39. A	40. C
41. B	42. C	43. D	44. D	45. C	46. C	47. B	48. A	49. B	50. C
51. D	52. B	53. A	54. B	55. D	56. C	57. A	58. D	59. D	60. C
61. A	62. D	63. B	64. D	65. C	66. D	67. B	68. C	69. B	70. C
71. A	72. C	73. C	74. B	75. A	76. D	77. C	78. C	79. D	80. A

ĐỀ SỐ 31

TRƯỜNG THPT PHAN ĐÌNH PHÙNG – T.P HÀ NỘI

ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. A	5. C	6. A	7. C	8. B	9. A	10. D
11. D	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. B	19. D	20. B
21. D	22. D	23. D	24. A	25. D	26. D	27. C	28. D	29. C	30. C
31. A	32. D	33. B	34. D	35. A	36. B	37. A	38. B	39. B	40. A
41. C	42. B	43. A	44. D	45. B	46. B	47. B	48. C	49. C	50. D
51. B	52. C	53. A	54. B	55. A	56. A	57. C	58. C	59. C	60. B
61. C	62. D	63. B	64. B	65. A	66. A	67. C	68. D	69. A	70. C
71. C	72. B	73. D	74. B	75. A	76. B	77. D	78. A	79. B	80. A

ĐỀ SỐ 32
TRƯỜNG THPT PHÚC TRẠCH – HÀ TĨNH
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011

1C	2B	3A	4C	5B	6B	7A	8C	9D	10B
11D	12D	13B	14B	15D	16C	17B	18D	19A	20D
21D	22B	23C	24A	25B	26A	27D	28B	29C	30D
31A	32D	33A	34C	35A	36D	37D	38D	39D	40C
41B	42D	43B	44A	45A	46D	47D	48C	49D	50B
51A	52D	53C	54D	55B	56D	57C	58C	59A	60B
61B	62A	63B	64D	65B	66C	67D	68D	69A	70B
71B	72A	73C	74B	75D	76A	77D	78C	79A	80B

ĐỀ SỐ 33
TRƯỜNG THPT QUẾ VÕ
ĐỀ THI THỬ ĐH LẦN II NĂM 2011
Mã đề : 357

1.A	2.A	3.B	4.D	5.C	6.C	7.D	8.B	9.D	10.A
11.B	13.B	13.D	14.C	15.A	16.A	17.D	18.B	19.D	20.B
21.A	22.C	23.D	24.D	25.D	26.A	27.B	28D	29.B	30.C
31.B	32.C	33.A	34.C	35.D	36.A	37.C	38.D	39.A	40.A
41.D	42.D	43.B	44.A	45.C	46.C	47.A	48.A	49.B	50.C
51.A	52.B	53.C	54.A	55.B	56.C	57.C	58.B	59.B	60.B
61.C	62.C	63.A	64.B	65.A	66.D	67.D	68.A	69.B	70.A
71.A	72.B	73.D	74.C	75.A	76.B	77.C	78.C	79.B	80.A

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA

ĐỀ SỐ 34
ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2010
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ MÃ ĐỀ: 385

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1 **A** Dùng *to-infinitive* sau các số thứ tự, đồng thời là dạng rút ngắn của một mệnh đề quan hệ (*…the first man who walked…*)
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

2 **B** Dùng thì *present perfect* để chỉ một hành động rơi vào một đoạn thời gian chưa qua hết (*this year*), nghĩa là hành động vẫn còn là một phần của hoàn cảnh hiện tại.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cách dùng thì.

3 **D** Liên từ that mở đầu một mệnh đề danh ngữ. Mệnh đề này nêu lên một thực tế và là chủ ngữ của động từ surprised.
Loại bỏ A: *whether… (or not)* cũng có thể mở đầu một mệnh đề danh ngữ làm chủ ngữ cho động từ, nhưng là để nêu một thắc mắc.
Loại bỏ B: mọi người ngạc nhiên không phải là bởi đội Serbia đánh bại đội Đức *vào lúc nào*.
Loại bỏ C: Because chỉ mở đầu một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ lí do, loại mệnh đề này không làm được chủ ngữ.

4 **B** Thành ngữ "*for a rainy day*" nghĩa là "*phòng khi túng bấn/phòng khi sa cơ lỡ vận*".
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa.

5 **D** Thành ngữ "*to have a row with sb*" (*cãi nhau với ai*), hợp nghĩa với tính từ "*blazing*" (*kịch liệt/dữ dội*) và động từ "*stormed out of the house*" (hùng hổ bỏ ra khỏi nhà).
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa.

6 **A** Biết làm toán/có hiểu biết cơ bản về toán.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ngữ nghĩa: B (theo thứ tự số/biểu diễn bằng số), C: (chữ số), D: (vô số/rất nhiều).

7 **C** Cấu trúc bị động với chủ ngữ phức hợp (*she* vừa là chủ cho *is said* vừa làm chủ cho *to have broken*).
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc: A: *(không thể có mệnh đề với that sau tổ hợp bị động)*, B (sai phép hiệp thì: *say-had broken*), D (không có chủ ngữ cho cụm nguyên thể *to have broken*)

8 **D** Cách trả lời duy nhất phù hợp tình huống. Các trả lời khác không hợp nghĩa.

9 **B** Cách trả lời duy nhất phù hợp tình huống. Các trả lời còn lại không hợp nghĩa. Đúng ra phải nói "*nothing at all*" (*hoặc bỏ hẳn luôn*), và phải nói "*you brought us*" (*bỏ giới từ **to***) nhưng vì không có lựa chọn nào khác.

10 **B** Thành ngữ "*to be out of order*" (*hư/hỏng*). Các trả lời còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A (*thất nghiệp*), C (*nghỉ làm việc*), D (*on the of chance that*…làm gì một cách cầu may).

11 **B** Cách nói duy nhất để tỏ ra hối tiếc. Các trả lời còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A (*chúc mừng*), C (*cảm ơn*), D (*mời mọc*).

12 **A** Liên từ chỉ điều kiện (*miễn sao/với điều kiện là ai*). Loại bỏ B và C vì là 2 giới từ nên không thể mở đầu một mệnh đề; loại bỏ D vì là liên từ chỉ thời gian.

13 **B** *Phrasal verb* duy nhất có nghĩa (*giải nhiệt*). Loại bỏ A (*chịu thua*), C (thoát ra) và D (*chọn môn/ nghành để theo đuổi*).

14 **C** Thành ngữ "*to take effect*" (*có tác dụng*). Loại bỏ A ("*to take action*" ra tay hành động), B (chỉ có "*to have influnence*") và D ("*to exert a force on sth*" tác động một lực vào).

15 **C** Mô thức động từ (*verb patterm*) "*to warn sb not to do sth*" (*cảnh báo ai đừng làm gì*). Các chọn lựa khác sai mô thức.

16 **A** Nói đến tỉ lệ lạm phát thì phải dùng tính từ "*high*" hoặc "*low*". Loại bỏ B (*much*), và C (*many*) vì các tính từ số lượng; loại bỏ D vì để diễn đạt gấp bao nhiêu lần thì phải dùng dạng so sánh ngang bằng chứ không phải là so sánh hơn bậc.

17 **C** Loại bỏ B và D vì else chỉ đứng sau các từ để hỏi ***wh-*** và sau các đại từ bất định: *somebody else, anybody else,* … Loại bỏ A vì *any* không đi kèm với *another*.

18 **B** Cấu trúc cụm phân từ quy định chủ ngữ của phân từ và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề theo sau phải là cùng một người. Về logic, người không viết luận văn và người bị điểm thấp là "*I*".

19 **B** Thành ngữ "for the time being"(tạm thời, trong lúc chờ đợi).

20 **B** Loại bỏ A vì mệnh đề mục đích sau "*so that*" thường chứa các *modal verbs can, may*, hoặc *will*, hơn nữa về logic việc đã mua thêm thức ăn không nhằm mục đích để cho khách ở lại ăn tối. Loại bỏ B (*thời gian*) vì và C (điều kiện) vì vô nghĩa và lệch phép hợp thì. Liên từ "*in case*" (*phòng khi*) có đặc điểm là động từ trong mệnh đề theo sau thì phải ở thì đơn (*stay*) dù là chỉ hành động tương lai.

21 **C** (*tương tác với*). Loại bỏ A vì sau interconnect (*liên kết cái gì lại với nhau*) không có giới từ *with*. Loại bỏ B vì sau *interlink* là 2 tân ngữ (*to interlink sth with sth liên kết cái gì với cái gì*). Loại bỏ D vì sai ngữ nghĩa: to *intervene with sth* can thiệp vào cái gì.

22 **A** Chọn lựa duy nhất diễn tả ý khích lệ một cách lịch sự khi nói với khách hàng.

23 **B** Chọn lựa duy nhất vì 3 chọn lựa còn lại vô nghĩa. Tuy nhiên, trong tình huống này, người ta thường nói "*sure*!" hoặc "*sure, no problems*!".

24 **C** Cấu trúc nhấn mạnh thay cho mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự nhượng bộ (*concesion*): "*although I tried very hard,…*" Loại bỏ A vì thiếu động từ "*However hard I tried/ I might try. …*"; Loại bỏ B vì as không thể kéo theo đảo ngữ. Loại bỏ D vì sai cấu trúc "*no matter how hard I tried…*".

25 **C** Trạng từ duy nhất có nghĩa "*lần lượt là/theo thứ tự vừa kể*". Loại bỏ A (*một cách độc lập*), B (*một cách riêng lẻ*) và D (*với vẻ kính trọng*).

26 **A** Mệnh đề danh ngữ "*what he does sometimes*" làm chủ cho động từ *annoys*. Nếu mệnh đề danh ngữ khởi đầu bằng một trong ba từ ***wh-*** còn lại thì động từ *does* phải có tân ngữ mới có nghĩa (lúc làm/cách làm/lý do làm việc gì đó khiến tôi bực mình)

27 **B** Thành ngữ ***to sit for an exam*** (*dự một kỳ thi*). Loại bỏ A vì chỉ có nghĩa nếu không có giới từ *for* (*to take an exam đi thi*). Loại bỏ C (*to make for sth* nhắm hướng nào để đi tới). Loại bỏ D (*to pass for sth/sb dễ khiến người ta tưởng mình là cái gì hoặc ai đó*).

28 **A** điều kiện loại II

29 **B** Cụm giới từ *as well as* + *danh từ* không ảnh hưởng tới dạng của động từ: nếu chủ ngữ số ít (*the captain*) thì động từ sẽ hiệp số ít (*was*). Loại bỏ A và D vì hiện tại đơn không hợp logic trong trường hợp thuật chuyện quá khứ.

30 **B** Dùng thì *present subjunctive* trong mệnh đề that (*I be, You be, he be,... I word, you word, he word,...*) sau nhóm động từ và tính từ chỉ ý chí (*to de-mand, request, insist,...* và *It is vital/imprerative...*).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 31 to 40.

31 **B** Ba đặc trưng trong truyện tranh phương tây: "*hài hước, bất ngờ, phê phán*".

Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 1: ***In the West, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh. The important feature of all these cartoons is the joke and the element of surprise which is contained.*** *Ở phương Tây, truyện tranh chủ yếu để làm người ta cười. Đặc điểm quan trọng của những truyện tranh biếm họa này là nét khôi hài và yếu tố bất ngờ chứa trong nó*

Và ở giữa đoạn 2: ***Nowadays cartoons are often used to make short, sharp comments on politics and governments as well as on a variety of social matters.*** *Ngày nay, truyện tranh thường được dùng để đưa ra những bình phẩm vắn tắt và gay gắt về hoạt động chính ở trường và chính phủ cũng như về nhiều vấn đề xã hội khác nhau.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn.

A: tính sáng tạo, sự tươi mới, và sự ngạc nhiên.

C: tính thú vị, sinh động và cẩn thận

D: tính nghiêm túc, tuyên truyền và hấp dẫn.

32 **A** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 3: ***Unlike most American and European cartoons, however, many Chinese cartoon drawings in the past have also attempted to educate people, especially those who could not read and write.*** *Tuy nhiên, không giống phần lớn truyện tranh ở Mỹ và châu Âu, nhiều truyện tranh ở Trung Quốc trong quá khứ cũng đã cố gắng giáo dục mọi người, đặc biệt là những người mù chữ.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

B: truyền bá tư tưởng phương tây.

C: truyền chính trị vào thời chiến.

D: luôn luôn làm vui cho mọi người.

33 **A** Thông tin ở đoạn 4 và toàn bài văn: ***In this sense, many Chinese cartoons are different from Western cartoons in so far as they do not depend chiefly on telling jokes. Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons. This is not their primary aim. In addition to commenting on serious political and social matters, Chinese cartoons have aimed at spreading the traditional Chinese thoughts and culture as widely as possible among the people.*** *Theo nghĩa này, nhiều truyện tranh Trung Quốc khác với truyện tranh phương tây vì chúng không lệ thộc chủ yếu vào việc kể chuyện khôi hài. Thường thì chẳng có gì đáng cười khi người ta xem truyện tranhTrung Quốc. Đây không phải là chủ đích chính của chúng. Ngoài việc bình phẩm những vấn đề chính trị xã hội nghiêm túc, truyện tranh Trung Quốc còn nhắm vào mục đích tuyên truyền tư tưởng văn hóa Trung Quốc càng sâu rộng càng tốt.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

B: quốc tịch

C: các giá trị

D: phong cách

34 **D** Thông tin ở giữa đoạn 4: ***Often, there is nothing to laugh at when you see Chinese cartoons.*** *This is not their primary aim. Thường thì chẳng có gì đáng cười khi người ta xem truyện tranhTrung Quốc.* Đây không phải là chủ đích chính của chúng.

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

A: chiến dịch tuyên truyền.

B: một tác phẩm nghệ thuật

C: một mục đích giáo dục

35 **A** Cấu trúc bài văn là sự đối chiếu ý tưởng giữa các đoạn xen kẽ nhau để làm nổi bật sự tương phản giữa truyện tranh phương Tây với truyện tranh Trung Quốc.

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn.

B: đưa ra một ý kiến về cách thức truyện tranh làm vui mọi người

C: một sự mô tả truyện tranh đủ mọi loại trên thế giới

D: vài nét sơ lược về truyện tranh phương Tây và Trung Quốc.

36 **C** Truyện tranh Trung Quốc và tuyện tranh phương Tây.

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

A: một sức mạnh rất lớn để gây ảnh hưởng với người khác.

B: truyện tranh như là cách giáo dục con người

D: cách tuyên truyền xuất sắc nhất.

37 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 5: ***Today, however, Chinese cartoons have an added part to play in spreading knowledge. They offer a very attractive and useful way of reaching people throughout the world, regardless of the particular country in which they live. Thus, through cartoons, the thoughts and teachings of the old Chinese philosophers and sages can now reach people who live in such countries as Britain, France, America, Japan, Malaysia or Australia and who are unfamiliar with the Chinese culture.*** *Tuy nhiên, ngày nay truyện tranh Trung Quốc còn đóng thêm một vai trò nữa trong việc truyền bá tri thức. Chúng cung cấp một cách thức hấp dẫn và hữu ích trong việc vươn tới mọi người trên khắp thế giới, bất luận những người ấy đang sống tại nước nào. Vậy, thông qua truyện tranh, tư tưởng giáo lí của các triết gia và hiền triết Trung Quốc giờ đây có thể vươn tới những người đang sống tại Anh, Nhật, Mỹ, Malaysia hoặc Úc và những người còn xa lạ với nền văn hóa Trung Quốc.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

A: minh họa chân lí trong các danh ngôn của các vĩ nhân TQ.

B: mang lại học thức cho những người mù chữ và bán mù chữ trên Thế giới.

C: truyền bá tập tục tryền thống tại TQ và trên Thế giới.

38 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn áp chót: ***Until recently, the transfer of knowledge and culture has been overwhelmingly from the West to the East and not vice versa. By means of cartoons, however, publishing companies in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore are now having success in correcting this imbalance between the East and the West.*** *Chỉ mới gần đây thôi, sự chuyển giao tri thức và văn hóa chủ yếu là Phương Tây sang phương Đông chứ không phải ngược lại. Tuy nhiên, bằng cách dùng truyện tranh, các nhà xuất bản ở Đài Loan, Hồng Kông, Singapore đang thành công trong việc chấn chỉnh lại sự mất cân bằng này giữa phương Đông và phương Tây.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn:

A: sự bất tương xứng giữa truyện tranh phương Đông và truyện tranh phương Tây.

B: ảnh hưởng của truyện tranh phương Đông với truyện tranh phương Tây.

D: sự phân biệt văn hóa giữa phương Tây và văn hóa phương Đông.

39 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 3: ***Such cartoons about the lives and sayings of great men in China have proved extremely useful in bringing education to illiterate and semi-literate people throughout China. Confucius, Mencius and Laozi have all appeared in very interesting stories presented in the form of cartoons. The cartoons themselves have thus served to illustrate the teachings of the Chinese sages in a very attractive way.*** *Những truyện tranh về cuộc đời và lời dạy của các vĩ nhân TQ đã tỏ ra rất hữu ích trong việc đem lại học thức cho những người mù chữ và bán mù chữ ở TQ. Khổng Tử, Mạnh Tử và Lão Tử đều đã xuất hiện trong những chuyện thú vị dưới dạng truyện tranh. Như vậy, chính những truyện tranh này đã giúp minh họa cho lời dạy của các bậc hiền triết theo một cách hấp dẫn.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn.

A: những truyện và đặc điểm của cuộc sống các vĩ nhân trên thế giới.

B: những người mù chữ và bán mù chữ ở TQ.

C: chuyện khôi hài các loại hài hước khác trong các vấn đề chính trị và xã hội.

40 **C** Truyện tranh có thể phục vụ nhiều mục đích khác nhau.

Loại bỏ A vì: *in the west, cartoons are used chiefly to make people laugh.*

Loại bỏ B vì không có thông tin hỗ trợ.

Loại bỏ D vì: *cartoons can overcome language barriers in all foreign countries.* Truyện tranh có thể vượt qua rào cản ngôn ngữ ở nước ngoài.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest inthe position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

41 42 43 44 45 HS tự làm

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

46 **D** Dùng tính từ tác động (*hiện tại phân từ*) để mô tả tính năng của sự vật/việc. Tính từ bị động (*quá khứ phân từ*) thường mô

tả tâm trạng của người. Sửa lại ***so annoying***.

47 **A** In order chỉ đứng trước to-infinitive để chỉ mục đích, không thể đứng trước một mệnh đề phụ chỉ mục đích. Sửa lại ***so that***.

48 **D** Lệch phép song song (*parallelism*): hai tân ngữ phía trước của *demanded* là 2 ngữ danh từ: 1) *a serious attitude word* và 2) *good team spirit*; vậy tân ngữ thứ 3 cũng phải là một ngữ danh từ mới đúng phép song song. Sửa lại ***hard work***.

49 **A** Trường hợp thừa từ vì lỗi điệp ngữ (*redundancy*): đã dùng *In my judgment* thì không dùng *I think* nữa vì 2 cách nói này dùng cùng một nghĩa. Sửa lại ***gạch bỏ I think***.

50 **C** Lỗi cấu trúc: chủ ngữ của cụm giới từ *after analyzing* và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính phía sau phải chung một người: chủ ngữ trung tính *It* không thể làm hành động *analyzing*; nó không chỉ rõ ai cả. Sửa lại ***I was*** hoặc ***we were***.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

51 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 1: ***It's often said that we learn things at the wrong time. University students frequently do the minimum of work because they're crazy about a good social life instead. Children often scream before their piano practice because it's so boring. They have to be given gold stars and medals to be Persuaded to swim, or have to be bribed to take exams***. *Người ta thường nói chúng ta học tập vào thời điểm không thích hợp. Sinh viên đại học thường học rất ít, thay vì học tập họ mê mải một đời sống xã hội thú vị. trẻ con thường khóc thét trước buổi tập đàn piano vì buổi học quá nhàm chán. Phải trao huy trương vàng hoặc bạc mới thuyết phục được chúng đi bơi, hoặc hối lộ cho chúng thì chúng mới đi thi.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: cha mẹ nên khích lệ con cái học nhiều hơn nữa.
B: học sinh trẻ tuổi thường lười biếng trong lớp.
D: giáo viên nên giảm bớt bài tập về nhà cho học sinh nhỏ tuổi.

52 **A** Nội dung ở đoạn 2 cho thấy thái độ học tập tích cực khi đã trưởng thành: ***Over the years, I've done my share of adult learning. At 30, I went to a college and did courses in History and English. It was an amazing experience. For starters, I was paying, so there was no reason to be late – I was the one frowning and drumming my fingers if the tutor was late, not the other way round. Indeed, if I could persuade him to linger for an extra five minutes, it was a bonus, not a nuisance. I wasn't frightened to ask questions, and homework was a pleasure not a pain. When I passed an exam, I had passed it for me and me alone, not for my parents or my teachers. The satisfaction I got was entirely personal***. *Nhiều năm qua, tôi đã thực hiện xong nghĩa vụ học tập của giai đoạn trưởng thành. Ở tuổi 30, tôi đi học đại học và theo học các khoá giảng về Lịch Sử và Tiếng Anh. Đó là một kinh nghiệm đáng nghạc nhiên.Trước hết, tôi là người trả tiền, nên không có lí do gì để tôi đi học muộn-chính tôi mới là người cau mày hoặc gõ ngón tay lên bàn lộ vẻ sốt ruột nếu như giáo viên trợ giảng đến muộn, chứ không phải ngược lại. Quả thực, nếu tôi có thể thuyết phục giáo viên trợ giảng nấn ná thêm 5 phút nữa thì đó quả là một phần thưởng chứ không phải là một sự phiền toái. Tôi không phải e sợ việc nêu hỏi, và bài tập về nhà là một niềm vui chứ không phải là một nỗi khổ. Khi tôi thi đỗ, thì tôi thi đỗ cho tôi chỉ cho tôi mà thôi, chứ không phải cho cha mẹ hoặc cho thầy cô giáo. Niềm thoả mãn tôi nhận được là hoàn toàn cho riêng tôi.*

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không có thông tin hỗ trợ.

53 **A** ***First and foremost = for starters***. Trước hết.

Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa: B (ở điểm xuất phát), C (*lúc ban đầu*), D (*dành cho người mới bắt đầu học*).

54 **B** Xem lí giải 52.

55 **B** Nghĩa đen của ***rusty*** là "*bị gỉ sét*", ở đây từ này được hiểu theo nghĩa bóng: Không còn thành thạo như xưa vì thiếu rèn luyện.

Các lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

56 **B** Thành ngữ "***to get there***" có nghĩa là "*đạt được mục đích*". Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

57 **A** Phát biểu này lệch ý bài văn: các đoạn 2, 3, 4 cho thấy các lợi điểm khi đi học ở tuổi trưởng thành. Ba lựa chọn còn lại đều được chứng minh qua bài viết:

B thông tin ở đoạn 3: ***But the joy is that, although some parts have rusted up, your brain has learnt all kinds of other things since you were young. It has learnt to think***

independently and flexibly and is much better at relating one thing to another. *Nhưng điều đáng mừng là mặc dù một số thành phần của bộ não đã gỉ sét, nhưng bộ não của bạn cũng đã học được nhiều điều từ lúc còn bé đến nay. Bộ não đã học được cách suy nghĩ độc lập và mềm dẻo và có khả năng liên kết sự việc tốt hơn.*

C thông tin ở đoạn 4: ***In some ways, age is a positive plus. For instance, when you're older, you get less frustrated. Experience has told you that, if you're calm and simply do something carefully again and again, eventually you'll get the hang of it.*** *Ở một số mặt, tuổi tác là một điểm tích cực. Ví dụ, khi bạn lớn tuổi hơn, bạn ít cảm thấy chán chường hơn. Kinh nghiệm cho thấy là, nếu bạn điềm tĩnh cẩn thận làm đi làm lại điều gì đó,thì cuối cùng bạn sẽ thành thạo công việc ấy.*

D thông tin ở đoạn 4: ***The confidence you have in other areas – from being able to drive a car, perhaps – means that if you can't, say, build a chair instantly, you don't, like a child, want to destroy your first pathetic attempts. Maturity tells you that you will, with application, eventually get there.*** *Sự tự tin mà bạn có được ở những lĩnh vực khác – có lẽ là sự tự tin đến từ việc biết lái ô tô – có nghĩa là nếu, chẳng hạn, bạn không làm được cái ghế ngay lập tức, thì bạn cũng không muốn phá huỷ những nỗ lực tội nghiệp đầu tiên của mình, như là một đứa trẻ thường làm. Sự chín chắn cho bạn biết rằng, cuối cùng, sự cần mẫn, bạn sẽ đạt được thành công.*

58 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 4 (*xem lí giải ở 57*).
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ.

59 **B** ***Tác giả chứng minh được rằng đi học lại khi trưởng thành thì hiểu được ra vấn đề mà hồi bé không hiểu được. I hated piano lessons at school, but I was good at music. And coming back to it, with a teacher who could explain why certain exercises were useful and with musical concepts that, at the age of ten, I could never grasp, was magical. Initially, I did feel a bit strange, thumping out a piece that I'd played for my school exams, with just as little comprehension of what the composer intended as I'd had all those years before. But soon, complex emotions that I never knew poured out from my fingers, and suddenly I could understand why practice makes perfect.*** *Hồi ở trung học, tôi ghét những buổi học đàn piano, nhưng tôi lại giỏi âm nhạc, và khi đi học lại môn này, với một giáo viên biết cắt nghĩa vì sao một số bài tập là có ích và với những khái niệm âm nhạc mà lúc lên 10, tôi chẳng bao giờ hiểu nổi, thì thực là một kinh nghiệm kì diệu. Ban đầu, tôi cảm thấy hơi lạ lẫm khi bấm phím một bản nhạc mà tôi đã đàn cho bài thi ở trường, mà lúc này, cũng y như hồi nhỏ, tôi cũng chẳng hiểu gì ý định của mấy nhà viết nhạc. Nhưng liền sau đó, những cảm xúc phức tạp mà trước đây tôi chưa hề cảm nhận thấy, nó tuôn ra từ ngón tay, và đột nhiên tôi hiểu ra ràng vì sao sự khổ luyện sẽ đưa bạn đến sự hoàn thiện.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại khôn có thông tin hỗ trợ.

60 **A** Tác giả lấy kinh nghiệm cá nhân để chứng minh những lợi điểm của việc đi học lại khi đã trưởng thành, do đó suy từ tác giả đang khích lệ những người khác bắt trước mình.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không có thông tin hỗ trợ.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

61 **D** Việc phát âm tiếng anh là khó đối với tôi = chính việc phát âm tiếng anh là thứ làm tôi bối rối nhất.
Loại bỏ A, B, C vì không sát các ý cho sẵn:
A: phát âm các từ tiếng Anh là không phức tạp.
B: hồi đi học trung học, tôi không lanh lợi trong việc phát âm tiếng anh.
D: gây bối rối cho tôi nhất là làm thế nào phát âm tiếng Anh.

62 **C** Bà ấy quá yếu đến độ không nhấc nổi cái vali. Loại bỏ A, B và D vì không sát ý cho sẵn.
A: bà ấy không nhấc nổi cái vali, như vậy là bà rất yếu.
B: bà ấy, dù yếu, vẫn nhấc nổi cái vali.
D: lẽ ra bà ấy không lên nhấc vali lên vì bà ấy yếu.

63 **A** Khi tôi đến thì họ đang ăn tối = tôi đến lúc họ đang giữa chừng bữa cơm tối. Loại bỏ B, C, D vì sai hoặc không hoàn toàn sát ý với cho sẵn:
B: họ ăn cơm tối ngay khi tôi đến chơi.
C: khi họ bắt dầu cơm tối thì tôi đến.
D: tôi đến theo lời mời ăn của họ.

64 **D** Cơn bão khiến họ nhụt chí không còn muốn leo núi nữa. Loại

bỏ A, B, C vì sai hoặc không hoàn toàn sát ý với cho sẵn:
A: sai cấu trúc, đúng phải là: "*the storm made it impossible for them to climb up the mountain*"
B: trúc đúng phải là: "*to be unable to do sth*"; đồng thời chủ ngữ phải là ai đó, chứ không phải việc leo núi.
C: sai cấu trúc

65 **D** Một thiểu số học sinh trong lớp là người gốc Tây Ban Nha = hơn 25% học sinh trong lớp đến từ các nước nói tiếng TBN.
Loại bỏ A, B, C vì sai ý cho sẵn.
A: một tỉ lệ đang kể các học sinh trong lớp là người TBN.
B: 75% học sinh trong lớp nói tiếng TBN.
C: tỉ lệ % học sinh nói tiếng TBN giảm bớt tới 25%.

66 **D** Họ dựng một chuồng gia súc, và kết quả là đàn bò không thể đi vào cánh đồng lúa mì được nữa.
Loại bỏ A, B, C vì sai ý cho sẵn.
A: họ dựng một chuồng gia súc để đàn bò đi vào cánh đồng lúa mì.
B: để khỏi phải ngăn đàn bò tránh xa cánh đồng, họ đã dựng lên một chuồng gia súc.
C: họ dựng một chuồng gia súc phòng khi đàn bò không thể đi vào cánh đồng lúa mì.

67 **C** Anh ta mời tôi uống thêm bia. Loại bỏ A, B, D vì vì sai hoặc không hoàn toàn sát ý với cho sẵn:
A: anh ta hỏi tôi xem thử tôi có muốn uống thêm bia không.
B: anh ta muốn mời tôi uống một cốc bia.
D: sai trúc: phải viết "*he asked me if I would like some more beer.*"

68 **D** Bác sĩ khuyên tôi bỏ hút thuốc để tránh bệnh tật. Loại bỏ A, B, C vì không sát ý cho sẵn.
A: tôi được cảnh báo chớ hút quá nhiều thuốc lá.
B: bác sĩ đề nghị hút thuốc để chữa bệnh.
C: tôi được lệnh bỏ hút thuốc để lành bệnh.

69 **D** Mặc dù giàu có nhưng họ không hạnh phúc. ***Tính từ + as + mệnh đề*** là dạng nhượng bộ nhấn mạnh; ***to far far from + tính từ*** nghĩa là hoàn toàn không.
Loại bỏ A, B, C vì không sát ý cho sẵn.
A: họ vừa giàu vừa hạnh phúc.
B: họ không hạnh phúc vì họ không giàu.

C: cho dù họ giàu đi nữa họ vẫn không hạnh phúc.

70 **A** John niềm nở mời chúng tôi đến dự buổi tiệc đoàn tụ cuối tuần này.
Loại bỏ B, C, D vì không sát ý cho sẵn:
B: John chỉ hỏi chúng tôi vì sao chúng tôi không đến dự buổi tiệc đoàn tụ.
C: John không hiểu được vì sao chúng tôi đến dự buổi tiệc đoàn tụ.
D: John hỏi chúng tôi vì sao chúng tôi không đến dự buổi tiệc đoàn tụ cuối tuần này.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

71 **D** (*nhặt lên, làm tốc lên*) động từ duy nhất có nghĩa. Loại bỏ A (*làm trộm chễ/ cướp ngân hàng*); Loại bỏ B (*làm sạch*); Loại bỏ C (*thi hành/thực hiện*).

72 **C** Trạng từ duy nhất có nghĩa. Loại bỏ A vì *though* phải đi trước mệnh đề phụ, ở đây chỉ có một đơn; Loại bỏ C và D vì vô nghĩa.

73 **B** Giới từ *down* báo trước hướng xuôi xuống như sườn đồi; Loại bỏ A (*mặt sau*), C (*biên giới*), D (*mặt trên*) vì vô nghĩa.

74 **B** Trạng từ duy nhất hợp logic: đất có cây cỏ mọc thì bị bào mòn chậm, do đó lượng đất mất đi là không đáng kể.

75 **D** Thành ngữ *to hold sth in place* (*giữ cái gì ở yên một chỗ*); loại bỏ 3 lựa chọn kia vì không hợp nghĩa.

76 **D** Động từ duy nhất đứng trước *to-infinitive*. Loại bỏ A (*to facilitate + noun*: tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho cái gì); Loại bỏ B và C vì cần giới từ in theo sau (*to assist in sth/doing sth*).

77 **C** Trạng từ duy nhất hợp nghữ cảnh: ngay cả nơi rậm rạp, sự bào mòn vẫn diễn ra; Loại bỏ A (*thưa thớt*) và D (*hầu như khôn có*) vì phi logic; Loại bỏ B vì *strongly* không thể phụ nghĩa cho *covered*.

78 **C** Loại bỏ B và D vì vô nghĩa trước *snow*; Loại bỏ A vì dạng phân từ bị động (*bị làm tan chảy*).

79 **B** (*Khi/ vì*) liên từ chỉ thời gian duy nhất hợp nghữ cảnh. Loại bỏ A và B (*cho đến khi*) và D (*mặc dù*) vì không hợp nghĩa.

80 **C** Giới từ duy nhất chỉ thời gian hợp nghĩa trong ngữ cảnh. Loại bỏ A (sau *during* phải có *the*); Loại bỏ B (*nằm trong số*) và D

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

(*In* chỉ tương lai: *trong vòng vài ngàn năm nữa*) vì không hợp nghĩa.

ĐỀ SỐ 35
ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2010
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ MÃ ĐỀ: 647

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

1 **B** Liên từ kép *not only... but also*. Khi *not only* được đưa ra đầu để nhấn mạnh thì động từ phải đảo ra trước chủ ngữ.
Loại bỏ A vì vô nghĩa: "*Một học sinh giỏi không chỉ chứng tỏ cậu ta, mà còn...*).
Loại bỏ C vì *not only* không thể bị tách rời trong cấu trúc này.
Loại bỏ D vì không đúng phép đảo ngữ khi *not only* ở đầu .

2 **A** Chủ ngữ của phân từ *reaching* và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề chính phải cùng là một người.
Loại bỏ B và D vì vô nghĩa (trong hai trường hợp này, kẻ leo lên đỉnh đồi là *the sea*).
Loại bỏ C vì động từ *extended* chỉ dùng cho *the sea (biển mở ra trước mắt ai đó).*

3 **C** Đúng trật tự của tính từ: đứng gần danh từ nhất là tính từ chỉ chất liệu (*cotton*), rồi lần lượt đến nguồn gốc (*Italian*), vẻ bên ngoài (*beautiful*) và sau cùng là số lượng (*some*).
Các lựa chọn khác sai trật tự từ.

4 **D** So *as to + infinitive* để chỉ mục đích.
Loại bỏ A vì vô nghĩa: kẻ hái quả là các quả táo.
Loại bỏ B và C vì sai cấu trúc: sau *in order that* hoặc *so that* phải là một mệnh đề chỉ mục đích.

5 **B** Đúng giới từ (*to*) và đúng phép hiệp thì (*explained => hoped*).
Loại bỏ A vì vừa sai giới từ (*with*) vừa sai phép hiệp thì (*hopes*).
Loại bỏ C vì sai phép hiệp thì (*hopes*).
Loại bỏ D vì sai giới từ (*with*).

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 6 to 15.

6 **A** That vị trí của đại từ quan hệ là chủ ngữ cho *affect*; 3 từ còn lại không phải là đại từ quan hệ.

7 **D** ***Amount*** danh từ chỉ số lượng đi trước danh từ không đếm được (*rainfall*); loại bỏ A vì chỉ có *a great deal of + danh từ*; loại bỏ B (*figure mang nghĩa một con số*); loại bỏ C vì *number* phải được đi theo bởi một danh từ số nhiều.

8 **B** ***Even*** trạng từ nhấn mạnh nghĩa của động từ *experience*; loại bỏ A và D vì là 2 trạng từ chỉ sự tương phản, thường có vị trí đầu và được tách ra bằng dấu phẩy; loại bỏ C (*ever*) vì vô nghĩa.

9 **A** ***The other on the other hand*** là cụm từ cố định.

10 **C** ***Severe*** tính từ dùng để chỉ sự khắc nghiệt và dữ dội của thời tiết; loại bỏ 3 chọn lựa kia vì không hợp ngữ cảnh.

11 **A** ***Buy*** giới từ chỉ sự tác nhân (*agent*) của cấu trúc bị động.

12 **A** ***Bring*** loại bỏ B (*fetch đi lấy hoặc đem về cái gì*); loại bỏ C (*carry mang vác, bồng ẵm*); loại bỏ D (*take đem đi nơi khác*).

13 **A** ***Used to*** loại bỏ B và D (*get/are you to*) vì đây là hai tính từ đi trước một một *ger-und*; loại bỏ C vì vô nghĩa (*use to be know).*

14 **B** ***Predictabele*** (*có thể tiên đoán được*); loại bỏ A (*không thể tin nổi*), C (*đáng chú ý*) và D (*đáng lưu ý*) vì không hợp nghĩa.

15 **C** ***Change*** danh từ duy nhất hợp nghĩa trong ngữ cảnh nói về thời tiết. loại bỏ A (*sự chuyển đổi sang*) và B (*sự thuyên chuyển*) và D (*sự chuyển hóa*) vì không hợp nghĩa.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction

16 **D** Dùng thì hiện tại đơn để chỉ hành động tương lai trong các mệnh đề phụ chỉ thời gian, điều kiện hoặc nhượng bộ; sửa lại **arrives**.

17 **D** Chủ ngữ số ít (*each*) phải hiệp với tính từ sở hữu số ít; sửa lại **its**.

18 **A** Sai phép thành lập tính từ kép; sửa lại **a six-hour**.

19 **C** Động từ số ít hợp với chủ ngữ số ít (*a good way*); sửa lại **is**

20 **A** Sai cấu trúc cụm phân từ chỉ lí do (*do chủ ngữ của phân từ và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề sau là một (John*) nên ta rút ngắn mệnh đề *Because he was a good swimmer => being a good swimmer*; sửa lại **bỏ hẳn** *that he was*.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

21	**C**	Hợp với trả lời là mô tả nhân dạng; loại bỏ A vì mang nghĩa giống ai; loại bỏ B vì hỏi về sức khỏe; loại bỏ D vì mang nghĩa giải thích cái gì.
22	**C**	Mang nghĩa tra tìm thông tin trong sách tham khảo; ngoài ra, chỉ động từ *to look up* mới có thể có tân ngữ (*it*) chen vào giữa động từ và tiểu từ (*up*). Ba động từ cọn lại thuộc loại *phrasal verb* không thể phân li (*inseparable two-word verb*).
23	**A**	chúc mừng sinh nhật quen thuộc (*rút ngắn của "many happy returns of the day!" "chúc bạn năm nào cũng có ngày sinh nhật vui vẻ"*). Các chọn lựa khác không hợp ngữ cảnh.
24	**D**	Trả lời cho lời mời hàm ý chọn lựa giữa một trong hai. Loại bỏ A vì không nói rõ thích cái nào trong hai cái; loại bỏ B vì đây là cách diễn đạt sự toàn đồng ý với một phát biểu; loại bỏ C vì vô nghĩa.
25	**A**	Vị trí của *present participle* để tạo thì hiện tại tiếp diễn. Loại bỏ B vì là nguyên thể; loại bỏ C vì là tính từ; loại bỏ D vì là danh từ.
26	**B**	(*Coverage:sự tường thuật/ đưa tin*). Loại bỏ A và C vì tính tửphủ định *little* báo hiệu rằng đằng sau phải danh từ không đếm được; loại bỏ D vì lỗi điệp ngữ; *information* không thể có tân ngữ là *news*.
27	**A**	(*in general: nói chung*). Loại bỏ B (*hoàn toàn không*); loại bỏ C (*bằng mọi cách*); loại bỏ D (*đặc biệt*) vì không hợp nghĩa.
28	**D**	Loại bỏ A vì về cấu trúc, *can't help* phải được đi theo bởi một *gerund*; loại bỏ B (*muốn*) vì không hợp nghĩa; loại bỏ C (*thích hơn*) vì theo sau phải là một nguyên thể có to.
29	**B**	Loại bỏ A (*không hợp lí*), C (*hợp lí*) và D (*nhạy cảm)* vì vô nghĩa.
30	**D**	Thành ngữ *to pay sb a compliment on sth* khen ngợi ai về điều gì.
31	**C**	Thành ngữ *to call it a day* ngưng làm việc, nghỉ tay (*vì đã thấm mệt hoặc làm việc đủ lâu).*
32	**B**	Loại bỏ A vì C vì không hợp nghĩa; loại bỏ D vì theo sau phải là mệnh đề
33	**B**	Thành ngữ *to do sb a favor* làm ơn giúp ai một việc.
34	**B**	Loại bỏ A và C vì đây là 2 trạng từ không thể đứng trước một mệnh đề phụ; loại bỏ D vì không hợp nghĩa.
35	**B**	(*nỗ lực/cố gắng làm gì*); loại bỏ A, C và D vì không hợp nghĩa, đồng thời 3 danh từ này không đòi một nguyên thể theo sau.
36	**B**	(*có tính xây dựng*); loại bỏ A, C và D vì ba từ này không phải là tính từ.
37	**D**	(*chọn ngành để học/chọn môn thể thao hoặc thú tiêu khiển để theo đuổi*). loại bỏ A (*mặc/đội thử quần áo/mũ nón/giày dép*); loại bỏ B (*cướp ngân hàng/làm chậm trễ*); loại bỏ C *(thi hành/thực tiễn*).
38	**A**	Loại bỏ B và D vì là hai trạng từ không thể đứng trước một mệnh đề phụ; loại bỏ C vì không hợp nghĩa.
39	**A**	(*nhớ rõ đã từng làm gì*). Loại bỏ B và D vì sai cấu trúc; loại bỏ C vì không hợp nghĩa.
40	**D**	Thành ngữ *to look forward to + gerund*. Loại bỏ A, B và C vì sai cấu trúc.
41	**B**	(*sự bị giật điện*). loại bỏ A (*lò sưởi điện*), C (*dòng điện)* và D (*điện tích)*.
42	**A**	(*ngoài cái gì ra*); loại bỏ B (*ngoại trừ*); loại bỏ C (*bên cạnh*), loại bỏ D (*gần*).
43	**C**	*To blame sb for sth* (*trách ai về việc gì*); loại bỏ A (*to charge sb with truy tố ai về tội gì*); loại bỏ B (*to accuse sb of sth*) buộc ai phạm tội gì; loại bỏ D (*to complain to sb about sth than phiền với ai về việc gì*).
44	**A**	(*thì present perfect đi kèm với for ages*); loại bỏ B, C và D vì sử dụng sai thì.
45	**C**	*On + gerund* để thay cho một mệnh đề phụ với *when* (*when he enterd the hall,...)*với điều kiện cả 2 mệnh đề có chung một chủ ngữ.
46	**B**	Loại bỏ A (*thi không đỗ là hành động mang tính kéo dài*); loại bỏ C và D vì lệch phép hiệp thì (*không thể dùng các thì hiện tại*).
47	**A**	Cách nói duy nhất để tỏ ra vẻ thắc mắc về vẻ "*nervous*".
48	**D**	(*cố ý*) tính từ duy nhất tương phản nghĩa với accidental (*vô tình*). Loại bỏ ba chọn lựa còn lại vì sai cấu trúc lẫn ngữ nghĩa:

A (*ý thức rõ/nhận biết*); B (*quyết tâm*); D (*có hàm ý*).

49 **A** Cách nói duy nhất để tỏ ý sẵn lòng cho mượn.

50 **C** Cụm từ kết hợp cố định (*collocation*): *a flat tyre* (*lốp xe bị xẹp*). loại bỏ A (*bị rạn nứt*), B (*từ này không có trong tiếng Anh*); D (*bị bẻ cong*).

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

51 **D**
52 **B**
53 **C**
54 **C**
55 **B**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

56 **B** ***Có khả năng xử lí các con số là một yêu cầu cơ bản trong thế giới hiện đại*** = *một yêu cầu cơ bản trong thế giới hiện đại là phải biết xử lí các con số*. loại bỏ A, C và D vì phi logic:
A: thế giới đòi hỏi chúng ta phải có hiểu biết cơ bản về các con số.
C: xử lí thế giới hiện đại đòi hỏi chúng ta phải có một hiểu biết cơ bản về các con số.
D: xử lí các con số đòi hỏi một kiến thức cơ bản về thế giới hiện đại.

57 **B** ***Tôi làm việc hiệu quả nhất khi tôi phải chịu áp lực*** = *cách khai thác hết lăng lực của tôi là bắt tôi làm việc cật lực*. Loại bỏ A, C và D vì phi logic:
A: đừng bắt tôi làm việc chăm chỉ nếu không thì tôi không thể khai thác hết lăng lực của tôi
C: công việc của tôi đang bị xem xét, vì thế tôi làm việc chăm chỉ
D: nếu anh bắt tôi làm việc chăm chỉ, tôi không thể có được điều tốt đẹp nhất.

58 **D** ***Khó có khả năng họ sẽ thành công*** = *cơ may thành công của họ là rất nhỏ nhoi*. Loại bỏ A, B và C vì phi logic:
A: họ không có cơ may thành công.
B: rất có khả năng họ sẽ đạt được thành công.
C: họ chắc chắn sẽ thành công.

59 **A** ***Tôi nhận thấy những lời nói của người bạn thân nhất của tôi thật là khó hiểu*** = *tôi ngơ ngác không hiểu được những lời nói của người bạn thân nhất của tôi*. Loại bỏ B, C và D vì phi logic:
B: tôi hoàn toàn hiểu được những lời nói của người bạn thân nhất của tôi
C: tôi nản lòng và không thể hiểu được những lời nói của người bạn thân nhất của tôi.
D: tôi nhận thấy những lời nói của người bạn thân nhất của tôi thật là dễ hiểu.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 61 to 70.

61 **B** *"an ampty house"* được hiểu theo logic là nhà không có người. Các lựa chọn khác không hợp logic:
A: nhà bên trong chẳng có gì cả.
C: nhà có quá nhiều khoảng trống.
D: nhà không có đồ đạc.

62 **C** Thông tin ở 4 và 5 đoạn 1: ***But all of them have something in common. They spend part of each day alone***. Nhưng tất cả những trẻ em ấy đều có một điểm chung. Chúng chỉ có một mình trong một số giờ nào đó trong ngày.
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: tất cả đều xem TV.
B: tất cả đều đeo nữ trang.
D: chúng là con cái của những gia đình cha mẹ đơn thân.

63 **A** Thông tin ở 6 và 7 đoạn 1: ***They are called "latchkey children". They are children who look after themselves while their parents work***. *Chúng được gọi là "những đứa trẻ đeo chìa khóa nhà". Chúng là những đứa trẻ phải tự lo liệu cho mình khi cha mẹ đi làm việc.*
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
B: dùng chìa khóa để khóa cửa rồi xem ti vi một mình.

C: bị khóa cửa giam trong nhà bằng then cửa và chìa khóa.
D: thích đi đâu cũng mang theo then cửa và chìa khóa.

64 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 3: ***Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone. One in three latchkey children the Longs talked to reported being frightened. Many had nightmares and were worried about their own safety.*** *Sợ hãi là vấn đề lớn nhất mà trẻ em ở nhà một mình phải đối mặt. Một phần ba số trẻ em mà ông bà Long hỏi chuyện bảo rằng chúng cảm thấy sợ hãi. Nhiều đứa gặp ác mộng và lo lắng cho sự an toàn của chúng.*
Các lựa chọn khác không đủ ý hoặc không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: xem quá nhiều ti vi vào ban ngày.
B: tăng lên về số lượng.
D: cũng được bắt gặp trong các gia đình trung lưu.

65 **A** Thông tin ở đoạn 1: ***And their bad condition has become a subject of concern.*** *Và tình cảnh tồi tệ của chúng đã trở thành một đề tài đáng lo ngại.*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
B: các hoạt động ở nhà của trẻ em.
C: trẻ em dùng thì giờ rảnh như thế nào.
D: vì sao trẻ em ghét về nhà.

66 **B** Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 2: ***Slowly, she learned that they were house keys.*** *Dần dần bà biết rằng đó là những chiếc chìa khóa nhà*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: trường học không cho phép trẻ em đeo nữ trang, do vậy chúng đeo chìa khóa để thay thế.
C: chúng đã hoàn toàn trưởng thành và đã tự lập.
D: chúng đã phải dùng chìa khóa để mở cổng trường.

67 **A** Thông tin ở 3 đoạn 3: ***Fear was the biggest problem faced by children at home alone.*** *Sợ hãi là vấn đề lớn nhất mà trẻ em ở nhà một mình phải đối mặt.*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
B: sự mệt mỏi C: sự cô đơn D: sự buồn chán.

68 **A** Thông tin ở 1 và 2 đoạn 3: ***She and her husband began talking to the children who had keys. They learned of the effect working couples and single parents were having on their children.*** *Bà và chồng bắt đầu hỏi chuyện những đứa trẻ đeo chìa khóa. Họ hiểu ra cái hậu quả mà các cặp vợ chồng bận đi làm và những cha mẹ đơn thân đang gây ra cho con cái họ.*
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
B: đến thăm gia đình chúng.
C: phỏng vấn cha mẹ chúng.
D: phân phát các bản hỏi thăm dò ý kiến.

69 **B** Thông tin ở 1 và 2 đoạn cuối: ***The most common way latchkey children deal with their fears is by hiding. They may hide in a shower stall, under a bed or in a closet.*** *Cách thông dụng nhất để đối phó với nỗi sợ hãi mà những đứa trẻ đeo chìa khóa thường dùng là ẩn trốn. Chúng có thể trốn trong buồng tắm, dưới gầm giường hoặc trong tủ.*
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: nói chuyện với ông bà Long.
C: nằm dưới cái TV.
D: đi tắm.

70 **D** Thông tin ở 2 cuối đoạn cuối: ***It's hard to get statistics on latchkey children, the Longs have learned. Most parents are slow to admit that they leave their children alone.*** *Ông bà Long nhận ra là khó lấy được số liệu thống kê về trẻ em phải đeo chùm chìa khóa. Đa số ngần ngại không muốn thú nhận rằng họ thường để con ở nhà một mình.*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: chúng trốn trong buồng tắm hoặc dưới gầm giường.
B: chúng không chịu cung cấp thông tin về bản thân vì những lí do an toàn.
C: có quá đông loại trẻ em này trên khắp cả nước.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 71 to 80.

71 **B** Nêu sự khác nhau về ý nghĩa giữa hai từ có liên quan. Thông tin ở bố cục bài văn: đoạn nhập đề và 2 chủ điểm mở đầu 2 đoạn tiếp theo:
- ***It is commonly believed that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school.***

The difference between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. *Người ta thường cho rằng trường học là nơi người ta tìm đến để được giáo dục. Tuy nhiên, người ta cũng đã nói rằng ngày nay trẻ em bỏ ngang sự giáo dục để đến trường học. Sự khác biệt giữa việc học ở trường và sự được giáo dục hàm chứa trong phát biểu này rất quan trọng.*

- ***Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling.*** Giáo dục mà một từ mang tính mở và mang tính bao hàm hơn là sự đi học.

- ***Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next.*** *Ngược lại, sự đi học là một tiến trình có bài bản cụ thể mà khuôn mẫu của nó hầu như chẳng thay đổi gì từ môi trường này đến môi trường khác.*

Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: liệt kê và thảo luận vài vấn đề giáo dục.
C: kể một chuyện về những giáo viên xuất sắc.
D: đưa ra điển hình về những trường học khác nhau.

72 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 2: ***[…]. Education knows no limits. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in the kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in school and the whole universe of informal learning. The agent (doer) of education can vary from respected grandparents to the people arguing about politics on the radio, from a child to a famous scientist. […].People receive education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term; it is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be a necessary part of one's entire life.*** *Giáo dục không có giới hạn. Nó có thể diễn ra bất kì đâu, lúc đang tắm cũng như lúc đang làm việc, lúc nấu bếp cũng như lúc đang lái máy kéo. Nó bao gồm luôn cả việc học chính quy ở trường lẫn toàn bộ thế giới học tập phi chính quy. Người làm công việc giáo dục thể chất có thể là các bậc ông bà đáng kính cho đến những người đang tranh cãi về chính trị trên đài phát thanh, từ một đứa trẻ đến một nhà khoa học nổi danh. Người ta tiếp nhận giáo dục từ thủa ấu thơ trở đi. Vậy thì, giáo dục là một từ rất rộng nghĩa bao hàm hết thảy mọi thứ; đó là một tiến trình trọn đời, một tiến trình bắt đầu từ rất lâu trước khi ta đến trường, và là một tiến trình cần phải trở thành một phần không thể thiếu trong đời người.*

Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: việc đi học ngăn cản người ta khám phá sự vật.
B: việc đi học diễn ra khắp nơi.
D: việc giáo dục hoàn toàn bị làm hỏng bởi việc đi học.

73 **A** Bao gồm mọi thứ và mọi người (*có gốc là động từ to include (bao gồm)*). Các chọn lựa khác sai ngữ nghĩa:
B: đi theo nhiều hướng.
C: liên quan đến nhiều môn học ở trường.
D: không chấp nhận ngoại lệ nào.

74 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 2 *(xem 72)*.
Các lựa chọn không nêu hết mọi người có thể làm công việc giáo dục:
A: chỉ các bậc ông bà đáng kính.
B: chủ yếu là các nhà chính trị.
C: phần đông là các nhà khoa học nổi danh.

75 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 2: ***Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions.*** *Trong khi việc học ở trường có tính dễ đoán trước ở một chừng mực nào đó, thì giáo dục thường đem lại những điều bất ngờ. một chuyện tình cờ với một người lạ có thể khiến người ta phát hiện ra mình hầu như chẳng biết gì về các tôn giáo khác.*
Các lựa chọn không nêu hết mọi người có thể làm công việc giáo dục:
A: thực đáng ngạc nhiên khi chúng ta hầu như chẳng biết gì về các tôn giáo khác.
B: cac nhà giáo dục thường tạo ra những điều bất ngờ.
D: có thể đoán trước được sự thành công trong côn việc học tập phi chính quy.

76 **B** Thôn tin ở đoạn 2: ***[Education] is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one***

that should be a necessary part of one's entire life*. [Giáo dục] là một tiến trình trọn đời, một tiến trình bắt đầu từ rất lâu trước khi ta đến trường, và là một tiến trình cần phải trở thành một phần không thể thiếu trong đời người.*

Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: hệ thông giáo dục của nước ta cần phải thay đổi càng sớm càng tốt.
C: đi học ở trường là vô ích vì học sinh ngày nào cũng làm những việc như nhau.
D: không có việc học tập chính quy thì người ta sẽ không biết đọc biết viết.

77 **D** Mạch văn cho thấy từ *"they"* chỉ các học sinh trung học. Các chọn lựa khác không có căn cứ:
A: các nhà làm phim mới nhất.
B: các vấn đề chính trị.
C: hoạt động của các chính phủ.

78 **C** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 3: ***Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on.*** *Ngược lại, sự đi học là một tiến trình có bài bản cụ thể mà khuôn mẫu của nó hầu như chẳng thay đổi gì từ môi trường này đến môi trường khác. Khắp cả nước, trẻ con đến trường một giờ như nhau, ngồi vào chỗ được sắp sẵn, được dạy bởi một người trưởng thành, sử dụng những cuốn sách giáo khoa tương tự nhau, làm bài tập về nhà, thi cử, vân vân và vân vân.*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: được dạy bởi giáo viên giống nhau.
B: có năng lực giống nhau.
D: có điều kiện học tập tương tự nhau.

79 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 3: . ***Throughout a country, children arrive at school at about the same time, take the assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks...*** *Khắp cả nước, trẻ con đến trường một giờ như nhau, ngồi vào chỗ được sắp sẵn, được dạy bởi một người trưởng thành, sử dụng những cuốn sách giáo khoa tương tự nhau,...*

Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: được tự do chọn bất cứ thứ gì để dạy.
B: không được phép dạy những vấn đề chính trị.
D: phải dạy những vấn đề xã hội cho mọi lớp.

80 **C** Thông tin nằm trong bố cục toàn bài văn: đoạn 2 và đoạn 3 nêu rõ mối tương phản giữa việc giáo dục và việc đi học ở trường.
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ:
A: những trường tốt nhất dạy nhiều môn khác nhau.
B: học sinh hưởng lợi từ trường học, vì trường yêu cầu học sinh học nhiều giờ và làm nhiều bài tập ở nhà.
D: học sinh càng đi học nhiều năm thì sự giáo dục của chúng càng tốt hơn.

ĐỀ SỐ 36

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ **MÃ ĐỀ: 529**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the sentence that is closest in meaning to each of the following questions.

1 **B** *(Đi xem phim nào cũng được)*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn
A: cho sẵn không nói gì đến giá vé
C: Dù phim nào đang chiếu cũng không đi xem
D: Không quan tâm đến giá vé khi đi xem phim

2 **C** ***To plead with sb not to do sth*** *tha thiết yêu cầu ai đừng làm gì*.Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn.
A: cho sẵn không nói gì đến sự than phiền.
B: Cứ nhất mực yêu cầu lái xe đi tiếp
D: Cằn nhằn về việc lái xe quá chậm.

3 **C** *(Chỉ nói mỗi một đề tài về thời tiết)*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn
A: KHông có ý kiến về thời tiết
B:Bảo rằng chẳng quan tâm đến thời tiết
D:Chuyện gì cũng nói đến kể cả thời tiết

4 **C** *Không nhờ bác sĩ giỏi thì đã không qua được ca mổ*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn

A: Sống sót được là vì chính mình là bác sĩ phẫu thuật giỏi
B: Đã chết vì không có bác sĩ giỏi
C: Mặc dù bác sĩ giỏi nhưng anh ấy vẫn chết

5 **D** *(Hứa sẽ dẫn đi tham quan thành phố, Will dùng với ngôi thứ nhất để diễn tả lời hứa)*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn
A: Không phải là một lời hứa; nêu 1 sự việc không nói đến cho sẵn(Đi 1 vòng quanh thành phố với Jonh)
B: Một dự tính không phải là lời hứa với John
C: Tổ chức một chuyến tham quan cho John

6 **D** ***Not to come up to one*** *"s expectations* hoàn toàn đồng nghĩa với *to fall short of one "s expectations* không như mong đợi của ai. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn
A: Mong đợi phim kết thúc đột ngột hơn
B: Mong đợi phim sẽ tẻ nhạt hơn
C: Phim hay như mong đợi

7 **B** *There is no point in doing sth = It "s useless to do sth* : Có làm gì cũng vô ích thôi.
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý cho sẵn
A: Jane đổi ý mặc dù không muốn làm thế
C: Có thể thuyết phục Jane đổi ý
D:Không ai muốn Jane đổi ý.

8 **A** *Mọi người đã nghe chuyện đổi thời khóa biểu trước James.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại là sai ý cho sẵn:B
B: james là một trong những người sau cùng biết chuyện thau đổi thời khảo biểu.
C: điều cuối cùng mà james biết là thời khóa biểu có thay đổi.
D:Cuối cùng thì james biết chuyện thay đổi thời khóa biểu.

9 **D** Tuy ít tiền nhưng xoay sở sống được: **to get by= to make ends meet.**
Các chọn lựa còn lại(A, B,C) sai ý cho sẵn:
A: thấy khó xoay sở vì ít tiền
B vì ít tiềnnên không đáp đổi được.
C: không xoay sở sống được với quá ít tiền.

10 **B** *Why don't you...* là cách nói để gợi ý, đề nghị, hoặc xúi giục.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ý cho sẵn:
A: cho sẵn không phải là một thắc mắc
C: cho sẵn không phải là một mệnh lệnh

D: nói cho chồng biết lý do anh ta không trả lời đề nghị của chủ tịch.

11 **A** *(cách nói chúc mừng hoặc khen ngợi)*
Các chọn lựa còn lại không thích hợp
B: bảo rằng ai đó nói có lý.
C: không phải khen phương pháp hay.
D: cảm thán trái nghĩa*(ôi, thực là rủi ro)*

12 **A** *To send for sb*: đi mời ai đến
Các chọn lựa C và D không đi với *for*. Riêng B: *to write for sth*: viết thư đến (một công ty) để hỏi xin cái gì.

13 **A** *(sự sơ suất)*. Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa:
B: tính giá quá cao
C: thái độ hoặc tình cảm ngụ ý
D: sự làm thêm ngoài giờ

14 **C** *To tell sb(not) to do sth*
Các chọn lựa còn lại A, C và D không đúng mô thức của động từ *tell*

15 **C** Các lựa chọn còn lại không hàm ý trách móc :
A: Hàm ý suy luận : Chắc hẳn đã có đi khám bác sĩ ; mâu thuẫn ý với liên từ but
C: không cần thiết phải đi khám bác sĩ
D: không thể đi khám bác sĩ được. mâu thuẫn ý với liên từ but.

16 **D** *(Đại từ quan hệ. tân ngữ của giới từ)*
Các lựa chọn còn lại A,B,C sai cấu trúc

17 **D** **Another + danh từ số ít**
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ngữ pháp
A: trước danh từ số nhiều .nghĩa bất định
B: đại từ thay cho danh từ số nhiều, không cần danh từ theo sau
C: *the other + danh từ số ít mang nghĩa : cái / người kia (trong nhiều cái / người)*

18 **C** Thành ngữ : **there is nothing one can do but + infinitive** *chẳng biết làm gì hơn là đành phải*
Các lựa chọn còn lại A,B,D sai cấu trúc

19 **B** *(cảm ơn lời khen tặng)*
Các lựa chọn còn lại A,C,D không hợp tình huống
A: bạn có thể nói lại đấy
C: việc ấy là tùy ý bạn

CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000 TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

D: tôi không muốn làm như thế

20 **A** Phải dùng phép đảo ngữ khi cụn trạng ngữ mang nghĩa tuyệt đối với *only* được đưa ra đầu để nhấn mạnh
Các chọn lựa còn lại (B, C , D) sai cấu trúc.

21 **D** (*cảm ơn và hứa sẽ làm như vậy*)
Các lựa chọn còn lại (A, B, C) không hợp tình huống.

22 **A** Danh từ *access* đi với giới từ to. Các chọn lựa còn lại sai giới từ.

23 **D** *(để đề phòng/phòng khi).* Các lựa chon còn lại sai nghĩa.

24 **D** Phải dùng phép đảo ngữ khi cụm trạng ngữ mang nghĩa phủ định được đưa ra đầu để nhấn mạnh.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

25 **D** *(tán thành ý kiến: không nghi ngờ gì về việc lên làm ấy).* Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa:
A: tỏ vẻ ngạc nhiên.
B: đồng ý rằng việc ấy không lên làm.
C: đồng ý rằng đó là một ý tưởng phi lý.

26 **C** Dùng thì *present subjunctive* trong mệnh đề that sau các động từ chỉ ý chí; to insist that … là một trong những động từ ấy.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

27 **A** Dùng thì *Simple past* trong mệnh đề đi sau thành *ngữ I'd rather*. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc.

28 **D** Danh từ *excuses* đi kèm với động từ *make*: viện cớ này nọ.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

29 **A** Dùng *much* khi nói đến số lượng tiền bạc, và *not so ... as* để so sánh bậc ngang phủ định. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc.

30 **C** Dùng thì *present perfect continous* để chỉ một hành động khởi đầu từ quá khứ và tiến hành liên tục cho đến hiện tại.
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ngữ pháp.

31 **B** Trả lời cho hỏi về cách ăn món bíp-tết: *rare*: tái, *medium*: chín vừa và *well done*: chín kĩ.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

32 **C** Suy luận chắc chắn rằng về một việc phủ định ở hiện tại: bếp không thể bẩn được vì mới được lau dọn.
Các lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa; riêng D *(mustn't)* thì mang nghĩa cấm đoán chứ không mang nghĩa suy luận.

33 **A** *In advance* là một cụm từ cố định, nghĩa là *trước/sớm*.
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai giới từ.

34 **B** Dùng danh từ để chỉ phương cách đi máy bay: *economy* (hạng phổ thông/bình dân), trái với hạng *business* (hạng doanh nhân).
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc:
A: (*adj*) thuộc về kinh tế.
C: (*adj*) lợi về kinh tế/tiết kiệm.
D: (*n*) môn học kinh tế.

35 **B** *(sự/ nạn phá rừng)*
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa.
A: sự trồng cây gây rừng.
C: lâm nghiệp.
D: sự tái trồng rừng.

36 **C** Mô thức động từ (*not*) *to find it + adj + to infinitive.* Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

37 **C** *To run out* (*of sth*) hết, cạn kiệt. Các lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc.

38 **B** Chỉ có no matter mới đi với các từ ***wh-***. Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

39 **B** ***To keep up with sth*** *đuổi kịp theo.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại không có nghĩa. Chỉ có:
A: *to keep in touch with sb* giữ liên lạc với ai.
C: *to keep track of* lần theo được dấu vết, theo kịp được diễn biến.
D: *to keep pace with* theo kịp được tốc độ/ nhịp độ của cái gì.

40 **D** Đứng cuối một ở cách mệnh lệnh để yêu cầu lịch sự. Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50

41 **C** Định nghĩa của *domestication*: *sự thuần hóa/ thuần dưỡng.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa:
A: huấn luyện động vật là một việc đặc thù trong nhà.
B: ấp cho nở và nuôi dưỡng những chủng loại động vật mới trong nhà.
D: là cho động vật thích nghi với môi trường làm việc mới.

42 **C** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 1: ***This method of harvesting from nature's provision is the oldest known subsistence strategy and has been practised for at least the last two million years.*** *Phương pháp thu lượm từ nguồn cung cấp của tự nhiên là chiến lược tồn tại ở mức tối thiểu cổ xưa nhất từng được biết đến mà con người thực hành tối thiểu trong suốt 2*

triệu năm vừa qua.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ý.

43 **D** Định nghĩa của *marginal (adj):* ***(of land) that can not produce enough food crops to make profit***: (*chỉ đất đai) không sản xuất đủ lương thực để đem lại lợi nhuận.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa: A: thuộc ngoại ô, B: bị bỏ phế, C: bị lãng quên.

44 **A** Thôn tin ở 4 đoạn 2: ***The abundance of vegetation in the lower latitudes of the tropics, on the other hand, has provided a greater opportunity for gathering a variety of plants.*** *Ngược lại, sự phong phú của thực vật ở các vĩ độ thấp hơn của vùng nhiệt đới đã cung ứng cơ hội lớn để thu hái nhiều loại cây khác nhau.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.
B: có thể tự giải thoát khỏi công việc săn bắt.
C: thu hoạch các giống cây trồng theo mùa ngắn ngày hơn.
D: sống dọc bờ biển và thủy lộ để đánh bắt cá.

45 **D** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn cuối: ***Contemporary hunter-gatherers may help us understand our prehistoric ancestors****. Những người săn bắt hái lượm đương đại có thể giúp chúng ta hiểu rõ tổ tiên thời tiền sử của chúng ta.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa.
Những nghiên cứu về các xã hội hiện đại đang sống ở mức tối thiểu có thể mang lại ____.
A: một hình ảnh bao quát hơn về môi trường tự nhiên thời tiền sử.
B: một hiểu biết sâu sắc hơn về canh tác trên đất đai khô,
C: hiểu biết thêm về các xã hội hiện tại đang sống ở mức tối thiểu.

46 **A** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 2: ***In higher latitudes, the shorter growing seasons have restricted the availability of plant life. Such conditions have caused...*** *Tại các vĩ độ cao hơn, những mùa trồng trọt ngắn hơn đã làm sự hạn chế sự hiện diện của thực vật.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.
B: những tình huống đó những người thợ săn hay hái lượm hầu như không tìm được cái gì ăn.
C: những nơi có thể tìm thấy rất nhiều động vật và cá.

D: những tình huống trong đó những người săn bắt hái lượm có thể trồng một số cây.

47 **D** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn cuối: ***We know from the observation of modern hunter-gatherers in both Africa and A'aska that a society based on hunting and gathering must be very mobile.*** *Quan sát những người săn bắt hái lượm hiện đại ở châu Phi và Alaska, chúng ta có thể biết rằng một xã hội đặt cơ sở trên săn bắt và hái lượm thì phải rất cơ động.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.
Một đặc trưng của những người săn bắt hái lượm hiện đại và tiền sử là_____.
A: họ không có ý thức cộng đồng mạnh.
B: họ sống trong rừng trọn đời.
C: họ không có một chế độ ăn uống lành mạnh và quân bình.

48 **B** *"những khác biệt về môi trường không ảnh hưởng đến các xã hội tồn tại ở mức tối thiểu"* là một ý sai: thông tin ở cuối đoạn 2: ***In short, the environmental differences have restricted the diet and have limited possibilities for the development of subsistence societies.*** Tóm lại, những khác biệt về môi trường đã hạn chế số món ăn và giới hạn những khả năng phát triển các xã hội có mức sống tối thiểu.
Các lựa chọn còn lại đều đúng với bài văn:
A: săn bắn và đánh cá phát triển nơi nào mà không có mùa gieo trồng hoặc mùa trồng trọt ngắn ngủi.
C: thu lượm từ môi trường tự nhiên đã tồn tại rất lâu trước khi nông nghiệp ra đời
D: số lượng người săn bắt hái lượm giảm sút khi nghề nông trở lên thuận tiện hơn.

49 **B** Thông tin ở cuối bài: ***These patterns of behavior may be similar to those practised by mankind during the Paleolithic Period.*** *Những mô thức hành vi này có thể tương tự như những mô thức hành vi mà con người đã thực hành vào thời đại Đồ Đá cũ.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại đều sai nội dung bài văn:
A: chỉ có chung cách phân chia nhiệm vụ.
C: chỉ có chung một số ít ỏi các luật lệ hằng ngày.
D: chỉ có chung một số phương pháp sản xuất.

50 **B** *"những người săn bắt hái lượm và các xã hội sống ở mức*

CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 100

tối thiểu".

Các nhan đề còn lại không phù hợp với nội dung bài văn:
A: những người săn bắt hái lượm: luôn luôn di chuyển.
C: vài nét về lịch sử nghề nông để sống ở mức tối thiểu.
D: sự tiến hóa của các phương pháp nông nghiệp của con người.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 51 to 60.

51 **A** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 1: . ***Charlie Chaplin was motivated to make the film by a reporter who, while interviewing him, happened to describe the working conditions in industrial Detroit.*** *Charlie Chaplin được gợi cảm hứng làm bộ phim bởi một phóng viên mà trong lúc phỏng vấn ông đã tình cờ mô tả những điều kiện làm việc tại thành phố công nghiệp Detroit.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn.

52 **A** Thông tin ở 3 đoạn 1: ***... that healthy young farm boys were lured to the city to work on automotive assembly lines***. *... những trai tráng khỏe mạnh ở nông trại bị thu hút lên thành phố làm việc trên các dây chuyền lắp ráp ô tô.*
Các lựa chọn còn lại không đúng ý bài văn.
B: bị xua đuổi khỏi các trang trại nuôi cừu.
C: được hứa cấp cho chỗ tốt hơn.
D: bị buộc phải rời khỏi các trang trại nuôi cừu.

53 **D** To jostle: xô đẩy chen lấn. Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa từ.

54 **B** (cảnh mở đầu bộ phim nhằm tạo chủ ý tạo ra một liên tưởng âm thầm trong đầu người xem).
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai ý bài văn:
A: giới thiệu nhân vật chính.
C: tạo bối cảnh cho toàn bộ tình tiết.
D: phơi bày tình huống của công nhân.

55 **C** *I* không có kết quả, vô vọng.
Các chọn lựa còn lại sai nghĩa từ.

56 **B** Đại từ this chỉ cảnh cái máy phân phát bữa ăn bị trục trặc được mô tả trong đi trước.
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý:
A: tình cảnh của công nhân trong một nhà máy.

C: sự trục trặc của công nghệ thế kỷ 20.
D: cảnh một dây chuyền lắp ráp đang vận hành.

57 **C** Chừng 2/3 bộ phim được quay bên ngoài một nhà máy. Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 4: Scenes of factory interiors account for only about one-third of *Modern Times,...Những cảnh quay bên trong nhà máy chỉ chiếm 1/3 bộ phim Thời hiện đại,...*
Các lựa chọn còn lại sai ý:
A: 2/3 bộ phim khiến khán giả thích thú nhất.
B: 2/3 bộ phim tạo cảm giác nản lòng.
D: 2/3 bộ phim có tính phê phán hơn phần còn lại.

58 **D** Tác giả có nhắc đến các đặc điểm cảu bộ phim như: A:*hài hước châm biếm*, B: *phê phán*, C: giải trí, nhưng không cho rằng bộ phim sẽ dẫn đưa đến một cuộc cách mạng xã hội. thông tin ở cuối cùng: It does not offer a radical social message,... Bộ phim không đưa ra một thông điệp xã hội có tính cấp tiến,...

59 **A** Trong bộ phim *Thời Hiện Đại*, nhu cầu của công nhân Không hề được đáp ứng đầy đủ. Thông tin ở 2 cuối đoạn 4: ***The feeding machine malfunctions, hurling food at Chaplin, who is strapped in his position on the assembly line and cannot escape. This serves to illustrate people's utter helplessness in the face of machines that are meant to serve their basic needs.*** *Cái máy phân phát phần ăn trục trặc, nó ném thức ăn tới tấp vào Chaplin, lúc đó đang bị kẹt trên dấy chuyền lắp lắp ráp không thể thoát ra được. Cảnh này nhằm mục đích minh họa sự thúc thủ của con người khi đối diện với những máy móc được chế ra để phục những nhu cầu cơ bản của con người.*
Các chọn lựa còn lại không đúng với nội dung bài văn.
B: Thời hiện đại mô tả một xã hội bị cơ giới hóa quá độ xét từ quan điểm xã hội.
C: điều kiện làm việc tại các nhà máy ô tô thập kỉ 30 rất căng thẳng.
D: tác giả không xem Thời hiện đại là một bộ phim hoàn hảo.

60 **B** Nội dung bài văn là những ý kiến nhận xét đánh giá về một trong những bộ phim được ưa thích của *chaplin*, chứ không:
A: giải thích cách diễn xuất của Chaplin.

C: phê phán hệ thống nhà máy ở thập kỉ 30.
D: bàn đến những bất lợi của công nghệ.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word that differs from the rest in the position of the main stress in each of the following questions.

61 **B**

62 **C**
63 **C**
64 **B**
65 **A**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

66 **A** Phải thay even though bằng despite hoặc in spite of vì ở đây không có mệnh đề phụ nào.
67 **B** Sai cách dùng từ: thay covering of bằng coverage of (sự tường thuật trực tiếp).
68 **A** Sai cách dùng từ: thay found bằng founded (được thành lập).
69 **A** Sai cách dùng từ: to get rid of it.
70 **C** Sai ngữ pháp: trường hợp phải dùng mạo từ xác định: with the other students.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word for each of the blanks from 71 to 80.

71 **D** Whether (giới thiệu một hỏi yes/no gián tiếp).
72 **B** ***Into*** (giới từ chuyển động, hợp với động từ *lowrered*); các giới từ khác không chỉ chuyển động.
73 **A** ***At*** (giới từ đi kèm với các danh từ chỉ các chiều không gian đơn giản).
74 **D** ***Much*** (trạng từ đi trước một tính từ so sánh bậc hơn) *(comprative)*; ba từ còn lại không đúng ngữ pháp và ngữ nghĩa).
75 **B** ***Made*** (*to make an observation*: kết hợp cố định giữa động từ và danh từ).
76 **A** Cultivating (trồng trọt, canh tác, khai khẩn); ba động từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa: B: cấy (lúa), ghép (tạng); C: cấy (thiết bị vào cơ thể); D:trồng.
77 **A** ***Exploring*** (*thám hiểm, thăm dò*); ba động từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa.
78 **B** ***Forms*** (*of life*) hình thái sự sống; ba danh từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

79 **C** ***School*** (*đàn cá,...);* ba danh từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A: đàn (sói); B: đàn (chim/gia cầm); D: *bầy/đàn* (động vật 4 chân).
80 **C** ***Possible*** (đi với chủ ngữ giả ***it + to-infinitive***); A: *able* (chỉ năng lực của một chủ ngữ xác đinh); B: *hardly* (adv; sai cấu trúc vì đây là vị trí của tính từ); D: *ca-pable* đi với of).

ĐỀ SỐ 37
ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2009
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ **MÃ ĐỀ: 165**

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions

1 **A** Loại bỏ B vì mang nghĩa "được mọi người yêu thích"; loại bỏ C vì không có tính từ này; loại bỏ D vì mang nghĩa "được yêu cầu".
2 **D** Trả lời thích hợp cho hỏi về ý muốn. Các lựa chọn khác không hợp với ngữ cảnh.
3 **D** Cảm ơn một tiếng khen tặng. Các lựa chọn khác không hợp với ngữ cảnh.
4 **A** Tổ hợp động từ diễn tả sự tiếc nuối hay ân hận (*lẽ ra phải làm nhưng đã không làm*). Các lựa chọn khác không hợp ngữ cảnh.
5 **C** Liên từ diễn tả sự khai triển thêm ý. Loại bỏ A vì là trạng từ diễn tả sự tương phản; loại bỏ B vì hàm ý điều kiện; loại bỏ D vì là giới từ không thể đứng trước mệnh đề.
6 **A** *Would + infinitive* diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ
Loại bỏ B vì dạng tiếp diễn không chỉ thói quen.
Loại bỏ C vì là dạng điều kiện loại III.
Loại bỏ D vì không có hành động nào xảy ra trước nên không thể có thì *perfect* ở đây.

7 **B** *(gây căng thẳng/ gây nhiều áp lực).*
Loại bỏ A vì là danh từ; loại bỏ C vì là tính từ mang nghĩa *được nhấn mạnh*; loại bỏ D vì không chỉ tâm trạng.

9 **B** Dùng đảo ngữ khi cụm trạng ngữ phủ định được đưa ra đầu để nhấn mạnh.

10 **A** ***Neither*** nêu rõ người thứ 2 cũng không làm được như người thứ nhất.

11 **C** *Dọn dẹp cho sạch sẽ.*
Loại bỏ A và B vì hai động từ này không đi với trạng từ *up*.
Riêng D: *do up* mang nghĩa *trang hoàng lại, tân trang* một ngôi nhà.

12 **A** Đại từ quan hệ thay cho *antiseptic* và làm chủ ngữ cho *helps*. Ba lựa chọn kia sai cấu trúc.

13 **A** Dùng thì *present perfect* để chỉ một hành động đếm được số lần khi nhìn lại quá khứ từ hiện tại. Ba lựa chọn kia sai cấu trúc.

14 **B** trả lời thích hợp cho hỏi hàm ý chọn lựa với *which*. Ba lựa chọn kia không tạo một tình huống có nghĩa.

15 **D** ***To do the crossword*** *(giải trò trơi ô chữ)* là cụm từ kết hợp cố định (*collocation*).

16 **B** ***To get on with sb*** *(kết thân, có quan hệ tốt với ai): phrasal verb* duy nhất có nghĩa ở đây.

17 **A** *Có trình độ học vấn cao, có học thức.*
Loại bỏ B và D vì không phải là tính từ.
Loại bỏ C vì tính từ *educational (thuộc về giáo dục)* không kết hợp với *well*.

18 **C** Loại bỏ A vì giới từ *like* không kèm với *to*; loại bỏ B vì *alike* không kèm với *with*; loại bỏ D vì trước *same* phải có *the*.

19 **A** Loại bỏ C vì thiếu giới từ *of* khi danh từ số nhiều đằng sau được xác định.
Loại bỏ D vì *a lot* không đi trước danh từ số nhiều được xác định.
Loại bỏ B vì tuy đúng cấu trúc nhưng mâu thuẫn về nghĩa: *tuy bài thi khó nhưng đa số học sinh đều đỗ.*

20 **C** Đáp án duy nhất có nghĩa trong tình huống này.
Loại bỏ A vì không có sáng kiến gì để khen ở đây.
Loại bỏ B và D không có hỏi nào để trả lời với *Yes.*

21 **C** Giới từ chỉ mức độ chênh lệch, thường đi với các động từ mang nghĩa tăng giảm (*increase, rise, fall, ...*).

22 **C** Động từ trong cấu trúc truyền khiến (*causative form*) để sai, mướn, nhờ ai làm gì cho mình.

23 **A** (*thời gian rảnh*) cụm liên kết cố định (*collocation*). Ba danh từ còn lại không kết hợp với *time.*

24 **A** *Past participle* để thành lập thì *present perfect.*

25 **B** *Tag question* với chủ ngữ số nhiều và trợ động từ phủ định. Ba chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc.

26 **A** Từ chỉ số lần đứng trước dạng so sánh bậc ngang bằng để chỉ gấp bao nhiêu lần (*Ex: I have three times as many stamps as he does. Tôi có nhiều tem gấp 3 anh ta).* Ba lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc.

27 **D** *Phrasal verb* duy nhất có nghĩa ở đây: *phải chịu đựng*. Loại bỏ A và B (*to keep/ catch up with: theo kịp với*). Loại bỏ C vì chỉ có *to face up to sth đối mặt với cái gì.*

28 **A** Thì điều kiện loại III dạng bị động.
Loại bỏ B và C vì là dạng tác động.
Loại bỏ D vì là dạng điều kiện loại II

29 **C** (*kĩ năng ngôn ngữ*) danh từ duy nhất kết hợp có nghĩa với *language.*

30 **D** Loại bỏ A, B, C vì đây là vị trí của tính từ.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

31 **C** Liên từ ***and*** chỉ sự khai triển thêm ý (*vừa hiểu rõ sản phẩm vừa hiểu nhu cầu thị trường*).
Loại bỏ B vì liên từ *but* chỉ sự tương phản la không hợp nghĩa, đồng thời vế sau chuyển sang bị động từ thì lệch phép so sánh song song (*parallelism*).
Loại bỏ D vì đây là cụm phân từ chỉ lí do (hiểu rõ sản phẩm không phải là kết quả của việc hiểu nhu cầu thị trường).

32 **D** Mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ mục đích kết hợp với *can.*
Loại bỏ A: tuy đúng liên từ chỉ mục đích (*in order that = so that*) nhưng không dùng kèm với *should.*
Loại bỏ B vì không chỉ mục đích.
Loại bỏ C vì phải dùng *so as to* + nguyên thể để chỉ mục đích.

33 **B** Vị trí của mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự nhượng bộ.
Loại bỏ C và D vì không có động từ được chia.

Loại bỏ A vì là cụm phân từ vô nghĩa.

34 **C** Cụm phân từ chỉ hành động thứ hai đi kèm (*accompanying acion*): việc hy vọng kếm việc dễ hơn đi kèm với việc chuyển môn chính từ ngữ học sang môn kinh doanh.
Loại bỏ A và D vì không thể có tính từ *easier* đây.
Loại bỏ B vì sau *able* không phải là *to-infinitive.*

35 **B** Loại bỏ A và D vì không có *than* để so sánh hơn (*more... than*).
Loại bỏ C vì đang nói về người nên không thể có đại từ *it.*

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to show the underlined part that needs correction.

36 **A** Sau *used to* phải là *infinitive;* sửa lại : ***used to give.***

37 **A** Vị trí của đại từ quan hệ sở hữu; phải sửa lại ***whose red car.***

38 **C** Cấu trúc so sánh song song: *the + comparative;* phải sửa lại ***the more chance.***

39 **D** Danh từ số nhiều vì đang nhắc đến 2 nền văn hóa; phải sửa lại ***cultures.***

40 **B** Động từ *have to* không chia được ở dạng tiếp diễn; phải sửa lại : ***will have to.***

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 41 to 50.

41 **B** Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 1: ***Beyond these simple and direct uses, those forms have not much adaptability.*** *Ngoài những công dụng trưc tiếp và đơn giản này, những dạng năng lượng ấy chẳng có mấy ứng dụng gì khác.*
Các lựa chọn khác sai ý:
A: để gợi ý rằng điện nên được dùng xen kẽ với các nguồn năng lượng an toàn hơn.
C: để hàm ý rằng điện không phải là nguồn năng lượng hữu ích duy nhất.
D: để thảo luận xem nguồn năng lượng nào có thể là một thay thế thích hợp cho điện.

42 **C** Thông tin ở 3 đoạn 1: ***It was used to drive engines and was passed through pipes and radiators to warm rooms.*** *Nó [hơi nước] được dùng để vận hành động cơ và truyền được truyền qua ống và máy sưởi để sưởi ấm ở phòng.*

43 **C** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 3: ***It is flexible, and so adaptable for any task for which it is wanted.*** *Điện có tính linh động và do đó dễ thích ứng với bất kì công việc nào cần đến nó.*
Các chọn lựa khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ hoặc không đủ ý:
A: điện rẻ tiền và dễ dùng.
B: điện được dùng để chạy động cơ.
D: điện có thể là được tạo ra dễ dàng.

44 **C** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 4: ***To generate electricity, huge turbines or generators must be turned.*** *Muốn tạo ra điện, cần phải làm quay những tuốc-bin tức là quanh những máy phát điện khổng lồ.*

45 **B** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 4: ***In Australia they use coal or water to drive this machinery.*** *Ở Úc, người ta dùng nước hoặc than đá để vận hành những cỗ máy này.*
Các lựa chọn khác không có thông tin hỗ trợ.

46 **B** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn cuối: ***They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays.*** *Các nhà khoa học có thể khai thác sức mạnh của trủy triều khi chúng dâng lên và hạ xuống ở các vịnh biển.*
Các lựa chọn khác không làm hành động dâng lên và hạ xuống.

47 **A** Thông tin ở giữa đoạn 2: ***...and from the huge electric magnet in steel works that can lift 10 tons to the...*** *và từ khối nam châm điện khổng lồ trong nhà máy luyện thép có thể nâng được 10 tấn cho đến...*

48 **A** Thông tin ở toàn đoạn cuối: ***Now scientists are examining new ways of creating electricity without harmful effects to the environment. They may harness the tides as they flow in and out of bays. Most importantly, they hope to trap sunlight more efficiently. We do use solar heaters for swimming pools but as yet improvement in the capacity of the solar cells to create more current is necessary. When this happens, electric cars will be viable and the world will rid itself of the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.*** *Hiện giờ các nhà khoa học đang xem xét các phương pháp mới để sinh điện mà không làm hại môi trường. Họ có thể khai thác sức mạnh của thủy triều khi chúng dâng lên và hạ xuống ở các vịnh biển. Quan trọng hơn cả, họ hi vọng lưu giữ ánh nắng hiệu quả hơn. Chúng ta hiện đang dùng nhưng thiết bị đun nước chạy bằng năng lượng mặt*

trời cho các bể bơi nhưng vẫn còn cải tiến khả năng lưu điện của pin mặt trời để tạo ra dòng điện lớn hơn. Khi làm được điều này, ô tô chạy điện sẽ thành công và thế giới sẽ khử bỏ được những khí thải độc hại mà thải ra từ xe tải và xe ô tô đang được chạy bằng nhiên liệu hóa thạch.

49 **B** Thông tin ở đoạn cuối: ... ***the toxic gases given off by trucks and cars that burn fossil fuels.*** *...những khí thải độc hại thải ra từ xe tải và xe ô tô đang chạy bằng nhiên liệu hóa thạch.*

50 **D** **"tại sao điện năng đáng được lưu ý đến thế"**
Các nhan đề khác không hợp nội dung bài đọc:
A: các loại nhà máy điện.
B: điện: những tác dụng có hại cho đời sống của chúng ta.
C: cách sản xuất điện.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from that of the rest in each of the following questions.

51 **A**
52 **B**
53 **D**
54 **D**
55 **C**

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct word(s) for each of the blanks from 56 to 65.

56 **A** ***Look*** cụm từ cố định *to look sb in the eyes* nhìn thẳng vào mắt ai.

57 **A** ***With*** cụm từ cố định *to have a conversation with sb* nói chuyện với ai

58 **D** ***Other*** loại bỏ A vì là đại từ nên không thể có danh từ theo sau; loại bỏ B vì *another* không thể đi sau *the*; loại bỏ C vì mang nghĩa *duy nhất/chỉ một*

59 **B** ***What*** từ nối duy nhất có nghĩa, mở đầu mệnh đề danh ngữ làm tân ngữ.

60 **C** ***Of course*** loại bỏ A vì yet không đứng giữa 2 dấu phẩy; loại bỏ B vì không hợp nghĩa; loại bỏ D vì là liên từ không thể đứng sau 2 dấu phẩy.

61 **C** Seem động từ duy nhất có thể đi trước mệnh đề that.

62 **B** ***A few*** loại bỏ A và C vì sau đó phải là danh từ không đếm được; loại bỏ D vì *few* hàm ý phủ định

63 **A** ***Trying*** loại bỏ A và C vì hai động từ này không thể đứng trước *to-infinitive*; loại bỏ D vì không hợp nghĩa tuy có thể đứng trước *to-infinitive*.

64 **B** *Back* loại bỏ A vì *to turn up* mang nghĩa *đến/xuất hiện*; loại bỏ C vì *to turn sth down* mang nghĩa *từ chối cái gì*; loại bỏ D vì *to turn over* mang nghĩa *lật úp lại*.

65 **B** ***The same*** loại bỏ A và D vì *like* và *such as* không đi trước *for*; loại bỏ C vì tính từ *likely* phải đi trước *to-infinitive*.

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions from 66 to 75.

66 **A** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 1: ***If parents bring up a child with the sole aim of turning the child into a genius, they will cause a disaster. According to several leading educational psychologists, this is one of the biggest mistakes which ambitious parents make.*** *Nếu cha mẹ nuôi dạy con vì một mục đích duy nhất là biến con thành thiên tài thì họ sẽ gây thảm họa. Theo một vài nhà tâm lý giáo dục hàng đầu, đây là một trong những sai lầm lớn nhất mà các bậc cha mẹ nhiều tham vọng mắc phải.*

67 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 2: ***However, if parents are not too unrealistic about what they expect their children to do, but are ambitious in a sensible way, the child may succeed in doing very well – especially if the parents are very supportive of their child.*** *Tuy nhiên, nếu cha mẹ không quá thiếu thực tế trong những gì họ mong đợi ở nơi con cái, mà trái lại có tham vọng một cách hợp lí thì đứa trẻ sẽ đạt được những thành tích lớn-đặc biệt nếu cha mẹ ủng hộ tối đa cho con trẻ.*

68 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 1 (xem 66).

69 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 3: ***... and his parents help him a lot by taking him to concerts and arranging private piano and violin lessons for him. They even drive him 50 kilometers twice a week for violin lessons. Michael's mother knows very little about music,***

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN LÍ HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP QUY NHƠN

but his father plays the trumpet in a large orchestra. However, he never makes Michael enter music competitions if he is unwilling. *...và cha mẹ nó giúp rất nhiều bằng cách đưa nó đi xem hòa nhạc và thu xếp cho nó được học kèm piano và violin. Thậm chí mỗi tuần 2 lần họ còn lái xe 50km đưa nó đi học violin. Mẹ của Micheal chẳng biết gì mấy về âm nhạc, nhưng cha nó chơi kèn trumpet trong một dàn nhạc giao hưởng. Tuy nhiên, ông bố không bao giờ bắt Micheal tham dự các cuộc thi âm nhạc nếu nó không muốn.*

70 **B** Thành ngữ mang nghĩa rất mê/ rất ham thích.

71 **D** Thông tin ở cuối: ***Winston is always afraid that he will disappoint his parents and now he always seems quiet and unhappy.*** *Winston luôn luôn lo sợ rằng nó sẽ làm cha mẹ nó thất vọng và giờ đây nó luôn luôn tỏ ra lặng lẽ và khổ sở.*

72 **D** Với hành động lái xe đưa con đi học thì đại từ ***they*** không ai khác hơn là cha mẹ của Micheal.

73 **D** Xem lời giải 69***: Michael's mother knows very little about music,...*** Mẹ của Micheal chẳng biết gì mấy về âm Nhạc, …

74 **D** Định nghĩa đúng của *"unwilling"*.

75 **C** Kết luận rút từ đại ý toàn bài.
Hai ví dụ về Micheal và Winston không thể minh họa cho:
A: cha mẹ thành công luôn luôn sinh con thông minh.
B: cha mẹ thành công thường có con không thành công.
D: cha mẹ nên cho nhiều tiền hơn cho việc giáo dục con cái.

Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the entence that is closest in meaning to the original sentence in each of he following questions.

76 **C** Loại bỏ A, B và D vì phi logic.
A: nếu ai đó có chìa khóa thì chúng ta không vào nhà được.
B và D: nếu ai đó không có chìa khóa thì chúng ta cố thể vào được nhà.

77 **B** Loại bỏ A vì mức hiểu biết của hai người ngang nhau; loại bỏ C và D vì ngược nghĩa:[tôi hiểu việc ấy nhiều hơn cô ấy].

78 **D** Thành ngữ *to be deprived of sth*: bị tước đoạt mất cái gì/bị cấm làm gì. Loại bỏ A vì thiếu ý bị cấm kết bạn. Loại bỏ B vì đại từ *they* vô nghĩa [vì họ không có bạn nên họ làm thằng bé cô đơn]. Loại bỏ C vì phi logic:[vì có nhiều bạn nên thằng bé cô đơn].

79 **C** Loại bỏ A và D vì 2 đều ở ngữ cảnh quá khứ. Loại bỏ B vì ở tác động.

80 **D** nói của Conan là cách khuyên bảo nhẹ nhàng lịch sự. Loại bỏ A vì Conan không ra lệnh cho tôi. Loại bỏ B vì tôi không bảo Conan đọc sách. Loại bỏ C vì tôi không đọc sách cho Conan nghe.

ĐỀ SỐ 38

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH ĐẠI HỌC NĂM 2008

Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ **MÃ ĐỀ: 846**

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với ba từ còn lại trong mỗi .

1	**B**
2	**A**
3	**A**
4	**C**
5	**C**

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi sau.

6 **D** ***Electrical appliances*** *(thiết bị điện gia dụng) là kết hợp từ cố định (clloecaltion). Các danh từ khác không hợp nghĩa.*

7 **D** ***So that*** là liên từ chỉ mục đích. Các lựa chọn khác sai cấu trúc hoặc sai nghĩa: A: so as + infinitive; B và D sai quan hệ ngữ nghĩa.

8 **B** ***To have dificulty (in) doing sth*** Là cấu trúc cố định.

9 **D** ***To toss a coin***(*tung một đồng xu lên sau khi hai bên đã chọn hoặc sấp ngửa*) là kết hợp cố định (*collocation*).các động từ khác không kết hợp nghĩa.

10 **A** Dùng ***amount of****+ danh từ không đếm được,* trong trường hợp này cụm từ *in the deit* quy định *amount* phải xác định với *the*;trong khi đó *the/a number* phải đi trước danh từ số nhiều.

11 **C** Dùng **may have+ past participle** để đoán chừng về 1 việc trong quá khứ. Các chon lựa sai khác nghĩa:
A: chỉ một việc đúng phải ra phải làm theo sắp xếp nhưng không làm được
B: chỉ ra một việc có thể làm được nhưng đã không làm
C: chỉ một việc lẽ ra nên làm nhưng đã không làm.

12 **A** Phải dùng **gerund** sau sau động từ *consider*. Động từ move

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không có nghĩa với tân ngữ *job.*

13 **A** Liên từ chỉ sự tương phản giữa 2 ý. Các chọn lựa khác không nói lên sự tương phản.

14 **C** *To be qualified to do sth* có đủ kiến thức / kĩ năng để làm gì. Các chọn lựa khác sai nghĩa:
A: thuộc về chất(trái với thuộc về lượng)tính từ này chỉ đứng trước danh từ.
B: *quality* là danh từ, trong khi khoảng trống là vị trí của tính từ.
D: *qualifying* là phân từ của động từ to qualify, không có nghĩa trong này.

15 **D** Nhìn thấy/ thoáng thấy bóng.
Các lựac chọn khác không hợp nghĩa.
A: canh chừng, trông coi.
B: mất liên lạc với
C: chú ý đến

16 **C** Dùng thì present perfect để chỉ 1 trải nghiệm lần đầu, chưa từng gặp trước đây. Riêng D:động từ know là động từ trạng thái không có dạng tiếp diễn .

17 **C** Chỉ tính từ capable mới đi với giới từ of

18 **B** Cảm ơn một lời khen tặng, và mời bạn bè ghé vào nhà chơi. Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp tình huống.

19 **D** Dùng gerund sau động từ need . Gerund mang nghĩa bị động dù ở dạng tác động.

20 **A** Vị trí của dạng bị động B cũng ở dạng bị động nhưng lệch phép hiệp thì.C và D sai vì đều ở dạng bị động.

21 **C** *Phai màu.*Các lựa chọn khác không hợp nghĩa:a và B đều cần một tân ngữ đi theo sau: D:*bất tỉnh/ngất xỉu.*

22 **B** Ý của mệnh đề phụ cho thấy kết quả của một người có nhiều ảnh hưởng.Các chọn lựa khác không hợp nghĩa.

23 **B** Đồng ý một cách mạnh mẽ.Các lựa chọn khác không hợp tình huống.

24 **D** Vị trí của một động từ không cần tân ngữ.Các lựa chọn khác còn lại, ngoài việc không hợp nghĩa, còn cần một tân ngữ theo sau.

25 **D** Đòi ai đó trảmột món tiền nào đó.A và B không hợp vơi chủ ngữ chỉ từ.C: *phạt tiền(vì vi phạm luật).*

26 **A** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 1: ***Reading to oneselfi a modern activity which was almost unknown to the cholars of the classical and medieval worlds,while during the fifteenth century the term"reading"undoubtedly meant reading aloud.*** Đọc thầm một mình là một hoạt động hiện đại mà hầu như không hề được biết đến đối với các học giả thời cổ điển và thời trung cổ, trong khi vào thế kỷ 15, nói đến đọc nghĩa là đọc lớn tiếng. Các lựa chọn còn lại(B, C, D)sai nghĩa:
B:hầu như không có nơi riêng tư để học
C: sự đọc thầm chưa được phát hiện
D: người ta tìm sự giải trí qua việc đọc

27 **D** Định nghĩa của ***commonplace*** (adj) được sử dụng rộng rãi, phổ biến, thông dụng.Các lựa chọn còn lại (ABC)sai nghĩa.

28 **D** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 2:***exammination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading have revealed that it became the usual mode of reading for most adults mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.*** Sự khảo sát các yếu tố liên quan đến sự phát triển có tính lịch sử của việc đọc thầm cho thấy rằng đọc thầm đã trở thành lối đọc thông dụng đối với đa số người lớn vì bản thân việc đọc đã thay đổi về bản chất.
Các lựa chọn khác sai ý.

29 **C** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 3 : The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy and thus in the number of readers. As the number of readers increased,the number of potential listeners declined and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud . Thế kỉ vừa qua chứng kiến một sự gia tăng đều đặn của sự biết chữ. Khi số người biết đọc tăng, số người đọc tiềm năng giảm bớt và do vậy nhu cầu đọc lớn tiếng cũng giảm đi.
Các chọn lựa còn lại (A,B,D) sai nghĩa :
A: Giảm nhu cầu đọc lớn tiếng
B: Sự phát triển của thư viện
C: Giảm số người nghe

30 **B** Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 4 : **However, whatever its virtues , the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.** Tuy nhiên dù lợi ích của việc đọc là gì đi nữa, thì cái nền văn hóa chia sẻ tri thức của ngày xưa cũng đã biến mất và bị thay

thế bởi 1 bên là báo chí và một bên là sách vở và các ấn phẩm định kì dành cho các độc giả chuyên nghành.
Các chọn lựa còn lại (A,C,D) sai nghĩa :
A: Sự suy giảm các chuẩn mực học vấn
C: Sự cải tiến kĩ thuật in ấn
D: Sự thay đổi thái độ của các nhà giáo dục

31 **B** Số đọc giả có giới hạn chuyên về 1 ngành kiến thức riêng biệt. Các chọn lựa còn lại A.B.D sai nghĩa:
A: Tư cách của những người đọc chuyên về các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng.
C: một yêu cầu đối với số đọc giả thuộc 1 ngành kiến thức đặc thù.
D: Lượng sách phải đọc dành cho các nhà chuyên môn

32 **D** Đọc cho một số thính giả nghe.
Các chọn lựa còn lại(A,B,C)sai nghĩa:
A.Tham gia vào một buổi thu giọng
B.giỏi nghệ thuật nói trước công chúng
C.quan tâm đến ngôn ngữ nói.

33 **A** Kĩ năng đọc không phù hợp
Các chon lựa còn lại (B, C, D) đều là những yếu tố chấm dứt tồn tại của nền văn hóa chia sẻ trí thức của thời xưa:
B:các phương tiện truyền thông đại chúng
C:sự đa dạng về tài lệu học
D:số độc giả chuyên ngành

34 **B** Sự suy giảm việc đọc lớn tiếng là do tác dụng làm phiền người khác của nó .
Các chọn lựa còn lại A,C,D đều đúng ý bài văn
A: Việc đọc lớn tiếng phổ biến ở thời xưa hơn thời nay
C: Sự thay đổi thói quen đọc một phần là do những thay đổi về xã hội , văn hóa và công nghệ
D: Không phải tất cả ấn phẩm đều thích hợp để đọc lớn tiếng.

35 **B** Tác giả đã cố giải thích thói quen đọc đã thay đổi như thế nào . Các lựa chọn còn lại A,C,D sai ý bài văn :
A: chứng minh các phương pháp đọc đã cải tiến
C: thay đổi thái độ của mọi người đối với việc đọc
D: khích lệ sự phát triển việc đọc

ọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B,C,D) cho mỗi từ 36 đến 45

36 **B** Mặt trời hiện đang ở giữa chừng sự tồn tại của nó như một anh tí hon màu vàng. Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 1 : The sun has existed in its present state for about four billion six hundred million years … Mặt trời tồn tại trong trạng thái của nó đã 4 tỉ 6 trăm triệu năm nay… và ở 2 đoạn 2 : About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hot- ter . Chừng 5 tỉ năm nữa, lõi của mặt trời sẽ co rút lại và trở nên nóng hơn.
Các chọn lựa còn lại A,C,D sai ý bài văn :
A: Mặt trời đã tồn tại 10 tỉ năm rồi
C: Sẽ tiếp tục là một anh tí hon màu vàng thêm 10 tỉ năm nữa
D: Đang nhanh chóng thay đổi kích cỡ và độ sáng

37 **B** Giai đoạn thứ nhất của tiến trình trở thành một gã khổng lồ màu đỏ.Thông tin đoạn 2: About five billion years from now, the core of the Sun will shrink and become hotter … Chừng 5 tỉ năm nữa. lõi của mặt trời sẽ co rút lại và trở nên nóng hơn. Các giai đoạn tiếp theo : Nhiệt độ của bề mặt giảm hạ. Nhiệt độ cao hơn ở tâm sẽ đẩy nhanh tốc độ các phản ứng nhiệt hạch.Các vùng bề mặt sẽ giãn nở chừng 35 triệu năm , tức bằng khoảng cách từ mặt trời đến sao Kim. Ngôi sao gần mặt trời nhất.Mặt trời khi ấy sẽ là một gã khổng lồ màu đỏ.
Các lựa chọn còn lại A,C,D sai ý bài văn
A: Lõi mặt trời nguội đi và sử dụng ít nhiên liệu hơn
C: Sẽ phát ra những lượng khí khổng lồ
D: Bề mặt nóng hơn và co rút lại

38 **A** Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 2: Temperatures on the Earth will become too high for life to exist.Nhiệt độ trên trái đất sẽ trở nên nóng đến mức sự sống không thể tồn tại
Các chọn lựa còn lại B,C,D sai ý bài văn
B: Khí quyển trái đất bị nuốt chửng vì mặt trời phình to
C: Khí quyển trái đất đóng băng và rắn lại
D: Khí quyển trái đất gần như bị hủy diệt vì các vụ nổ nova

39 **C** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 3:***Once the sun has used up its thermonuclear energy ss a red giant, it will begin to shrink***.sau khi mặt trời, lúc này là một gã khổng lồ màu đỏ, dung hết năng lượng nhiệt thạch của nó, nó sẻ bắt đàu teo

nhỏ lại.

Các lựa chọn còn lại(A, B, C)sai ý bài văn.

40 **B** Thông tin ở cuối đoạn 3:***the sun may throw off huge amounts of gases in violent eruptions called nova explotions as it changes from a red giant to a white dwarf.*** Mặt trời có thể phát ra những lượng khí khổng lồ theo từng đợt phun trào dữ dội gọi là các vụ nổ nova khi nó thay đổi từ một gã khổng lồ màu đỏ thành một anh tí hon màu trắng.

Các lựa chọn còn lại (A, C, D)sai ý bài văn.

Câc 41 **C** Thông tin ở 2 đoạn 3:***After it shrinks to the size of the earth, it will become a white dwarf star.***Sau khi mặt trời teo lại bằng kích thước trái đất, nó sẽ thành một anh tí hon màu trắng. Và ở phần sau cuối đoạn 1:***...and is thousands of times larger than the earth...***và hiện nay lớn hơn trái đát hàng nghìn lần.

Các lựa chọn còn lại(A, B, C) sai ý bài văn:

A:Trở thành một hành tinh nguội và có thể cư trú

B:Bằng kích thước sao Kim

D:Có đường kính chừng 35 triệu dặm

42 **B** Thông tin ở đàu đoạn cuối:***After billion of years as a white dwarf, the sun will have used up all its fuel and will have lost its heat.Such a star is called a black dwarf.***Sau hàng tỉ năm làm mọt anh tí hon màu trắng, mặt trời sẽ dùng hết nguyên liệu của nó và mất hết nhiệt.Một ngôi sao như thế gọi là mọt anh tí hon màu đen.

Và ở phần sau cuối đoạn 1:...***and is thousands of times larger than the Earth***...và hiện nay lớn hơn trái đát hàng nghìn lần.

Các lựa chọn còn lại(A, C, D)sai ý bài văn:

A:vùng bề mặt giãn nở lớn

C:tiến gần lại trái đất

D:lõi trở nên nóng hơn

43 **A** Thông tin ở 3 đoạn cuối:***After the sun has become a black dwarf, the Earth will be dark and cold.***Sau khi mặt trời trời thành một anh tí hon màu đen, trái đất sẽ tối om và lạnh lẽo.

Các lựa chọn còn lại (B, C, D)sai ý bài văn.

44 **A** Bài văn nhằm mục đích mô tả các giai đoạn mà mặt trời sẽ kinh qua, chứ không phải:

B:bàn về các điều kiện trên trái đất trong tương lai xa

C:cảnh báo mọi người về những hiểm họa đến từ mặt trời

D:đưa ra một giả thuyết về những ngôi sao khổng lồ màu đỏ

45 **D** Bài văn có thể được trích từ một tạp chí khoa học, chứ không phải:

A:một biên niên sử khoa học

B:một bản tin

C:một truyện khoa học viễn tưởng

46 **D** Hiệp thì với *past perfect* vì lúc nói với vẻ hối tiếc thì đã bỏ quên vé ở nhà rồi.Các lựa chọn khác sai cách dùng thì.

47 **A** Dùng đảo ngữ để thay cho liên từ IF trong mệnh đề phụ của điều kiện (Trong trường hợp này là điều kiện loại III) .Có 3 dạng động từ có thể đảo ra đầu để thay cho liên từ IF :had (Của thì Past perfect), were (của điều kiện loại II) và should của điều kiện loại I)

Các lựa chọn khác sai loại điều kiện.

48 **C** Dùng liên từ AND để chỉ sự mở rộng ý tưởng. Ba liên từ còn lại chỉ mối quan hệ ý tưởng không phù hợp :BUT : trái ngược ; SO : kết luận, SO THAT : mục đích

49 **A** Chủ ngữ của cụm phân từ(Participial phrase) và chủ ngữ của mệnh đề theo sau phải là cùng một người.

50 **D** Tính từ+ **AS** đưa ra đầu đẻ thay cho mệnh đè phụ với(Al)though.Các chọn lựa còn lại sai cấu trúc hoặc ngữ nghĩa:

A:*Though* ở vị trí giữa hoặc cuối là một trạng từ mang nghĩa tuy nhiên

B:As (vì) chỉ lí do

C:lệch chủ ngữ (it)

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B.C,D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 51 đến 60.

51 **B** **Invent** sáng chế ra cái chưa hề có trước đó.Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa .

52 **B** **Mystery** hợp nghĩa với unknown trong trước

53 **C** **Somehow (adv)** (bằng cách nào đó) hợp nghĩa với ý của các trước *: Con người phát minh ra từ ngữ như thế nào là một bí ẩn* .

54 **D** **Upon** giới từ đi với agree (nhất trí về)

55 **B** **Whether***(đi cặp với Or ở sau)* ; dù (thế này) hoặc (thế

kia)

6 C **Appeal** đi cố định với giới từ To: thu hút , lôi cuốn, tác động mạnh đến ai.

7 B **Style** đi kèm với *literary : văn phong.*

8 C **Convey** hợp với tân ngữ *meaning* : truyền đạt một ý nghĩa

9 A **Move** thành ngữ : *To move sb to tears làm ai mủn lòng .*

0 C **Or** liên từ hàm ý chọn lựa *: Nếu không thì ...* Ba liên từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa .

1 B *Where* trạng từ quan hệ chỉ nơi chốn,hợp với động từ dwell ở cuối .

2 B *With* hợp với động từ go: đồng hành với

3 C *Prefrence cụm kết hợp* cố định(collocation): to give prefrence to sb/ sth. Dành ưu tiên cho ai/ cái gì

5 B *Attracted to be/ feel Attracted to sb* cảm thấy bị thu hút bởi ai. C và D không dùng được vì không phải tính từ.

5 C ***For feelings for sb*** tình cảm dành cho ai.

7 B *Up to speed up*: tăng tốc

3 C *Involes* liên can đến/ hàm chứa. Ba động từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

A *Reaction* vị trí của danh từ, A không hợp nghĩa(lò phản ứng hạt nhân), B là tính từ, C là phân tử

0 C *Breathing hơi thở/ nhịp thở. Ba* từ còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A: sựu hít vào, B sự thở ra, C : sự toát mồ hôi

họn phương án (A hoặc B,D,C) ứng với từ/ cụm từ có gạch chân cần ải sửa để các sau trở thành đúng.

1 D Sai trật tự từ. cần sửa lại theo mô thức : *to explain sth to sb explaining the rules of the game to children.*

D Người mới thuộc dòng dõi quý tộc .cái tên thì không: Cần sửa lại *He [Was famous…]*

A Các nhà văn cùng thời . chứ không phải các tác phẩm cần sửa lại *: writers*

C Không cần giới từ **In** sau **join** ; *to join a club / the army* gia nhập một lạc bộ / nhập ngũ. So sánh *to join (sb) in doing sth* cùng làm chung với ai một việc gì : *to join in a song / the laughter* cùng hát với / cùng cười theo những người khác

D Lệch phép song song (*parallellism*): tất cả phải là các cụm

nguyên thể có to .Sửa lại *: to go shopping*

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B.C.D) ứng với có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi cho sẵn sau đây.

76 **A** **Will** với ngôi thứ nhất dùng để hứa hẹn .
Các chọn lựa còn lại không hợp nghĩa với cho sẵn
B: Khăng khăng/ nhất mực, C: đề nghị/ ngỏ ý, D: đề nghị / gợi ý

77 **A** **Why don't we ...** là cách nói để đề nghị ,gợi ý .xúi giục hoặc rủ rê. Các động từ khác không hợp nghĩa.

78 **D** **To have run out of sth** : đã cạn hết cái gì. Các chọn lựa kháckhông hợp nghĩa.

79 **D** “ Nếu có thể giải quyết sớm vấn đề này thì sẽ tốt hơn cho tất cả những người liên quan”
Các chọn lựa khác lệch nghĩa:
A: nếu tất cả những người lên quan mà tốt hơn/ mạnh khỏe hơn, thì chúng ta có thể giải quyết sớm vấn đề này.
B: sai dạng động từ của mệnh đề chính điêu kiện loại I : (*will be thay vì would be*).
C: là điều kiện loại II để giả định, trong tình huống nói đến khả năngcó thể xảy ra trong tương lai.

80 **C** **If I were you , I would...**là cách khuyên bảo lịch sự/ nhẹ nhàng cách chọn lựa khác lệch nghĩa:
A : *cấm đoán*; B: *cảnh báo*; D:*đề nghị*.

ĐỀ SỐ 39

ĐỀ THI TUYỂN SINH CAO ĐẲNG NĂM 2008
Môn thi: TIẾNG ANH; Khối: D/ **MÃ ĐỀ: 529**

Chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi sau.

1 **A** ***On + gerund*** để thay cho một mệnh đề *when: when he enterd the hall,…* . Ba lựa chọn còn lại đều sai cấu trúc.

2 **B** Hỏi ý kiến; Hợp với trả lời: *In my opinion,…* . Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.

3 **B** Từ liên kết để tạo mệnh đề danh ngữ (*noun clause*) làm chủ ngữ cho động từ *was*. Ba lựa chọn còn lại sai cấu trúc.

4 **B** Tính từ duy nhất hợp nghĩa với *reason.*

5	**C**	(*quốc tịch*). Loại bỏ B và D vì không phải là danh từ; loại bỏ A vì không hợp nghĩa.
6	**D**	Cách nói này bày tỏ sự sẵn lòng trước một yêu cầu (*không phiền hà về việc cho mượn xe*). B lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa.
7	**C**	Loại bỏ B (*tính từ*) và D (*phân từ*) sai vì cấu trúc. A và C là trạng từ nhưng chỉ có C (*dạng khẳng định*) mới hợp nghĩa. (*Sẽ làm việc ấy với mức tiết kiệm tối đa*).
8	**A**	***That*** là liên từ cố định trong cấu trúc nhấn mạnh với chủ ngữ giả IT (**IT + BE + cụm từ/mệnh đề được nhấn mạnh + that + mệnh đề**). Ba chọn lựa còn lại thiếu hoặc sai liên từ.
9	**D**	Trạng từ hợp nghĩa với liên từ tương phản **but.** Các trạng từ khác không hợp nghĩa: A.*cũng*; B.*hầu như*; C: *hậu quả là*.
10	**D**	Thì hiện tại tiếp diễn + trạng từ chỉ tần suất lớn (***always***) để chỉ thói/tật (thường không khiến người khác bực bội).
11	**D**	Loại bỏ A và B vì không phải là tính từ; Loại bỏ C vì đây là tính từ chỉ tâm trạng của người; D (*phân từ tác động làm tính từ*) mới chỉ tính chất của vật/sự việc.
12	**A**	Đúng cấu trúc của điều kiện loại II
13	**D**	Hợp nghĩa (*cảm kích sự giúp đỡ*). Loại bỏ A vì thiếu giới từ: *to thanh for sth* (cảm ơn về); B và C không hợp nghĩa.
14	**B**	Loại bỏ a vì giới từ theo sau là *in*; Loại bỏ D vì giới từ theo sau phải là *of*; Loại bỏ C vì không hợp nghĩa *(hài hước)*; Chỉ có ***satisfied*** mới đi với ***with.***
15	**A**	Lên xe bus/tàu lửa giới từ là **on;** xuống xe bus/tàu lửa giới từ là ***of***. Các giới từ khác không hợp nghĩa.
16	**B**	Nguyên thể không *to* trong thành ngữ ***to have sb do sth:*** *sai/bảo ai làm gì*. Các dạng động từ khác sai cấu trúc.
17	**D**	Cách trả lời hợp với hỏi ở thì *Present Pefect*. A và B vô nghĩa; Riêng C: chỉ có cách nói *I don't think so*.
18	**D**	Đại từ quan hệ đứng sau dấu phẩy thay cho sự việc đằng trước. C: cũng là đại từ quan hệ nhưng không được đứng sau dấy phẩy.
19	**B**	Đoạn thời gian ***for day*** báo hiệu thì *Present Pefect Continous*. *Mang theo như bên mình mấy ngày rồi mà chưa đọc đến.* Các dạng khác thì không nêu đúng thời điểm trong hành động.
20	**D**	Loại bỏ A vì *better* phải đứng sau *had*; Loại bỏ C vì *prefer* đi với *to-infinitive*; Loại bỏ B vì sai cấu trúc; Ở đây chúng ta có thành ngữ: ***would rather do sth than do sth else.***

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi từ 21 đến 30

21	**A**	(***Những khởi đầu của cải cách trong nền giáo dục Mỹ***). Loại bỏ B (*19-Thế kỷ của cải cách*) và C (*Đấu tranh cho thay đổi*) vì ý tưởng quá rộng và không thể trực tiếp nhắc đến cải cách giáo dục ở Mỹ; Loại bỏ D (*Nền giáo dục Mỹ vào đầu TK 19*) vì cũng không nhắc đến cải cách.
22	**C**	Thông tin ở : ***private schools existed, but only for the very rich.*** *Có trường tư, nhưng chỉ dành cho những người rất giàu.* Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A. Một trình độ thông minh cao. B. Một nền tảng giáo dục vững chắc. D. Điểm số cao.
23	**B**	(*một cách khẩn thiết*) = *desperately.*
24	**C**	Từ ***waste*** trong ngoặc kép cho thấy rõ ràng là tác giả không đồng ý với ý kiến của ai đó cho rằng đi học thực sự là một sự lãng phí thời gian. Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp ý nghĩa: A: Tác giả không muốn học sinh lãng phí thời gian vào việc học B: Trích dẫn lời ai đó nói rằng giáo dục là một sự lãng phí thời gian. D: Nhấn mạnh số lượng thời gian đã bị lãng phí cho giáo dục
25	**C**	Thông tin ở ***: Horace Mann, probably the most famous of the reformers, felt that there was no excuse in a republic for any citizen to be uneducated.*** *Horace Mann, có lẽ là người nổi tiếng nhất trong các nhà cải cách, cảm thấy rằng không có cớ gì trong một nước cộng hòa mà công dân lại thất học.* Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp nghĩa: A: Dân cư tiểu bang Massachusett cần gì đó để làm với thời gian rảnh rỗi của họ. B: Giáo dục thời ấy rất ít tốn kém. D: Người ta chẳng biết làm gì khác hơn là đi học.
26	**A**	Định nghĩa của "reformers" (**nhà cải cách).** Ba định nghĩa còn lại đều sai.
27	**D**	Định nghĩa của "citizen" (**công dân**). Ba định nghĩa còn lại đều sai.

28 **B** Thông tin ở : ***As Superintendent of Education in the state of Massachusetts from 1837 to 1848, he initiated various changes, which were soon matched in other school districts around the country.*** *Là thanh tra giáo dục ở tiểu bang Massachusetts từ 1873 đến 1848, ông đã tham gia khởi sướng nhiều thay đổi khác nhau, những thay đổi mà chẳng bao lâu sau được bắt chước làm theo tại các hạt có trường học trên cả nước.*

29 **A** Horace Mann không hề đề nghị nhà trường chuẩn bị cho học sinh sau này đi làm việc để kiếm sống; ông chỉ tăng năm học từ 5 tháng lên 6 tháng, và cải thiện chất lượng giáo viên bằng cách đề xướng việc đào tạo sư phạm và tăng lương cho họ. Ba lựa chọn còn lại đúng ý bài văn.

30 **C** Nâng cao chất lượng đào tạo giáo viên chính là việc Horace Mann đề xuất; ông không đề xuất những việc còn lại (A: tăng lương cho học sinh; B: bắt chước chính sách của các quận hạt khác; D: năm học dài 5 tháng).

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có phần gạch chân phát âm khác với 3 từ còn lại trong mỗi

31 **D** */'rəitə(r)/* */'fainl/* */'aivri/* */'widə ʊ/*

32 **C** */kliəd/* */'θretənd/* */past/* */'mænidʒd/*

Chọn nhóm từ hoặc mệnh đề thích hợp (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) để hoàn thành mỗi sau.

33 **A** *Thêm [một lần] 50=đô la nữa;* Loại bỏ B vì không có *one other*; loại bỏ C vì chỉ có fifty more.../ loại bỏ D vì hoàn toàn vô nghĩa.

34 **A** Loại bỏ A vì ở đây không thể có mệnh đề phủ định chỉ lí do; loại bỏ C vì không thể kết luận với ***so;*** loại bỏ D vì sai ngữ pháp: *in spite* không thể đứng trước mệnh đề. Chỉ có kết luận . Chỉ có mệnh đề phụ chỉ sự nhượng bộ *(concession)* mới hợp nghĩa

35 **D** Dùng đảo ngữ thay thế cho liên từ IF (thay cho trật tự bình thường: If they had arrived at the fair early. Chỉ có 3 dạng được phép đảo: ***had*** trong thì *past perfect;* ***were*** trong điều kiện loại II, và ***should*** trong điều kiện loại I). A, B, và C sai dạng động từ trong mệnh đề phụ của điều kiện loại III.

36 **B** Đại từ quan hệ làm tân ngữ cho giới từ. Loại bỏ A và C vì không chứa đại từ quan hệ nòa; Loại bỏ D vì chỉ có 2 vật thì không so sánh ở bậc nhất.

37 **A** Rút ra kết luận về một việc chắc chắn đã làm. Loại bỏ B vì đây là lời khuyên cho hiện tại hoặc tương lai; Loại bỏ C vì *must* và *have to* không đi chung với nhau; Loại bỏ D vì là trách móc (*đáng phải học mà đã không chịu học*).

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi từ 38 đến 47.

38 **B** Cái bật lửa.
Ba lựa chọn kia không phải là định nghĩa của "lighter".
A: một tia lửa gas chói sáng và nóng bỏng phát ra từ vật đang cháy.
C: một thiết bị phát sáng bằng điện, dầu hoặc gas.
D: năng lượng từ mặt trời, bóng đèn, v.v... đã giúp ta thấy rõ mọi vật.

39 **D** Thông tin ở đoạn 1: ***But it was not long ago that there were no such things as matches or lighters. To make fire, it wasnecessary to strike a piece of iron on flint for sparks to ignite some tinder.*** *Nhưng cách đây không lâu lắm vẫn chưa có những thứ như là diêm quẹt hoặc cái bật lửa. Để tạo ra lửa, cần phải đánh mạnh vào một mảnh sắt vào viên đá để làm bắn ra các tia lửa để đốt cháy củi khô hoặc cỏ khô.* Ba lựa chọn còn lại đều sai ý.

40 **A** Thông tin ở đoạn 2: ***Perhaps, many ages ago, they found that sticks would burn if they were dropped into some hole where melted lava from a volcano lay boiling. They brought the lighted sticks back to make their fire in a cave. Or, they may have seen trees catch fire through being struck by lightning, and used the trees to start their own fires.*** *Có lẽ ngày xưa người ta nhận thấy những que củi sẽ phát cháy nếu thả chúng vào một cái hố chứa dung nham núi lửa nóng chảy đang sôi sùng sục. Họ mang mấy que củi đang cháy về để nhóm lửa trong hang động. Hoặc là, có người đã nhìn thấy cây cối bốc cháy vì sét đánh, họ dùng những cây này để tự tạo ra lửa.*

41 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn 3: ***They rubbed two pieces of wood together. This method was used for thousands of years.*** *Họ nung chảy nhựa cây thông và nhúng cành cây vào trong chất lỏng này để làm ra những cây đuốc thắp sáng nhà ở vào ban đêm.*

42 **C** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn cuối: ***For centuries homes were lit by candles until oil was found. Even then, oil lamps were no more effective than a cluster of candles.*** *Suốt nhiều thế kỉ, nhà cửa được thắp sáng bằng cây đèn cầy cho đến khi dầu mỏ được phát hiện. Thậm chí đến lúc ấy, đèn dầu vẫn không sáng hơn một cụm đèn cầy*

43 **D** Định nghĩa của "**splendors**" (*vẻ huy hoàng, tráng lệ*). Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng nghĩa.

44 **D** Thông tin ở đầu đoạn 2: ***We do not know exactly when or how people first used fire.*** *Chúng ta không biết con người lần đầu tiên dùng lửa khi nào và bằng cách nào.*

45 **C** Định nghĩa của "**gloomy**" (*tối tăm, u ám, ảm đạm*). Ba lựa chọn còn lại không đúng nghĩa.

46 **C** Thông tin ở đoạn áp chót: ***There was no lighting in city streets until gas lamps, and then electric lamps were installed. Boys ran about London at night carrying torches of burning material. They were called torch boys, or link boys, and earned a living by guiding visitors to friends' houses at night.*** *Không có đèn đường cho đến khi đèn đốt bằng gas, và sau đó là đèn điện được lắp đặt. Những cậu bé cầm đuốc chạy quanh các đường phố Luân Đôn. Chúng được gọi là những cậu bé soi đường, hoặc dẫn đường, và chúng kiếm tiền bằng cách chỉ đường cho khách đến thăm nhà bạn bè vào ban đêm.*

47 **B** ***(Lửa: Phát hiện và công dụng)***
Ba lựa chọn còn lại không hợp với nội dung bài văn
A: những lợi ích của đèn Cầy.
C: các loại đèn khác nhau.
D: người tiền sử và lửa.

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ có trọng âm chính nhấn vào âm tiết có vị trí khác với từ còn lại trong mỗi .

48 **C**
49 **B**

50 **B**

Chọn phương án (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với từ/cụm từ có gạch chân cần phải sửa để các sau trở thành đúng.

51 **A** Phải sửa lại ***due to.***
52 **A** *Hardly* đã mang nghĩa phủ định thì không thể phủ định 2 lần với *never*. Phải sửa lại ***hardly ever.***
53 **C** Giúp những người thất nghiệp, phải sửa lại với danh từ tập hợp ***unemployed.***
54 **B** Không có hỏi trực tiếp ở đây nên không thể có đảo ngữ với trợ động từ. Phải sửa lại ***the washing machine cost.***
55 **B** Phân từ phải ở dạng bị động. Phải sửa lại ***called.***

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 56 đến 65.

56 **A** **Late** trạng từ hợp nghĩa (*về sau/sau này*). Loại bỏ B vì là tính từ; loại bỏ C vì là giới từ; loại bỏ D (có thể là trạng từ) nhưng không hợp nghĩa.
57 **A** **Course** hợp nghĩa với *traning (khóa huấn luyện)*. Các danh từ khác không kết hợp cố định với *training.*
58 **D** **Worth to be worth + gerund.** Các tính từ khác đi với *to-infinitive.*
59 **C** **Among** trước một số lượng nhiều hơn 2. Các giới từ khác không hợp nghĩa.
60 **B** **Skills** danh từ hợp với ngữ cảnh khi nói đến điều kiện để kiếm việc làm.
61 **B** **Straight** trạng từ đi với *to go*. Các từ còn lại là tính từ.
62 **C** **Help** loại bỏ B và D vì 2 động từ này sẽ cần *nguyên thể không to*; loại bỏ A vì không hợp mô thức động từ.
63 **A** **While** vị trí của liên từ chỉ thời gian (*vừa học vừa làm ra tiền*).
64 **C** **Another** vị trí của tính từ; các từ còn lại là trạng từ.
65 **D** **Getting** động từ hợp nghĩa *thu thập kinh nghiệm.*

Đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và chọn phương án đúng (ứng với A hoặc B, C, D) cho mỗi chỗ trống từ 66 đến 75.

66 **C** **As** hợp với cấu trúc so sánh bậc ngang ***as + adj + as.***
67 **B** **Because** liên từ chỉ lí do mới hợp nghĩa.

68 **D** **For example** vị trí của cụm trạng từ; Ba từ còn lại không thể có dấu phẩy theo sau.

69 **A** **Provides** động từ hợp nghĩa với ngữ cảnh.

70 **A** **Of** giới từ duy nhất sau sau từ chỉ lượng **much** (*much of the..., many of the..., some of the..., v.v.*).

71 **A** **Or** vị trí của liên từ chỉ sự lựa chọn: *to end or (to) reduce.*

72 **A** **Stop** động từ hợp nghĩa với ngữ cảnh (*muốn giảm ô nhiễm thì phải ngưng sử dụng...*).

73 **C** **Gradually** trạng từ hợp nghĩa với ngữ cảnh (*giảm thiểu ô nhiễm dần dần*).

74 **D** **Amount** loại bỏ A vì sau *number of* phải là danh từ số nhiều; B và C không hợp nghĩa.

75 **D** **Require** loại bỏ C vì *to prevent + obj + from doing sth;* A và B không hợp nghĩa.

Chọn phương án đúng (A hoặc B, C, D) ứng với có nghĩa gần nhất với mỗi cho sẵn sau đây.

76 **A** Có nghĩa tương đương với cho sẵn: *"Chúng ta không thể đánh giá sự thành công của một chính phủ mà không trước hết phải quyết định các tiêu chuẩn, như tình trạng thất nghiệp, quốc phòng và thuế khóa."* Các chọn lựa còn lại không sát nghĩa.

B: *Tình trạng thất nghiệp, quốc phòng và thuế khóa là các tiêu chuẩn mà dựa vào đó chúng ta có thể đánh giá sự thành công của một chính phủ.*

C: *Chúng ta lên đánh giá sự thành công của một chính phủ dựa trên các tiêu chuẩn sau: tình trạng thất nghiệp, quốc phòng và thuế khóa.*

D: *Chúng ta không thể quyết định chọn các tiêu chuẩn về tình trạng thất nghiệp, quốc phòng và thuế khóa trừ phi chúng ta đã đáng giá xong sự thành công của một chính phủ.*

77 **D** (Bà ấy bỏ chồng vì bực tức cái tính không đúng giờ của ông ta). Loại bỏ 2 lựa chọn A và C vì tính từ *irritaing* sai cấu trúc, khiến vô nghĩa.

B: *Bực tức bởi ông chồng, bà ấy bỏ ông ta một cách đúng giờ.*

78 **B** *(quen uống một cốc sữa trước khi đi ngủ).*

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.

A: *hồi ấy thường uống một cốc sữa trước khi đi ngủ* (thói quen trong quá khứ, này không còn nữa).

B: *quen đi ngủ trước khi uống một cốc sữa.*

D: *tập làm quen với một cốc sữa trước khi đi ngủ.*

79 **C** *Tất cả chúng tôi nhận thấy việc cô ta đột ngột trở về là rất đáng ngạc nhiên.*

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.

A: loại bỏ A vì tính từ *amazing* (*khiến người ta ngạc nhiên*) sai cấu trúc.

B: *cái việc chúng tôi ngạc nhiên khi cô ấy phải trở về.*

D: *cô ấy ngạc nhiên khi cô ấy trở về đột ngột.*

80 **C** *Tôi nhận thấy không thể nào mà không lo lắng về Tom.* Đồng nghĩa với cho sẵn: *Tôi không khỏi cảm thấy lo lắng về Tom.*

Các lựa chọn còn lại sai nghĩa.

A: *tôi không thể giúp Tom thôi lo lắng.*

B: *tôi không lo lắng gì về Tom cả.*

D: *tôi không biết làm gì để gip Tom.*

MỤC LỤC

Tuyển tập 39 đề thi thử

Môn **TIẾNG ANH**

ĐỀ THI	TRANG	TRANG	ĐỀ THI	TRANG	TRANG
ĐỀ SỐ 1	3	363	ĐỀ SỐ 21	192	450
ĐỀ SỐ 2	12	372	ĐỀ SỐ 22	200	450
ĐỀ SỐ 3	22	383	ĐỀ SỐ 23	208	451
ĐỀ SỐ 4	32	394	ĐỀ SỐ 24	218	451
ĐỀ SỐ 5	42	405	ĐỀ SỐ 25	229	451
ĐỀ SỐ 6	50	413	ĐỀ SỐ 26	239	452
ĐỀ SỐ 7	61	424	ĐỀ SỐ 27	248	452
ĐỀ SỐ 8	73	436	ĐỀ SỐ 28	256	452
ĐỀ SỐ 9	84	446	ĐỀ SỐ 29	265	453
ĐỀ SỐ 10	94	446	ĐỀ SỐ 30	275	453
ĐỀ SỐ 11	105	446	ĐỀ SỐ 31	284	453
ĐỀ SỐ 12	114	447	ĐỀ SỐ 32	294	454
ĐỀ SỐ 13	122	447	ĐỀ SỐ 33	303	454
ĐỀ SỐ 14	130	448	ĐỀ SỐ 34	312	455
ĐỀ SỐ 15	139	448	ĐỀ SỐ 35	321	468
ĐỀ SỐ 16	149	448	ĐỀ SỐ 36	329	479
ĐỀ SỐ 17	157	449	ĐỀ SỐ 37	338	489
ĐỀ SỐ 18	166	449	ĐỀ SỐ 38	346	497
ĐỀ SỐ 19	175	449	ĐỀ SỐ 39	354	505
ĐỀ SỐ 20	185	450			

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA
ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP. QUY NHƠN

Tuyển tập 351 bài toán HÓA HỌC 12
150 Bài Văn 12
Kiến thức cơ bản VĂN HỌC 12
Giúp học giỏi Làm Văn 12
SỔ TAY TIẾNG ANH 12
BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH 12
BÀI TẬP TIẾNG ANH NÂNG CAO 12

DIỄN ĐÀN TOÁN - LÍ - HÓA CẤP 2+3 ĐỊA CHỈ: 1000B TRẦN HƯNG ĐẠO TP.QUY NHƠN